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HISTORY

OF

ADAIR, SULLIVAN, PUTNAM AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES,

MISSOURI.

FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE PRESENT; TOGETHER WITH SUNDRY PERSONAL, BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL SKETCHES AND NUMEROUS FAMILY RECORDS; BESIDES A VALUABLE FUND OF NOTES, ORIGINAL OBSERVATIONS, ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.

This volume has been prepared in response to the prevailing and popular demand for the preservation of local history and biography. The method of preparation followed is the most successful and the most satisfactory yet devised—the most successful in the enormous number of volumes circulated, and the most satisfactory in the general preservation of personal biography and family record conjointly with local history. The number of volumes now being distributed seems fabulous. Careful estimates place the number circulated in Ohio at 50,000 volumes; Pennsylvania, 60,000; New York, 75,000; Indiana 40,000; Illinois, 40,000; Iowa, 35,000; Missouri, 25,000; Minnesota, 15,000; Nebraska, 15,000, and all the other States at the same proportionate rate. The southern half of Missouri has as yet scarcely been touched by the historian, but is now being rapidly written.

The design of the present extensive historical and biographical research is more to gather and preserve in attractive form, while fresh with the evidence of truth, the enormous fund of perishing occurrence, than to abstract from insufficient contemporaneous data remote, doubtful or incorrect conclusions. The true perspective of the landscape of life can only be seen from the distance that lends enchantment to the view. It is asserted that no person is competent to write a philosophical history of his own time; that, owing to imperfect and conflicting circumstantial evidence, that yet conceals, instead of reveals, the truth, he cannot take that correct, unprejudiced, logical, luminous and comprehensive view of passing events that will enable him to draw accurate and enduring conclusions. The duty, then, of a historian of his own time is to collect, classify and preserve the material for the final historian of the future. The present historian deals in fact; the future historian in conclusion. The work of the former is statistical; of the latter, philosophical.

To him who has not attempted the collection of historical data, the obstacles to be surmounted are unknown. Doubtful traditions, conflicting statements, imperfect records, inaccurate public and private correspondence, the bias or untruthfulness of informers, and the general obscurity which, more or less, envelops all passing events, combine to bewilder and mislead. The publishers of this volume, fully aware of their inability to furnish a perfect history, an accomplishment vouchsafed to the imagination only of the dreamer or the theorist, make no pretension of having prepared a work devoid of blemish. They feel assured that all thoughtful people, at present and in future, will recognize and appreciate the importance of their undertaking, and the great public benefit that has been accomplished.

In the preparation of this volume the publishers have met with nothing but courtesy and assistance from the public. The subscription list was smaller than the publishers hoped and expected to receive; and although the margin of profit was thus cut down to the lowest limit, no curtailment or omission of matter was made from the original extensive design of the work. No subject promised is omitted, and many not promised are given. The number of pages given exceeds the number promised by about 400—a volume alone. The publishers, thankful to the citizens for the success of their difficult enterprise, feel that they have fully complied with the promise of their prospectus, and, therefore, with much satisfaction, tender this fine volume to their patrons.

MARCH, 1888. THE PUBLISHERS.

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PART I.

HISTORY OF SULLIVAN COUNTY.



HISTORY OF SULLIVAN COUNTY.

INTRODUCTORY.

Boundary, Topography, etc.—Sullivan County is bounded as follows: On the north by Putnam County, on the east by Adair County, on the south by Linn County, and on the west by Grundy and Mercer Counties. It is in the form of a rectangle, twenty-four miles from north to south, and twenty-seven miles from east to west, and thus contains 648 square miles, or 414,720 acres. It embraces Townships 61 to 64 inclusive, and Ranges 18 to 21 inclusive, and one-half of Range 22, west of the fifth principal meridian. It is a trifle north of the fortieth parallel of latitude, that parallel lying about three miles south of the southern boundary of the county. Its altitude above the sea level is about 1,000 feet,* and its surface is gently undulating, there being within its limits no very high hills. A portion of the surface is somewhat broken, as in the northeast corner, and in the central portion from north to south, along what is called White Oak Ridge, and in the southwestern corner, though the hills seldom exceed 150 feet in height. Main Divide extends from north to south between Main Locust and East Locust Creeks. Following are the names of the principal streams: Spring Creek runs southeastwardly through the northeast corner of the county into Adair County; Muscle Fork rises in Section 10, Township 63, Range 18, and flows south into Linn County; Little Yellow Creek rises in Section 29, same township and range, and flows south; Yellow Creek rises in Section 9, Township 64, Range 19, and flows south; Pawpaw Creek rises in Section 5, Township 62, Range 19, and flows southwestwardly into East Locust Creek, which rises in Putnam County, and flows southwardly through Sullivan into Linn County; Main Locust Creek rises in Putnam County, and flows

*The highest point in Sullivan County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railway, is the north line, 995 feet above the sea level; the lowest point is about one-fourth of a mile north of Browning, 753 feet; and at Milan the railroad track is 832 feet above the sea.

south through Sullivan into Linn—these two almost wholly in Range 20; West Locust Creek rises also in Putnam County, and flows south in Range 21, through Sullivan into Linn; Muddy Creek rises in Section 8, Township 62, Range 21, and flows south into Linn; and Medicine Creek rises in Putnam County, and flows south, then southwest out of Sullivan into Grundy, near the township line between Townships 61 and 62. Springs are not numerous, though there are a few fine ones, notably Hill spring, in Milan; and occasionally there is a mineral spring, as that of Mr. Haupt, also in Milan, though the water from this spring has not been analyzed. There is also a chalybeate spring on Section 34, Township 64, Range 21. In newly settled places cistern water is the main dependence of the people for drinking and cooking purposes, though occasionally drinking water is obtained from pools in the draws, though water may be obtained at reasonable depths by digging—on high lands at a depth of about thirty feet, and on lower lands at from ten to fifteen feet. The climate is equable and mild, without being moist; the drainage is excellent, and the prevailing winds are from the southwest, causing cool nights mostly throughout the summer, and, as a consequence of all, the air is pure, the people are, as a general thing, healthy, and their complexions are clear, especially those of the women.

Timber and Grasses.—The timber was originally, in many parts of the county, quite heavy. Good bodies of timbered land lay in Range 20, as far north as the northern line of Township 63, composed mostly of white oak. Near the southern line black oak and hickory abound; and between Main and West Locust Creeks also elm, linden and hickory are all abundant. Otherwise the county consists of prairie, with belts of timber adjacent to the principal streams, averaging about half a mile in width. Other trees besides those mentioned are the maple, cherry, white birch, blackberry, walnut, box elder, scrub oak and cottonwood, with other less important varieties; and at the margins of the prairies are thickets of pin-oak, hazel, plum, etc. "White walnut is abundant on Locust Creek, and this I find to be its extreme western limit in Missouri, nor is it found south until we reach the Mis-



S. C. Hutchison

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

souri River."* When the first settlers came to Sullivan County, its surface was devoid of vegetation, but now it is covered over with shrubbery and nearly all kinds of trees that grow in this latitude.

The native grasses comprise many varieties, and have been the chief source of wealth to the farmers; but the far-famed nutritious blue-grass is rapidly taking possession of the county, and is adding largely to the value of pasture lands. White clover, red clover, timothy and red top also grow luxurantly, and make excellent meadows.

Soil.—The soil of the county is generally good, the valley and bottom lands being of a black, alluvial deposit and vegetable mold from four to ten feet deep, while the prairies are covered with a soil from four to ten inches deep, which are very productive and susceptible of high cultivation. The subsoil of the county is of various formations varying from the loess or lacustrine deposit to yellow, jointed clay; beds of sand, clay and boulders belonging to the drift formation are frequently found. Boulders of great variety in size are met with; on Spring Creek a granite boulder 6x8 feet is exposed, and near Bairdstown there is one 12 feet high, 25 feet long, and 14 feet across the top, about 100 cubic yards being exposed. These stones are composed of red feldspathic granite, and it is believed they were brought over 500 miles before reaching their present resting-place, and of course from some region where the Azoic rocks were exposed to the moving glacier.

Geology.—What have been described all belong to the quaternary system. Beneath this geologic system, the next in order is the upper carboniferous system, which is all that need be discussed in this volume, as it contains most if not all of the geological formations that are of economic value. And first, as to the coal banks, adapted mainly from the report of G. C. Broadhead, State geologist. Mr. C. J. Norwood, assistant State geologist, observed on and near Main Locust Creek the following coal banks: Maloney's, in Section 18, Township 61, Range 20, about a mile east of Scottsville, of which the following are the overlying strata:

* G. C. Broadhead, State geologist.

1.—Upper slope.

2.—5 feet dark drab clay shales.

3.—From 3 to 6 inches of blue-black limestone, containing the fossil Cardium Lexingtonensis.

4—From 2 to 5 inches of brown, coarse-grained, soft, argillaceous limestone.

5.—From five to seven feet of bituminous shales with large dark-blue, hard and brittle limestone concretion containing a small Allorisma, and other fossils.

6.—One foot six inches of coal.

This coal is believed to be the equivalent of the coal mines three miles southwest of Laclede, Linn County, on Black Water, Johnson County, and of the Mulky coal, in La Fayette County.

A mine at Mr. Kirby's place, in Section 21, Township 61, Range 20, is worked, where the same coal is found as at Maloney's; and near Field's mill, on Section 8, same township and range, the same coal exists, but it has not been worked, and it also occurs in Section 14, Township 61, Range 20. Coal has been found in many places on Spring Creek, but the mines are not worked, as at Avery Woods', and on Beeler's land. At Jack Conklin's, near the county line, coal is three feet thick, capped by a six-inch layer of bituminous shales, and one foot of olive shales above, with a roof above these of four feet of shales and limestone. At William Downing's, in Section 18, Township 64, Range 18, coal is found eighteen inches thick, and on another tributary of Spring Creek, one quarter of a mile south, it is found two feet thick, and also within three-quarters of a mile of Mrs. Downing's, coal is seen thirty-five feet above the valley, and is probably two feet thick. The same coal is found on the land of David Sodder, in the southwest quarter of Section 27, Township 63, Range 20, commencing at a depth of about thirty-five feet below the surface, and is arranged as follows:

1.—6 inches olive shales.

2.—10 inches coal.

3.—2 inches ash-colored clay.

4.—18 inches black shales.

5.—5 inches rusty coal.

6.—3 inches clay.
7.—1½ inches coal.
8.—1½ inches clay.
9.—3½ inches coal.

Below these layers is fire clay and then sandstone. The geologist thinks this coal passes under Milan at about 100 feet below the hill top, or about fifty feet below Locust Creek, and he says: "Examining one section, we would then leave four prospective beds to be found in the boring, and taking the surface for unity, at 227 feet, 18 inches of coal; at 298 feet, 2½ to 3 feet of coal, and at 387 feet, 3½ to 4 feet of coal." On the whole, therefore, the prospect for profitable coal mining in Sullivan County is not very brilliant. This is, however, on account of there being so many thin seams of coal. The geologist sums up his observations upon the coal of the county with the following estimate: "We may safely expect to find the county underlaid by the same beds as Linn, under the entire surface of 648 square miles—say 6½ feet in thickness, to which add 2 feet of coal, under an area of about 10 square miles, and we have 4,719,255,552 tons of coal in this county.

There is good brick clay, and some good fire brick clay in the county, but neither of these nor good building stone is very abundant, though there are many quarries of rock suitable for walling wells and for common rough stone work. There is, however, a little excellent stone, as the basement walls of the courthouse in Milan are of stone quarried from the farm formerly owned by Hon. Westley Halliburton, but now owned by D. H. Crumpacker, that is of an excellent quality, and in Section 29, Township 64, Range 20, is an excellent quarry belonging to James Weber.

With reference to the presence of iron and other metals in Sullivan County, Mr. Broadhead says in his report that at Thompson Cassity's the red shales contain red calcareous ironstone nodules, also thin calcareous ironstone beds, and minute scales of bright iron oxide sometimes occupy fractures in the shaly beds. The oxide seems to have infiltrated the cracks, and the shales seem soon after to have been pressed, leaving a coat-

ing of a bright metallic appearance. Some of the nodules are ochrey, as are also some of the shales.

Mounds.—Mounds in Sullivan County were and are still quite numerous, although the smaller ones are slowly but surely being reduced to the level of the ground surrounding them. In the southeast part of Milan on a ridge are numerous mounds almost thus reduced. The one formerly on Dr. Fox's farm, in which was found the wonderful metal image or cast, the only one of its kind ever found in this county, is razed to the general level. That which was once on the public square at Milan has also disappeared. There is still a small mound about ten feet high on the southeast quarter of the southwest of Section 17, Township 63, Range 20. The "Indian Grave," as it has always been called, mentioned in the description of the boundaries of the townships, is about five feet above the general level, about thirty feet in diameter, and nearly circular. On account of the large number of stones which it originally contained, it has sometimes been called the "Indian Stone Pile;" the stones have, however, nearly all been removed and utilized by the white man. The "Big Mound" on the farm of William C. Grant, about seven miles northwest of Milan, is a remarkable object. It is on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 20, Township 63, Range 20. Its base covers about four acres of ground, and its perpendicular altitude is about fifty feet.

There was formerly quite a number of mounds on the farm of William Crummers, on Main Locust Creek, Section 8, Township 62, Range 20. They numbered from twenty-five to thirty, and were partly on bottom lands and partly on upland. Those on bottom lands were from ten to fifteen feet in diameter, and about two feet high; those on the upland from fifteen to twenty feet in diameter, and about three feet high. In about 1857 or 1858 Robert McClary dug into some of them, and found them to contain skeletons of human beings, especially bones of the arms and limbs. The finding of the bones caused him to desist, for he had a strong feeling against disturbing the remains of the dead. At the present time, the mounds for the most part have been reduced to the general level of the ground.

There is a mound three miles northwest of Alexander Dunlap's house, which is about 15x20 feet in dimensions, and three feet high. Two hundred yards south from this mound is an ancient Indian grave, which is within fifty yards of Mr. Wyant's house. In the vicinity are still visible indications of the existence in former times of an Indian encampment.

One of the most remarkable mounds in this part of the State was the one that formerly occupied a portion of the public square in Milan. Its extreme altitude above the level of the ground was about fifteen feet. It was some twenty feet broad, and had projections, one toward the southeast, the other toward the southwest, so that its outline was very nearly that of a capital V, with the point toward the northwest. Buried in this mound were three skeletons, all in a sitting posture and facing in the same direction as the point of the V. Nearest to the point sat the largest skeleton, that of a giant in stature. The thigh bone, when placed by the side of that of a living person who was six feet, one and a half inches high, was found to be about three inches longer than his, which would give for the height of the giant when living a trifle over seven feet. The other two skeletons were of ordinary individuals. Around the skeletons were piled surface stones, and these stones were used in the building of the basement walls of the first jail of the county, the walls being double all around the building with a foot of space between, the jail being about twenty feet square, and the walls fifteen feet high. It was evident to those who leveled this monument of an ancient race with the ground that the dirt of which it was composed was carried there from a distance, and also that the mound had been made many years before that time, for at the time of its removal trees were growing on its sides which were eighteen inches in diameter. The finding of these skeletons in the mound gave to Dr. J. R. Sands the basis for his "Legend of the Mound," or the "Legend of Patawaka," which was first published over twenty years ago by Dr. John H. Blue, at Brunswick, Mo., and afterward published in several other papers, among them the Milan *Farmer*. While this legend was wholly imaginary, it was of great interest to the denizens of this portion of the country, their minds being

then in that crude state of development when fiction is of far more interest than fact. Luella was the heroine of the story. She was the daughter of a Frenchman, living probably in Illinois, who was a great friend of La Salle. Luella had two ardent lovers, one of her own race and nation, the other a brave Indian warrior. The latter being unable to successfully prosecute his suit at the feet of the fair damsel, and equally unable to purchase her of her father with any number of ponies, Paris like resolved upon her abduction. In this he succeeded, and carried her away to the westward. Her absence from home, was, however, soon noticed, and the reason therefore correctly surmised. Her French lover, to whom her heart was truly attached, immediately organized a rescuing party of Indians, at the head of whom Patawaka was placed. Pursuit was rapidly made, and the abducting party overtaken near the site of the mound, the present site of Milan. A battle ensued, Luella was rescued, and Patawaka lost a number of his men. Years afterward, when he himself came to die, his remains were buried in this mound, and his was the skeleton seven feet high. This is as nearly the outline of the "Legend of Patawaka" as can be learned without access to the legend itself.

The Iron Face.—One of the most remarkable images or casts ever discovered, perhaps in this country, was found on Sunday, October 3, 1880, by Dr. Hannibal Fox, of Milan, on his farm about seven-eighths of a mile east of that town. There was a small mound a short distance southwest from his house and near the road, through which a deep, dense furrow ran from north to south, which by the rain had been washed out to the depth of about two feet, and in driving a wagon with the wheels of one side in this furrow, these wheels passed over one edge of this cast, which was lying face downward in the trench. The Doctor noticing it, kicked it with his foot, but found it very heavy, so, taking hold of it with his hand, he turned it over, and exposed its features to view. Greatly surprised to find such an image and of such heavy material, he suddenly exclaimed, "What in h— and d—— have we here?" William Isaacs, an Englishman, who was present, as if able to solve the question, instantly answered, "Why, hits a petrified Hinjun!" The Doctor said "No, its too

heavy for a petrification," and so it was. On July 2, 1887, its weight was found to be thirteen and three-quarter pounds, and when weighed in water only twelve and one-half pounds, which gives eleven for its specific gravity. This is equal to that of rhodium, and greater than that of iron, copper or silver, and less only than lead, mercury, palladium, gold, platinum and iridium. Over the right eye is a wound as of an arrow shot, and the scar around the forehead suggests the use of the scalping knife. The cast of the features was probably taken in fire clay, which was burned after removal from the face, and a flattening of the left jaw shows that the chief or whoever he was in life, was cold in death at the time the cast was made. After the clay mold was thus made it was used as a crucible to receive the ore or metal. The back surface which is flat, being covered with slag, seems to indicate that it was melted down from the ore, and the greater thickness of the right side would seem to indicate that the crucible tipped in that direction, showing the process of melting the ore. Nothing besides was found in the mound, except an arrow head, but at some distance was noticed what had apparently been the stone floor of a furnace, as the stones composing it had evidently been subjected to great heat. When the cast was made, and to what race of people the original belonged, are matters of conjecture, but it appears quite certain that it must have been in the ground many hundred years.

The above is the ingenious, perhaps it may be said, facetious theory of Dr. Fox, with reference to this image. Its true history is as follows: About thirty years ago two young men by the name of Welsh were working in a foundry in Eastern Iowa. One of them, for the sake of the oddity of the thing, determined to make an impression of his face, and a casting from the impression. Carrying out his notion he obtained two castings. One of them he sent to his mother, then as now living in Central Iowa, and the other he sent to his aunt, then Mrs. Smith, now Mrs. Mary A. Norman of Ayersville, Putnam Co., Mo. Dr. Stanton, a son-in-law of Thomas Caul, of St. John, Putnam County, took the casting from Mrs. Norman's to Mr. Caul's about the year 1874, and Dr. Fox obtained it from Dr. Stanton in 1880.

The queer looking image has furnished Dr. Fox no end of amusement up to this time.

The chief clerk of the bureau of ethnology, of Washington, D. C., in a letter to the compiler of this work, dated August 15, 1887, says: "Prof. Cyrus Thomas, an expert in archæology, had his attention brought to this relic by Prof. Baird, and his recollection of the matter is, though it is indistinct, that it is cast iron. If it is metallic and cast, as it seems to be, he thinks it of neither Indian nor Mound-Builder origin."

Another of the relics of the pre-historic occupants, if not inhabitants of this county, is the "Big Lick," which for many years was a noted landmark. It is on Sections 35 and 36, Township 64, Range 19, and about three miles southwest from Spring Creek. It is near the head of a "draw," and several smaller draws branch down into it. The "Lick" covered several acres of ground, and had been licked out by the buffalo to the depth of about fifteen feet in the deepest part. The old State road from Linneus, through Milan, and past Wells' mill to the Iowa State line ran originally through the "Lick," but more recently it has been enclosed, and is now either pasture or cultivated land.

Indian Occupation.—Prior to about 1795, the territory now included in Sullivan and neighboring counties was claimed by the Missouris, who at that time were driven south and west across the Missouri by the Sacs, Foxes and Northern tribes. During the War of 1812 a portion of the Sacs and Foxes remained loyal to the United States, left the main tribe in Wisconsin, and under the lead of Pashenaho (the Gigger) and Quashquame (the Jumping Fish) located on the Missouri River, and then they claimed the country which is now Sullivan County. But there never were many Indians in the county, and its Indian history is without startling events. The Sacs and Foxes, the Iowas and probably the Pottawattomies came in small bands from Iowa, from time to time, and hunted and trapped along Locust and Parsons Creeks, and on the Winigan, and passed through this section on their way to Old Chariton and other towns from 1820 to 1840, but it was never their intention to permanently occupy the country. The Indian claim to all the territory north of the Missouri River

within the limits of this State was relinquished by the Sacs and Foxes, by the treaty of 1824.

At one time in 1846 a party of Indians consisting of about fifteen warriors and the same number of squaws came into the county on a hunting expedition. They went into camp on East Locust Creek, not far from Milan. A short time after going into camp they learned casually that some one had cut down a white walnut tree, in the forks of which, wrapped in bark, had been buried the body of an Indian, together with his rifle, the object being to get possession of the rifle. The Indians were very much incensed at this desecration of a grave, and made every effort to find out who the culprit was. They went to the house of A. C. Hill, who was away from home at the time, having gone to Old Chariton to get a grist ground. Mrs. Hill would however give them no information, neither would Thomas Lane, who, then a young man, was stopping at the house. They demanded whisky of Mrs. Hill, but she, knowing that would only enrage them the more, refused them that also. At length they abandoned all efforts to obtain either the desired information or any whisky and returned to their camp. After a few days, being visited by Esom Hannon, Philip Reynolds, William Talley and others, as a deputation of citizens embodying the authority of the town of Milan, the seat of justice of Sullivan County, who laid down the law to them, they retired, without doing any one any harm beyond frightening some of the women and the timid men pretty badly. It was, however, probably well for G. W. Pipes, that the bloodthirsty red men failed to find out who had cut down the tree.

SETTLEMENTS, ETC.

The Earliest Settlers.—The testimony is uniform to the effect that the first settlement in the county was made by Dr. Jacob Holland and his son, Robert W. Holland, near the site of the present village of Scottsville, in 1836. Dr. Holland was a descendant of a Revolutionary soldier, and manifested his patriotism by volunteering in the Black Hawk War, and also in the Mexican War, in which he was wounded. He was not a regu-

larly educated physician, but acquired his knowledge of the healing art from the Indians and from his own observations and researches, and thus was a graduate only of the college of experience, which, although an excellent school, never grants diplomas. He is said to have been equally famous as a bear hunter and Indian fighter. After the Mexican War he settled in Putnam County, but the excitement caused throughout the country by the discovery of gold in California caused him with many others to emigrate thither, and so far as ascertainable he has never returned.

John Hatcher was the next settler in Sullivan County. Mr. Hatcher was always a farmer, and by his energy and industry acquired a competency for his declining years. Other settlers in the same vicinity were Hawkins Harrelson, Hazael Harrelson, a Mr. Read and Henry Dell. John Dennis with his wife and four children moved into the settlement in 1838, and at this time there were in the county only those whose names are given above, and E. T. Dennison and a Rev. Mr. Curl, north of Milan about twelve miles, and Matthew Kidd, in the neighborhood of Kiddville. Rev. Mr. Curl was a Baptist preacher, the first preacher to come into the county. John Dennis was assessor of the county four years and sheriff four years; W. J. Dennis, one of his sons, is now a blacksmith at Milan. After John Dennis others came in, among them Reuben Wilhite, Jesse Goins, William Daly, Hugh C. Warren and Robert Burns. William W. Sevier settled about six miles south of the present town of Milan in 1839, with his wife and five children, one of whom, Thomas R. Sevier, still resides in the county. Jeremiah G. Smith, from Boston, Mass., also came in 1839, and was married February 11, 1841, to one of the daughters of William W. Sevier. John McCullough, originally from Pittsburgh, Penn., came from Boone County, Mo., to Sullivan County, in 1840, with his wife and six children. James Murphy, a newly married man, came in in 1840, and Jacob Weaver and John Weaver, the latter of whom had married Murphy's sister, came about the same time, as also did Elias Hudnall.

West Locust Creek Settlers.—In what was called the West Locust Creek settlement there were Daniel Wilhite, who came

from Tennessee in 1840, with his wife and three or four children; Thomas Spencer, from Monroe County, with his wife and three children; Gabriel Jones, from Monroe County, with his wife and five children; William Eaton, also from Monroe County, with his wife and three or four children, and Hiram T. Elmore, a single man from Kentucky. Jefferson and Harrison Elmore lived in the vicinity of the present village of Reger. Other old settlers were the following: Levi Dennis, Martha Hale, William Walker, Samuel Darr, John Constant, Oliver P. Phillips, Samuel Rogers, Branson Jackson, Peter Groves, Stephen R. Fields, Samuel Read, Lewis Toddhunter and C. H. Levin, who came here in 1839, settled eight miles north of Milan, on Main Locust Creek, and for some time kept a trading post near the Henry mill, and traded with the Indians, selling to them whisky for the most part, for which he was indicted by the grand jury in 1845. M. B. Witter came in 1845. Thomas Wood settled in the northwest corner of the county, as did John L. Wood, who afterward developed into a Methodist preacher. John Crumpacker came to this county in 1839, and his sons now live, two of them in Sullivan, and two in Putnam County; in Putnam County John and Edward, and in Sullivan, Dandridge and David H.

Settlers Around Milan.—The first settler in the vicinity of Milan was Armstead C. Hill, who is still living in the town at the age of eighty-three. He was formerly from Kentucky, moved to Boone County, Mo., in 1822, and to what is now Sullivan County, about eight miles south of the present town of Milan, in 1839, where he raised a crop, and in January, 1840, in company with two or three others, visited the vicinity of Milan. After deciding to remain, and marking his name on two or three trees, he discovered the spring, subsequently known all over the surrounding country as Hill's spring. He erected a log cabin 16x16 feet in size, about 125 yards northwest from the spring, and moved thereto with his wife (formerly Miss Nancy Fenton) and eight children. His nearest neighbor then was eight miles nearly due south, Elisha Smith, who remained, however, in the county but about a year. As the first settler of Milan, it is fitting that a brief mention of the life of Mr. Hill be inserted at this

place. He was born in Virginia, July 19, 1804. His father, William Hill, was a native of Virginia, as also was his mother, whose maiden name was Kitty Wesley. They moved from Virginia to Madison County, Ky., in 1806, where William Hill died in 1814, and Mrs. Hill, his wife, died in Sullivan County, Mo., in 1842. A. C. Hill married Miss Nancy Fenton in 1824, came to Sullivan County in 1839, and to Milan in 1840. His first wife died in 1871, and he was married the second time to Mrs. Nancy Tagert, a daughter of John Baldridge, Sr. By his first wife he had ten children—eight sons and two daughters. One of his sons was killed by a falling tree; all the rest lived to the age of maturity. In 1849 Mr. Hill went to California, in the hope of finding gold. In 1851 he went to Oregon, and for three years was engaged in trade in various kinds of commodities between the two portions of the Pacific slope, accumulating considerable money. He explored nearly the whole of Oregon and Washington Territories during the six years from 1851 to 1857, in which latter year he returned to Missouri where he has since resided. He served for eleven months in the First Missouri State Militia, during the years 1862 and 1863, Col. James McFerran, commanding. In his prime Mr. Hill was one of the finest looking and stoutest men ever seen in Sullivan County. He was very straight, five feet ten and one-half inches tall, and at his greatest weight, weighed 242 pounds. He still enjoys good health for one of his age.

Among others who came in after Mr. Hill might be mentioned the following, though the precise date and order of their arrival may not have been accurately ascertained: Thomas Lane came in the fall of 1840, a single man, and was married to Miss Nancy Frazer in 1843; John Baldridge, Jr., came in the fall of 1840, from St. Charles County, with his wife and no children; Esom Hannon came about the same time from Monroe County, with his wife and four children; and William Tally, his son-in-law, with his wife and three children; Benjamin Couch, originally from Tennessee, came in the fall of 1840, from Linn County, with his wife and seven children and also Joseph Couch, with his wife and six or seven children; Francis Drake came from Ohio in 1840, a single man; Daniel Doyle, Sr., with his



JOHN E. McCURDY.
SULLIVAN COUNTY.



wife, and Daniel Doyle, Jr, with his wife and four children, also came from Ohio about the same time, as also John Landers, with his wife and four children; Daniel Shatto, with his wife and six or seven children; John Montgomery, with his wife and five children; Ira Sears, formerly from Ohio, but then from Linn County, with his wife and three children; and in 1841 Solomon Grim, with his wife and four children. Others moving into the vicinity of Milan during the next two or three years were Daniel Boyd from St. Charles County, Mo., with wife and six or seven children; Hayden Brown, from Boone County, with his wife; Reuben Marsh, from Ohio, with wife and three or four children; Henry Clem, Sr., with wife and five children; Henry Clem, Jr., newly married; James Shipley from Ohio, with wife and seven or eight children; Thomas Shipley, from Ohio, with wife and four children; Thomas Henry, from Franklin County, Mo., with his wife and three or four children; John Dearing, from Tennessee, with wife and two or three children; Thomas Beard, from Monroe County, with wife and three children; William Watson, born in Ireland, went to Virginia in 1824, and came to Sullivan County in 1840, a single man. In 1841 he married Miss Mahala Burns, daughter of Robert Burns. He was for a long time justice of the peace, and also judge of the county court. He died of old age, June 14, 1887. Samuel Lewis came from Monroe County in 1842, with his wife and five or six children; William Hurst came from Tennessee with his wife and six children; John Sinclair came with his wife and three or four children; Richard Wages came from Kentucky, with his wife and seven children; James Bennett, from Tennessee, with his wife and no children; Lewis C. Hunt, from Indiana, with his wife and three children; Stephen G. Watkins, from Kentucky, a single man, went to Boone County and married, and returned to Sullivan County to reside. He was the first lawyer in Milan. Barnett Yates came from North Carolina in 1841, with his wife and three children.

The Hill Settlement.—The second house built in what may, perhaps, be called the Hill settlement (Armstead C. Hill having built the first), was by Francis Drake, about two miles north and slightly to the west. The next was built by Daniel Doyle,

on Main Locust Creek, about three miles to the west. John Baldridge, Jr., then erected one about a mile to the southwest; Hayden Brown built due west, about three-fourths of a mile; Joseph Couch, one and a half miles due east; Benjamin Couch, one and a fourth miles southeast; William Walker, two and a half miles due east; Barnett Yates, two miles northeast; Ira Sears, five miles northeast; Esom Hannon, three-fourths of a mile north; William Tally, one mile north; and others at various distances in various directions. The above were all log houses. The first frame house was built by George W. Smith, about 150 yards due west from Hill's spring. In this house Mr. Smith afterward opened a saloon, and subsequently moved it into town.

Pioneers of Yellow Creek.—In the Yellow Creek settlement, about ten miles east of Milan, the following persons settled early: Robison Morris (after whom Morris Township was named) came in the spring of 1840, with his wife and four children; George Baker, from Kentucky, with his wife and three or four sons, the eldest of whom was named Robert; he also had at the time some daughters. Griffin Taylor, with his wife and five children; George Page, with his wife and five or six children, and Columbus Sloan, with his wife and three children. Jesse Yates settled in 1844, about three miles north of Milan. He is a brother of the wives of the Siamese twins.

Following is a list of the earliest land entries in what is now Sullivan County, for the first two or three years after land entries began to be made. Some additional names of early settlers will be found among those purchasing land of the Government, but all of the entries will not be found as the design is to omit all the entries made by non-residents who never became inhabitants of Sullivan County. The first entry made was on March 22, 1839, by John Snell, the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 24, Township 61, Range 21.

On the 6th of May, the following entries were made: The northwest quarter of Section 25, Township 61, Range 21, by Meshack Smith, and also by him the northwest quarter of Section 36, same township and range. Lewis Tyre on the same day entered the southwest quarter of Section 25, same township and

range, and Elisha T. Dennison, the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 25, and the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 36, same township and range. It will be observed that the above entries were all south of the present village of Scottsville. On the 7th of May two entries were made—one by Jonathan Hunt, the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 27, Township 62, Range 22, and the other by William Harvey, the west half of the southwest quarter of the same section. These were about three miles southwest of the present village of Bowmansville. On the 20th of May James Shipley entered the northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 61, Range 21; Henry Clem, the northwest quarter of Section 11, and Moses W. Payne and James H. Bennett, the southwest quarter of Section 11, same township and range. These, it will be observed, were from three to four miles northwest of the present village of Scottsville. On the same day Messrs. Payne and Bennett entered Lot 2, of the northwest quarter of Section 1, Township 62, Range 22, nearly two miles northeast of Bowmansville. May 22 Uriah Humphrey entered the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 61, Range 21, and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 3, Township 61, Range 22, the latter entry being about two miles northeast of the site of the present town of Lindley, Grundy Co. May 30, Moses W. Payne and James H. Bennett entered the northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 61, Range 21, and William W. Morton, the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 24, Township 61, Range 21.

Land Entries.—In June the following persons entered land: on the 4th, Hugh C. Warren, the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 61, Range 21; on the 8th, John Constant, the southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 61, Range 22; and Elias A. Cowhick, the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 61, Range 22; on the 17th, Thomas Henry, the northeast quarter of Section 2, Township 61, Range 21, and Robert W. Holland, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 23, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 24, Township 62, Range 21; on the 19th, Hiram Osborn, the northwest

quarter of Section 15, Township 61, Range 21; Andrew J. Constant, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 3, Township 61, Range 22; Elisha Cowhick, the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 10, Township 61, Range 22; and John Constant, the east half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 61, Range 22; on the 24th, John W. Walton, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 3, Township 62, Range 22; on the 26th, Hiram Osborn, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 61, Range 21; on the 25th Hugh C. Warren, the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 61, Range 21, and on the 30th, Sampson Johnson, the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 25, Township 61, Range 21.

July 8 Nathan Hunt entered the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 22, Township 62, Range 22, and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 15, Township 61, Range 21; and July 25, William Daly, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 1, Township 61, Range 21.

August 8 Reuben Wilhite entered the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 35, Township 62, Range 21, and August 12, Nathan Hunt, the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 15, Township 61, Range 21.

September 11 John Ross entered 240 acres in Section 12, Township 62, Range 21.

October 13 John Constant entered the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 3, Township 61, Range 22; on the 28th, James Shipley, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 3, Township 61, Range 21; and on the 30th, Jacob Clem, the northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 62, Range 21.

November 23 John Snell entered the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 23, Township 61, Range 21; December 4, James Shipley, the southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 61, Range 21, and John McCullough, the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 62, Range 22.

In 1840 the following entries were made: January 3, Robert Taylor, the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 24, Town-

ship 61, Range 21; William Pierce, January 4, the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 25, Township 62, Range 21; and January 20, Lewis Tyre, the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 61, Range 21; February 29 (Saturday), John Pierce, the south half of the southeast quarter of Section 26, Township 63, Range 21; March 14, Elisha Smith, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 62, Range 21; March 25, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 24, Township 61, Range 21; March 30, Silas Smith, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 26, Township 63, Range 21; May 13, William Calhoun, southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 34, Township 61, Range 21; May 25, Peter B. Thomas, the northeast quarter and Lot 2, northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 63, Range 21; Thomas Wood, the north half of Section 34, Township 64, Range 21; Gabriel Jones, southeast quarter of Section 16, Township 63 Range 21; June 18, Joseph Hoover, southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 11, Township 62, Range 21; August 25, James Scott, north half of the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 61, Range 21; November 21, William I. Gibbins, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 64, Range 21; December 4, Jephthah Wood, the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 64, Range 21; December 18, John J. Thomas, the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 64, Range 21, and Raleigh Bondurant, the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 63, Range 21.

Following is a copy of the deed to the original town plat of Milan:

This indenture, made and executed on this 13th day of May, 1845, between Hiram Phillips and Elizabeth Phillips of the one part, and of the county of Sullivan, in the State of Missouri, of the second part, witnesseth, that, for and in consideration of the sum of $250, good and lawful money of the United States, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, we have this day granted, bargained and sold and by these presents do grant, bargain and sell unto the said county of Sullivan, in the said State of Missouri, the following described tract or parcel of land, lying, being and situated in the said county of Sullivan, and known as part of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section No. 3, Township No. 62, and Range 20, and being fifty acres to be taken off the north end of said east half of the said southeast quarter of Section 3, by a line running parallel with the north boundary of said tract, containing fifty acres, together with

all and singular the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, to have and to hold the said premises, with the appurtenances unto the said county of Sullivan in said State. The said Hiram Phillips and Elizabeth, his wife, covenant and agree with the said county of Sullivan, that the above and therein described premises now are free of and from all incumbrances done, or suffered to be done by us, and that we will therefore warrant and defend the title to said tract of land against the claim or claims of all and every person or persons claiming by or through or under us, or in any other manner whatever.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals on the day and year aforesaid.

H. PHILLIPS,
ELIZABETH PHILLIPS.

Other Land Entries.—A large number of entries were made in 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844 and 1845, in which latter year the county was organized, but the list would be too long to be published entire in this work. A few others are here added, made by some of those who afterward became prominent in the county. Milton H. Williams, then a resident of Linn County, but afterward a resident of Sullivan County, on the 9th of January, 1840, entered the southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 61, Range 21; David H. Leeper, January 16, 1841, entered the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 27, Township 62, Range 21; Daniel Shatto, March 6, 1841, entered the east half of the northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 12, Township 62, Range 21; Samuel Lewis, April 2, 1841, entered the southeast quarter of Section 34, Township 64, Range 21; Elisha K. Eaton, August 2, 1841, entered the southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 63, Range 21; John Arrasmith, August 13, 1841, entered the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 64, Range 21; Alfred England, August 23, 1841, entered the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 13, and the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 62, Range 22; John Hatcher, January 6, 1843, entered the south half of Lot 2, northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 61, Range 20; Jeremiah G. Smith, January 9, 1843, entered the west half of the southeast quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 61, Range 20; William Watson, January 7, 1843, entered the northeast quarter of Section 7, Township 61, Range 20; Robert Burns, January 19, 1843, entered the west half

of the northwest quarter of Section 7, Township 61, Range 20; Samuel R. Fields, January 23, 1843, entered the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 6, Township 61, Range 20; Solomon Grim, February 23, 1843, entered the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 9, Township 62, Range 20; Hiram Phillips, May 6, 1843, entered the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 3, Township 62, Range 20, upon which lies a part of the original town of Milan; David W. Vrooman, April 22, 1843, entered the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 29, Township 61, Range 20; John Montgomery, November 17, 1843, entered the east half of Lot 1, in the northwest quarter of Section 4, Township 62, Range 20; Hiram T. Elmore, January 4, 1844, entered Lot 2, southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 62, Range 20; Robertson Morris, February 28, 1845, entered the east half of Lot 1, northwest quarter of Section 2, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 61, Range 19.

Nativity of the Settlers.—By the end of the year 1842 settlements had been made along all the streams to the northern line of the county, and it would appear that as a general thing the settlers grouped themselves together according to the State or locality whence they had emigrated. Medicine Creek was settled mainly by Illinoisans, Main Locust Creek, by Virginians, Tennesseeans and Ohioans, except that part subsequently dubbed "Hell's Kitchen," who were mainly Canadians. These early emigrants from the Queen's trans-Atlantic dominions, while nearly all related to each other, were most always in some kind of a quarrel among themselves. John Baldridge, who already owned some land in the edge of what was called the "Kitchen," was about buying some more land of one of the parties, a Mr. Bowen, living within the limits of the enchanted ground, and in conversation with a friend with reference to this purchase, said that his motive for making it was "to break up Hell's Kitchen." The purchase was at length effected, and Mr. Bowen moved up into Putnam County. Mrs. Bowen had a sister named Mrs. McKee, and soon the report got spread about that Uncle John Baldridge had named Mrs. McKee's kitchen, "Hell's Kitchen," and one day as he was passing her

house, she hailed him with "Mr. Baldridge, I understand that you have been calling my kitchen, 'Hell's Kitchen,' what do you mean, sir?" "Oh no, madam," said Uncle John, "you have been misinformed; the devil's moved his cook stove higher up the creek." Not long afterward a guide board was set up in Putnam County, pointing southward, with this strange device roughly written on with tar: "ONLY SIX MILES TO HELL'S KITCHEN." The name has of course clung to the locality ever since, but it is as fertile a section as any, and its inhabitants are now as peaceful as any in the county. The Canadians have long since moved away.

East and West Locust Creeks were settled mainly by Kentuckians and Tennesseeans, and Yellow Creek by Kentuckians. Among the early settlers on Yellow Creek was Robertson Morris, who has always been a great hunter, and a good farmer. Little East Creek was settled first by James Lee, from Kentucky. Muscle Fork and Spring Creek were at first settled chiefly from Kentucky and Illinois.

Industries, Customs, Etc.—These early settlers of the county, although not much annoyed by the Indians, had yet plenty of hardships to encounter and difficulties to overcome. They were for the most part poor, and for years made but little progress in opening up their farms. As a natural result they raised but little if any more of the cereals than enough to supply their own domestic needs. Then there were encountered difficulties about getting ground into meal or flour the little they raised. For some time the nearest mill was at Glasgow, Howard County, nearly seventy miles away. But in either 1840 or 1841 the Messrs. Hurlbut erected a mill on Main Locust Creek, in Linn County, about twenty-five miles distant. This mill was kept running only about six months in the year, but, nevertheless, it was a great convenience to the "Highlanders," as the inhabitants of Highland County were then called. When this Linn County mill was not running, if they wanted bread they would either grind their corn by hand or grate it on a tin grater; but as this process was so laborious and slow, bread was generally dispensed with during the latter part of the summer months, and potatoes and squashes used as a substi-

tute; and with these, together with fat venison, beef or pork, the early pioneers managed to get along very comfortably. Deer and wild turkeys were very abundant, and often furnished a hearty meal for many a poor man's family for years. Such necessary articles as coffee, sugar, tea, salt and iron were not to be obtained nearer than Glasgow or Brunswick, the latter place being not quite fifty miles south of the southern boundary line of Sullivan County. When it was possible therefore to do without any of these things none were used. Boots and shoes were seldom worn in warm weather.

Cattle, sheep and hogs were very thrifty, but the numerous gangs of wolves were a serious obstacle in the way of successful sheep husbandry. Wild honey was abundant, and honey, beeswax, peltries and tallow were the staple articles of export and trade. These in the main supplied the place of money, and in fact money was so scarce for many years that even the State and county revenue were largely paid in beeswax, peltries and tallow, which of course were taken at such prices that the expenses of shipment and sale would be covered. The usual clothing for men, women and children during the entire year was home-made linsey, colored to suit with the bark of the walnut or the oak. While speaking of the early crops it is proper to record the fact that the first crop of wheat raised in Sullivan County was by James Shipley, whose name has occurred on previous pages. As the wheat ripened for harvest the old farmer began to look around for implements with which to cut it, but none could be found in all the region round about. But the old hero was not to be conquered, and so, not desiring to endanger his crop of corn by stopping a plow engaged in its cultivation, took his breakfast by early morning twilight and started on foot to Glasgow, bought two old fashioned sickles in that town, and returned home within three days. With these two sickles he harvested his virgin crop of wheat. How many men in "these degenerate days" would, in the heat of summer, undertake on foot so formidable a journey?

After the necessity arose for grinding grain, Sullivan County was not to be long without a mill. The demand as usual soon

produced the supply. In 1842 Peter Groves built a mill on Main Locust Creek, which was for a long time known as "Groves' mill." This mill was located on Section 5, Township 63, Range 20. The building was a frame one about 20x40 feet in size, and contained two run of buhrs, one for grinding wheat, the other for grinding corn, besides a saw for sawing logs. This was called a sash saw, and was capable of sawing about 1,000 feet of lumber per day. Each run of buhrs was capable of grinding about five bushels per hour, but the water wheel, which was a tub wheel, could not propel both sets of stones at the same time, but either set could run at the same time with the saw. The next mill built in the county was by Samuel R. Fields, in 1843 or 1844, also on Main Locust Creek, but on Section 8, Township 61, Range 20. It was very similar in its construction to Groves' mill, and soon after the building of Fields' mill, Charles Haley, father of Hon. Hampton W. Haley, built a mill on Medicine Creek, similar to the other two. These three mills were the only ones in existence in Sullivan County when Judge R. D. Morrison, to whom this history is largely indebted in many ways, came to Milan, September 1, 1845.

Among the crops raised by the early settlers were some which were cultivated as an experiment. On Medicine Creek the Prathero Brothers, N. M. Hamrick and others cultivated hemp on a small scale, and although the yield was very fair the crop was not remunerative on account of the low price at which it had to be sold, caused by the remoteness of the market; it was, therefore, necessarily abandoned. On some of the other creeks tobacco was raised to a limited extent by a number of the early settlers, but, as in the case of hemp, the market was remote, and the price was consequently low. Still as it was a cash article it continued to be cultivated, and at length, in about 1844, J. W. Thomas, an old Virginian, built a small tobacco factory on West Locust Creek, which furnished a home market for the tobacco, and also furnished the chewer with an excellent article of the weed, which he did nor eschew by any means. Mr. Thomas was, however, carried away to California by the gold fever of 1849, and afterward the manufacture of tobacco was carried on in the elm

woods, north of Milan, by Robert Baldridge, Daniel Baldridge, Branson Jackson, William Jackson and William J. Talley, with considerable success, until the imposition of the internal revenue tax rendered the business unprofitable, and now but very few carry on the business, and they only to a limited extent.

After the county was settled, it was soon found that corn, rye, wheat and oats yielded a good crop, as also peas, beans, Irish potatoes, cabbage, beets, parsley, turnips, squash and pumpkins. But little attention was paid to the tame grasses, as timothy, red top and clover, because of the superabundance of the native grass, which seemed as if it never could be exhausted. But later years have seen blue-grass forcing its way wherever rays of the sun can reach the ground, and timothy and both white and red clover are successfully cultivated.

In the early days the creek bottoms were worthless for anything but pasture, and, as the creek banks were higher than the bottom lands, these bottom lands were overflowed in the spring, the water remaining most of the summer months. This overflow produced malaria, and the malaria produced chills and bilious diseases generally. These effects were increased by the enforced drinking of water from the creeks; but since then the low lands have been much better drained. Good water is now plenty in cisterns and wells, and as a result Sullivan County has become one of the most healthy counties of the State.

At the time of the organization of the county Paris Schrock had a tannery near where Scottsville now is, and Joseph Grim had one about two and a half miles west of Milan, on Main Locust Creek. In 1848, after the death of Joseph Grim, Solomon Grim was authorized by the county court to employ some one to finish off the leather then in tan, sell the same at private sale, and account for the same to the county court. Charles Withrow, employed according to this authority, was appointed administrator of Joseph Grim, finished off the leather then in tan, finally married the widow of Joseph Grim, and ran the tannery for a number of years.

At the time of the organization of the county there was a public road from Linneus to Kirksville, passing through the

southeast corner of the county of Sullivan. There was also one running from Linneus up the dividing ridge, between Main and West Locust Creeks, to Groves' mill, since called the Henry mill. Another road extended from Groves' mill to Ely's mill (now Nineveh) in Adair County, and still another from John Montgomery's, on Main Locust, intersecting the Ely's mill road at John Baldridges'. These were then all the highways in the county. How they have increased in number, and how they have been improved, would occupy too much space to trace, but a glance at the map will tell the story.

The first bridge in the county was erected across Main Locust Creek, on the State road from Milan to Linneus. Jacamiah Seaman was the commissioner and draftsman for this bridge, which is still called Seaman's bridge. The second bridge was erected across Main Locust Creek, at John Montgomery's, William Gose being the commissioner and draftsman. The third bridge was erected also across Main Locust Creek, at Fields' mill. All three of these bridges were built in 1849 and 1850 by John McCullough, architect. Two of these bridges on Main Locust Creek were swept away by angry floods, and their places have been taken by iron bridges. The iron bridge at Field's mill cost about $1,700, in addition to the cost of the approaches. There is also a good iron bridge at Browning. Blaylock's, northwest of Milan, is an iron bridge, and there are numerous others in the county.

Among the early physicians of the county were William Gose, Bazalle Hunt, and S. T. Haynes. The two former made no pretentions to a knowledge of medicine, and gracefully retired when competent physicians came into the county, but Dr. Haynes claimed to have received a college education. But this is doubtful, as it is generally believed that he could neither read nor write. Certain it is that when signing his name he invariably made his X.

It has been stated that deer and wild turkeys were very abundant in early times. Some of the stories now told as to the ease and rapidity with which deer could be killed are illustrative of this abundance. "Bill" Daly started out after daylight one

morning, and by sunrise had killed five deer. At another time he went out with his old ox hitched up to a sled with two tubs upon it, the ox selecting his own road and following "Bill" around. It was not long before he had killed five deer, and loaded them on the sled. Honey was also very plentiful. Abe Smith's father one fall found forty trees full of honey. Robert W. Holland, son of Dr. Benjamin Holland, once went on a panther hunt. The panther for some time eluded his vision, but, all at once, while he was standing on the precipitous bank of a creek, the panther started out, as it were, from under his feet, and crossed over to the other side of the creek. This sudden appearance "paralyzed" Holland, and he had but sufficient strength to turn and walk slowly away, without an attempt to shoot. Upon recovering himself sufficiently to realize his situation the panther was out of sight.

Early marriages in the county were as follows: John Shipley and Mary Polson, in August, 1840; Jeremiah G. Smith and Mary Ann Sevier, February 11, 1841; Isaac Schrock and Charlotte Burns, September 30, 1841; William Watson and Mahala Burns, December 24, 1841. The first marriage in the county after licenses were required was that of Norman Chapman to Miss W. Angeline Parker, June 27, 1881. The first birth was that of a child of Benjamin Tolson, about New Year's, 1840. This child died in April, 1840, at the age of about four months, and was buried in what is sometimes called the Schrock Cemetery, and was the first to be buried therein. The first sheep were brought into the county in 1842, from Monroe County. They were sold around to different farmers at from $2 to $3 per head.

The only bears killed in Sullivan County, so far as can be learned, were by Joseph McKee in 1842 or 1843, and one by a party of hunters in 1844. In the first case Mr. McKee and William Harrington were out hunting, and treed a bear near where John Crumpacker lived, in Jackson Township. Mr. Crumpacker and his son, David H., were soon on the ground, and in a short time afterward Mr. McKee, with a shot from his rifle, brought the bear to the ground. In the second case, B. L. Lee, George Henry, Elias Hudnall, Alexander Woodlan and

Samuel Reed were out hunting in the southeastern part of Polk Township, on the farm now owned by William Cummings. Their dog treed a bear and four cubs. The party immediately repaired to the scene, and although they had quite a tussle with Madam Bruin, she was finally shot by Mr. Woodlan, and proved to be very large.

Morrison's Address.—With reference to the manners and customs of early times, and the characteristics of the early settlers, it would be difficult to do better than to introduce the substance of an address, delivered Wednesday, February 22, 1871, by Judge R. D. Morrison, before the "Sullivan County Society of Gray Beards." He said: "It is fitting that we should commemorate the quarter-centenary of the organization of our county, and it is eminently fitting that that commemoration should be on the anniversary of the birthday of him whom God decreed to be childless, that a whole people might call him father. The early settlers of our county were a set of hardy, honest, upright, industrious, liberty-loving people, of limited means, but possessed of independent, resolute and self-reliant spirit; ready to toil for support, who grubbed the forest, made their farms, and cultivated them with their own hands, and while doing so supported their families on the wild game, wild honey, roasting ears, squashes and potatoes; abounding in hospitality; ever ready to shelter the stranger, and divide with him of their frugal store, without money and without price. They were always ready on the shortest notice to go five or ten miles to assist the new comer to rear his log cabin, and instruct him in the art of steaming old corn, making meal on a tin grater, to plow corn in the night time, etc. Many were the inconveniences they suffered. Mails and post-offices were few and far between. For a long time only two copies each of two newspapers were taken in the county. The bottom lands were marshy, and dense fogs frequently obscured the rising and the setting sun. But one of the greatest of their inconveniences was the almost total lack of physicians and midwives, which compelled husbands to become the *accoucheurs* of their own wives, and the washers and dressers of their newly born infants.

"But if they suffered numerous inconveniences, they also enjoyed many pleasures, amusements and frolics. In the early spring there was the gathering at the snakes' den, and the killing of hundreds of serpents in a day; though they were without their Apollo minstrels, they had their rail maulings, their house raisings, and their quiltings; the latter closing in the evening with the soothing strains of the fiddle, and the social dance. Though there were no cornet bands, there were what was better, the barking of the dogs and the hunters' horns. The wolf chase was not one of the most important, nor one of the most unenjoyed amusements. It was rare fun to hunt, and profitable employment to slay the wolf. The hunter mounted on his unkempt steed, caparisoned with a saddle of wood and rein of rope, scaled the hills, scoured the plains, leaped the gulches, still pursuing the robber of the folds, until at length the beast was overtaken and relentlessly slain with the wooden stirrup of the foremost horse. Then the welkin rang, and a furlough for the dogs was sounded by the horns.

"The schools of the olden time were better than those of to-day. Although they gave to the young a limited, it was yet a practical education, useful and virtuous. Now we have become so philo-lutherian as to tax ourselves one-third our net earnings to build school-houses where certificated bipeds teach our children to become literary fools and theoretical humbugs, to carry our country to anarchy, and sink it under the pall of ignorance and knavery.

"In the early day we were in the full vigor of aspiring manhood, pressing onward with ardent hope and unfaltering faith, trusting that yet, while life lasted, we should acquire homes and wealth, and honors. Then, in our log cabins, by the light of our log fires or perchance by the more effulgent light of a tallow candle, we have reflected and calculated, and in imagination built our future castles, spread out our expanding farms, purchased gorgeous furniture, filled our coffers with gold, settled our children around us, and brought our grandchildren to our festive board, and with them lived over again our childhood days;

but now in our old age, the cup of hope is dashed from our lips, our calculations are thwarted, our reflections are bewildered, and faith itself is obscured behind the clouds of disappointment, and the entire man is convulsed with a restless, nervous and fearful looking for *we know not what.*"

'Twas always thus; the old look back over the past, firmly believing that no such days as they have seen for honesty, friendship, sociability and prosperity will ever visit the world again. The young look forward with hope, and as firmly believe the golden age is yet to come.

The Chariton Land District.—This was established in 1849, and the land office opened in Milan in the same year. The registers of the office were Jacamiah Seaman, from 1849 to 1857, and R. D. Morrison, from 1857 to 1859; the receivers were Abner L. Gilstrap, from 1849 to 1853; W. Halliburton, from 1853 to 1857, and J. C. Hutchison from 1857 to 1859, when the office was moved to Boonville, Mo.

ORGANIZATION.

Early Boundary of the County.—In 1812, when Missouri Territory was organized, it contained but five counties: St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid. In 1820, when Missouri was admitted into the Union, the number had increased to fifteen. The new counties organized between 1812 and 1820 were: Washington, in 1812; Howard, in 1816, and Jefferson, Franklin, Wayne, Lincoln, Madison, Montgomery, Pike and Cooper, in 1818. When Missouri became a State, what is now Sullivan County was a part of Howard County, organized as stated above in 1816; but this was previously a part of St. Charles County, organized probably in 1804 or 1805, though its territorial limits were again divided at the second session of the Territorial Legislature, lasting from December 6, 1813, to January 19, 1814. The county then embraced all the territory lying between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, extending north indefinitely, and west to the Rocky Mountains. When Howard County was organized, January 13, 1816, it

included all that part of Missouri Territory north of the Osage River and west of Cedar Creek, and the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. That portion of Howard County lying south of the Missouri River was, in 1818, organized into Cooper County. In 1820 Howard County was reduced to its present size. Out of a small portion of its former limits, Boone County was organized November 16, 1820, and on the same day, out of the territory still remaining, extending from Howard and Boone northward to the present State of Iowa, and westward with the Missouri River to the western boundary of the State, were created the counties of Chariton and Ray, with the Grand River as the dividing line. What is now Sullivan County became a part of Chariton, and so remained until January 6, 1837, when an act was approved organizing the counties of Livingston, Macon, Taney and Linn. According to this act the boundaries of Linn were as follows:

Beginning at the southeast corner of Township 57, Range 18, west; thence west with same township line to the range line dividing Ranges 21 and 22; thence north with said range line to the township line dividing Townships 60 and 61; thence east with said township line to the range line dividing Ranges 17 and 18; thence south with said range line to the beginning.

This county was in the act named Linn, in honor of the Hon. Lewis F. Linn, and Section 22 of this act provided that "all that portion of territory lying north of the county of Linn shall be attached to said county for all civil and military purposes, until otherwise provided for by law."

Thus matters remained until the session of the Legislature of 1842 and 1843, when David Jenkins, a Whig member of the Legislature from Linn County, procured the passage of "An act to define the boundaries of Highland County," the boundary lines being the same as the present boundaries of Sullivan County. But as there was not sufficient population in Highland County to permit a full organization, that county continued to remain attached to Linn for all civil and military purposes. In 1844, by a State census, Highland County was found to contain population sufficient to permit a full organization. At the general election of that year, both the candidates for the Legislature were from Highland County. E. M. C. Morelock, the Democratic

candidate, being successful over Gabriel Jones, the Whig representative, Morelock, succeeded in having passed an act, which was approved February 14, 1845, organizing Sullivan County, with the following boundaries:

Beginning at the northeast corner of Linn County, where it joins Adair County; thence with the line of Linn County west to the northwest corner of said Linn County; thence due north in the middle of Range 22, with the east line of Grundy County, to the line dividing Townships 64 and 65 to include all of Township 64; thence east with the line of Townships 64 and 65 to the line dividing Ranges 17 and 18, to include all of Range 18; thence due south with said line dividing Ranges 17 and 18 to the place of beginning.

This county was named Sullivan in honor of Gen. Sullivan, of Revolutionary memory. The name "Highland" was dropped because it had originally been applied in derision, perhaps, of the pretensions of some of the early pioneers.

On the same day upon which Sullivan County was organized, February 14, 1845, fifteen other counties were organized, and by the same act, the names of these other counties being Nodaway, Gentry, Lawrence, Harrison, Texas, Mississippi, Hickory, Dunklin, Mercer, Schuyler, Knox, Atchison, Oregon, Moniteau and Cedar. The forty-third section of this act provided that "James Lomax, of Grundy County, Jeremiah Phillips, of Linn County, and William Garritt, Sr., of Macon County, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to select a permanent seat of justice for the county of Sullivan, and said commissioners shall meet at the house of Armstead Hill, on the first Monday (the 5th) in May next."

Two weeks later, on February 28, Putnam County was organized with its present southern, eastern and northern boundaries, but its western boundary was the line dividing Ranges 20 and 21; and as Mercer County's eastern boundary was an extension of the eastern boundary of Grundy County, a line extending north and south in the middle of Range 22, there was a tract of country between Putnam and Mercer Counties, reaching from Sullivan County to the Iowa State line, that was not included in any county. On the 15th of March, 1845, this territory, by an act of the Legislature approved that day, was attached to Sullivan County for civil and military purposes.

May 4, 1846, this territory, on the petition to the Sullivan County Court of James Valentine and others, was erected into a new township called Richland Township, and the election precinct was established at the house of S. R. Reynolds. S. R. Reynolds, Aaron Stout and John B. Sanders were appointed judges of election in Richland Township, and James Valentine, justice of the peace.

The First Townships Formed.—Permitting the above anachronism to stand, the proceedings of the county court with reference to the division of Sullivan County proper into townships are here introduced. This division took place May 6, 1845. The original townships were six in number, and were named and bounded as follows:

Liberty.—Commencing where the township line dividing Townships 62 and 63 intersects the county line on the west; thence east to Main Locust Creek; thence up said creek to the middle of Township 63; thence due east to East Locust Creek; thence north with said creek to the county line; thence west with the county line to the northwest corner of the county; thence south on the county line to the place of beginning.

Pleasant Hill.—Commencing where Main Locust Creek crosses the south line of the county; thence east to the main divide between East Locust and Yellow Creeks; thence north with said divide to a point two miles north of the township line dividing Townships 61 and 62; thence west on the section line to the bridge road running on the divide between Main and East Locust Creeks; thence south on the east side of said road to the Indian Grave; thence south on the west side of said road to the forks of the creek; thence down Main Locust to the beginning.

Duncan.—Commencing where the ridge road on the divide between Main and East Locust Creeks crosses the township line dividing Townships 62 and 63; thence due west to the county line; thence south and east with the county line to Main Locust Creek; thence up said creek to the mouth of East Locust Creek; thence north on the west side of the ridge road or divide between Main and East Locust Creeks, to the Indian Grave; thence north on the east side of said road to the place of beginning.

Polk.—Commencing at a point on Main Locust two miles north of the township line dividing Townships 61 and 62; thence up said creek to the middle of Township 63, thence due east to the dividing ridge between East Locust and Yellow Creeks; thence down said divide to a point two miles north of the township lines dividing Townships 61 and 62; thence west to the place of beginning.

Morris.—Commencing at the southeast corner of the county; thence north on the county line to the township line dividing Townships 62 and 63; thence west to the main dividing ridge between East Locust and Yellow Creek; thence down said divide to the county line; thence east on the county line to the beginning.

Vrooman—Commencing where the township line dividing Townships 62 and 63 crosses the east line of the county; thence north and west on the county line to East Locust Creek; thence down said creek to the middle of Township 63; thence east to the main divide between East Locust and Yellow Creek; thence down said divide to the township line dividing Townships 62 and 63; thence east on said line to the beginning.

Voting precincts were then established in each township as follows: In Liberty Township at West Locust Creek school-house; Duncan, at the house of Isaac Schrock; Pleasent Hill, at the house of William W. Sevier; Polk, at the county seat; Vrooman, at the house of Jefferson Hunsicker; Morris, at the house of Henry Smith. District and allotting justices were then appointed, one for each township as follows: Liberty Township, John L. Wood; Pleasant Hill, Jacamiah Seaman; Duncan, Robert Burns; Polk, Esom Hannon; Morris, Patrick McIntyre; Vrooman, David Vrooman, appointed at the November term of the county court, 1845.

The above, with Richmond Township, continued to be under the control of the county court of Sullivan County until December 28, 1846, when Richmond Township and that portion of Putnam County lying west of the middle line of Range 19 were erected into Dodge County, and attached to Putnam County, and by an act of the Legislature approved February 27, 1849, it was formed into a distinct and independent county.*

* See history of Dodge County.

The act of February 17, 1843, defining the limits of Highland County, provided that the collector of Linn County should collect and pay into the treasury of Linn County all the county taxes of Highland County until Highland County should become fully organized, after which all the revenue collected in both counties should be paid into the treasury of Highland County. How this act came to be passed in this shape is probably not now known, but it was too good for Highland County to remain long in that shape, the error being corrected by an act approved March 24, 1845, which provided in Section 1, that "the county court of Linn County shall not be required nor compelled to pay over to Sullivan County the revenue directed to be paid over by Linn County to Highland County by an act entitled 'an act to define the boundaries of Highland County,' approved February 17, 1843."

Settlement with Linn County.—Section 2 provided that "the county court of Linn County is hereby authorized and required to pay over to Sullivan County all the revenue which has been or may be collected by said county of Linn, within the territory of Sullivan County, since the 17th of February, 1843, after deducting all expenses of assessing and collecting the same, and all the expenses arising from criminal prosecution originating within said territory of Sullivan, and all moneys which may have been expended by said county of Linn for internal improvement in said territory."

SEC. 3. The county court of Sullivan County is authorized and required to draw on the treasurer of Linn County for all moneys to be paid by said county of Linn to Sullivan County, under the provisions of this act.

In pursuance of the provisions of this act, Sullivan County, from time to time, appointed commissioners to act jointly with similar commissioners to be appointed by Linn County, to audit the accounts and to procure whatever moneys might be due to Sullivan County on such settlement; but for some time Linn County proved perverse, and nothing could be accomplished. At length the patience of Sullivan County being exhausted, suit was begun, perceiving which Linn yielded gracefully to the inevitable, and

came to terms. The commissioners of the two counties met and effected a settlement, which was embodied in the report of the commissioners of Sullivan County to their county court. It was dated March 4, 1851, and was as follows:

LINN COUNTY IN ACCOUNT WITH SULLIVAN COUNTY.	DR.
Taxes assessed for 1843	$229 65
Taxes assessed for 1844	271 10
Licenses and permits	20 63
Delinquent list of 1843	1 78
Total	$523 16
CONTRA.	CR.
Delinquent lists, 1843 and 1844	$60 88
Repaid taxes	1 00
Assessment expenses, 1843 and 1844	68 00
Collection "	31 23
Clerk's fees making tax books	7 00
Costs in State cases	174 50
Costs in inquests and *scire facias*	24 00
Total	$366 61
Balance due Sullivan County	$156 55

The commissioners on the part of Sullivan County were Abner L. Gilstrap, Allen Gillespie and Robert D. Morrison, and those on the part of Linn County were Edward Hoyle, T. T. Woodruff and Westley Halliburton.

Appointment of Justices.—By Section 39 of the act of organization, the Governor of the State was authorized and required to appoint in each of the counties named above as being organized February 14, 1845, except Mississippi and Mercer, three persons to act as justices of the county court, and one person to act as sheriff, to hold their offices until the next general election, and until their successors were duly elected and qualified. In accordance with this act, and in compliance with the wishes of the citizens of the county, expressed at an election held at the request of the Governor for the purpose of determining their preference, the following persons were appointed county justices for Sullivan County: William Doyle, Samuel Lewis and Patrick McQuown, and Enoch B. Morelock was appointed sheriff. By the same act the county and circuit courts were required to appoint their own

clerks, and the county court, as above constituted, appointed as its clerk, Hiram T. Elmore. A. C. Carroll was appointed coroner.

By an act approved March 26, 1845, justices of the peace and constables residing within the limits of Sullivan County, or territory attached thereto, were to hold their offices until the next general election. These justices were J. L. Wood, in Liberty; Jacamiah Seaman, in Pleasant Hill; Robert Burns, in Duncan; Esom Hannon, in Polk, and Patrick McIntyre, in Morris.

Selection of the Seat of Justice.—The commissioners named elsewhere to select the seat of justice for Sullivan County were to meet May 1, 1845, at the house of Armstead C. Hill, for that purpose. These commissioners examined and selected as the most suitable place fifty acres off the north end of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 3, Township 62, Range 20, belonging to Hiram Phillips, of Linn, and in accordance with this selection the county court purchased from Mr. Phillips this fifty acres so selected, paying therefor $250.* The deed was approved by Judge Clark.

The First Assessor.—According to the provisions of an act of the Legislature, approved March 10, 1845, "the assessor of the county of Linn (Pierson Tyre) elected on the first Monday (the 5th) of August, 1844, shall proceed to assess the taxable property and the inhabitants of the said county of Linn and the county of Sullivan for the year 1845, in the same manner as if the county of Sullivan had not been organized." He was to continue in his office of assessor of Sullivan County until the expiration of the time for which he was elected, and the county court of Linn County, at its first term after the first Monday in August, 1845, was to appoint an assessor for the county of Linn. The other officers were James A. Clark, circuit judge; Westley Halliburton, circuit attorney, and E. M. C. Morelock, representative in the State Legislature. May 5, 1846, Esom Hannon was appointed commissioner for the seat of justice, and ordered to lay off the town of Milan on the fifty acres purchased for that purpose, in accordance with the plat of the town.

*See the deed elsewhere in this history.

Other Townships.—Taylor Township was organized August 2, 1847, out of a part of Duncan, and its limits defined as follows; Commencing at the northwest corner of Duncan Township; thence running east to the top of the main divide between West Locust, Medicine, Muddy and Parsons Creek; thence down said divide to the south line of the county; thence west and north with the county line to the beginning. The township was named in honor of President Zachary Taylor, June 29, 1852; the name of Vrooman Township was changed to that of Penn Township; Jackson Township was created August 8, 1855; Bowman, Union and Buchanan Townships were formed September 14, 1858, and Clay Township, February 8, 1860.

On December 12, 1872, the county court divided the county into twelve townships, named as follows, and numbered on the assessor's books in the following order from 1 to 12: Morris, Union, Penn, Buchanan, Jackson, Polk, Pleasant Hill, Duncan, Taylor, Liberty, Bowman and Clay.

JUDICIARY.

Following is a list of the county officers from the organization of the county to the present time:

Sheriffs.—Enoch B. Morelock, appointed by the Governor in 1845, and served until Christmas week, 1847, when he was shot and killed by Patrick McIntyre, justice of the peace in Morris Township. Great excitement was caused by this killing. McIntyre was looked upon as an assassin and murderer, and was committed to jail without bail. He was indicted by the grand jury for murder in the first degree, but succeeded in obtaining a change of venue to Livingston County, where he was acquitted. Ten years later McIntyre was himself killed by an assassin at his home on the Missouri River, which was considered by many as a righteous retribution.

Robert L. Williams was appointed elisor, January 3, 1848, to perform the duties of sheriff in place of Enoch B. Morelock, killed as above narrated. John Dennis was then elected in 1848, and re-elected in 1850. John J. Knifong was elected in 1852;

Robert L. Williams, in 1852 and 1854; Oliver H. Bennett, 1856 and 1858; Oliver P. Phillips, 1860 and 1862; Warren McCullough, 1864 and 1866; J. M. Stanley, 1868 and 1870; Hugh M. Cooper, 1872 and 1874; S. C. Hutchison, 1876; N. J. Winters. 1878 and 1880; Charles C. Jones, 1882; Joseph D. Sevier, 1884, and Charles C. Jones again in 1886.

Treasurers.—Up to 1852 this office was an appointive one, since then it has been elective. George Irvine was the first treasurer, holding the office until February 2, 1846, when he resigned. R. D. Morrison was appointed February 4, 1846, and held the office until December 20, 1850, when he resigned. Thomas Lane was appointed the same day, and continued to hold the office, by election in 1852, and re-election in 1854, until 1856. The subsequent treasurers have been: R. L. Williams, elected in 1856 and 1858; G. D. Burgess, 1859; W. H. Watson, 1860; S. H. B. Cochrane, 1862; Solomon Poole, 1864 and 1866; James S. Graham, 1868 and 1870; W. H. Craig, 1872 and 1874; Jefferson Swanger, 1876; D. H. Crumpacker, 1878, 1880 and 1882; and S. C. Hutchison, 1884 and 1886.

Assessors.—Pierson Tyre, while Sullivan was a part of Linn; John Dennis, 1846; Robert L. Williams, 1848; William Scott, 1850; Meshack Smith, 1852 and 1854. In 1856 the county was divided into three assessor's districts; William Gose was assessor of the central district. In 1858 this arrangement was abandoned, and Jacob Newman became assessor for the county. F. H. Sturgill, 1860; Owen Wilson, 1862; John A. Riggin, 1864; J. G. Smith, 1866 and 1868; Owen Wilson, 1870 and 1872; township assessors, 1874; township organization repealed in 1877, and — Dorsey appointed assessor for the county by Judge Grigsby; Hiram A. Atkins, 1878; L. C. Wolf, 1880, but legislated out of his office by township organization being again adopted in 1880.

County Court Clerks.—H. T. Elmore, 1845, resigned in 1849, and E. M. C. Morelock appointed to fill the vacancy until the next election, at which Allen Gillespie was elected, and again in 1852. H. T. McClanahan, 1858; J. Q. Boner, 1864 and 1870; James Morris, 1874 and 1878; N. J. Winters, 1882, and Reuben Payne, 1886.

Circuit Court Clerk was the same as the county court clerk until 1858, when Allen Gillespie was elected, and served until 1862, when he was removed because of his enlistment in the Confederate service. H. T. McClanahan was appointed, and served until the election of 1864, when he was elected by a large majority. He was legislated out of office by the new constitution adopted in 1865, but was appointed to fill the vacancy, and served until November, 1866, when G. W. A. Preston was elected, and re-elected in 1870. H. T. McClanahan was then elected in 1874, and has served ever since.

County School Commissioners.—The first was Gabriel Jones, and the second W. N. Holbrook. Then followed S. H. B. Cochrane, elected in 1856 and 1858; J. C. Custer, H. J. Hinckley and Lucien Cover; H. M. Peterson was elected in 1878, J. C. Custer in 1880, D. M. Wilson in 1882, and G. A. Smith in 1884.

Coroners.—William Orr in 1868; J. C. Kessinger, 1876; J. M. Todd, 1878, never qualified and Charles H. Downtain appointed; O. H. Ferrell was elected in 1880, but did not serve; Gilbert M. L. Morrison, appointed in his stead; H. J. Hinckley, elected in 1884; Jay Bradley in 1886, and failed to qualify, so that at present there is no coroner.

Public Administrator.—James Beatty, 1872; Thaddeus Fertig, 1876. William H. Emberton, 1880; James McClaskey, 1884, present incumbent.

Surveyors.—The first surveyor was Jephthah Wood, before the county was organized. He removed to Mercer County before the election in 1846. Since then the office has been held by Wilson Baldridge, George B. Henry, Lindley M. Baldridge; S. W. Mellor, elected in 1872; Lindley M. Baldridge, 1876; Martin Riggins, 1880; Lindley M. Baldridge, present incumbent, 1884.

Senatorial Districts.—In 1845 the Legislature divided the State into new senatorial districts. The Fifth comprised Sullivan, Putnam, Grundy, Mercer, Harrison and Gentry. In 1849 another division was made, and the Tenth District was composed of Sullivan, Grundy, Putnam, Harrison and Mercer. In 1853 the Fourth District was made to contain Adair, Knox, Scotland, Schuyler, Putnam, Sullivan and Dodge. In 1857 the Eighth

District was made to contain Sullivan, Linn, Putnam and Livingston. In 1866 the Sixth District was made to contain Sullivan, Linn, Putnam and Chariton, and finally, in 1881, the Sixth District was reduced to Sullivan, Chariton and Linn.

Following is a list of the State Senators from the district of which Sullivan has formed a part, since 1846: Jewett Norris (Democrat), from Grundy County, 1846–50; John C. Griffen (Democrat), Grundy County, 1850–54; Thomas T. Richardson (Democrat), Scotland County, 1854–56; John W. Minor (Democrat), Schuyler, 1856–57; Thomas T. Richardson, 1857–58; Westley Halliburton (Democrat), Sullivan, 1858–62; John McCullough (Republican), Sullivan, 1862–64; I. V. Pratt (Republican), Linn, 1864–66, elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. McCullough, deceased; William A. Shelton (Republican), Putnam, 1866–70; L. Benecke (Republican), Chariton, 1870–74; E. F. Perkins (Democrat), Linn, 1874–78; Andrew Mackay (Democrat), Chariton, 1878–82; Westley Halliburton (Democrat), Sullivan, 1882–86, and Andrew Mackay (Democrat), Chariton, 1886–90.

The following is a list of the representatives from Sullivan County in the Missouri Legislature, with the date of their election: E. M. C. Morelock, 1846–48; Joel De Witt, 1850; William R. Smith, 1852–54; R. D. Morrison, 1856; Westley Halliburton, 1857; G. D. Burgess, 1858; O. H. Bennett, 1860; James T. Dunlap, 1862; Ichabod Comstock, 1864; A. C. Eubanks, 1866; James S. Todd, 1868; A. C. Eubanks, 1870 and 1872; H. W. Haley, 1874; De L. Miller, 1876; W. H. Craig, 1878 and 1880; Joshua Gray, 1882; John H. Decker, 1884, and I. M. Roberts, 1886. Eleven of the above were Democrats, five Republicans and one Whig.

When the State was first separated into congressional districts Sullivan County was in the Fourth District. This was in 1846, previous to which time the people of the State elected congressmen at large. In 1853 Sullivan County was placed in the Third District; in 1862, in the Seventh; in 1872, in the Tenth, and in 1882, in the Second. While the county belonged in the Fourth District that district was represented in Congress

by W. P. Hall from 1846 to 1852, and then by Mordecai Oliver. James I. Lindley succeeded and served until the end of the XXXIV Congress. James S. Greene was elected in 1856; John B. Clark was elected in 1857 to fill the unexpired term of James S. Greene, and was re-elected in 1858 and 1860. In 1862 Mr. Clark having joined the Confederacy was expelled from Congress, and William A. Hall, a brother of Willard P. Hall, was elected to fill the vacancy. The Seventh District was represented by Benjamin F. Loan from 1862 to 1868, in which year Joel F. Asper was elected, who during the year 1864 had been colonel of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio Regiment of Infantry. Isaac C. Parker was elected in 1870. The Tenth District was represented by Ira B. Hyde, elected in 1872; R. A. De Bolt, elected in 1874; Henry M. Pollard, 1876; G. F. Rothwell, 1878, and J. H. Burrows, 1880. The Second District has been represented by A. M. Alexander, elected in 1882; John B. Hale in 1884, and by Charles H. Mansur, elected in 1886. Willard P. Hall was elected while fighting in Mexico. His home was at St. Joseph. He was always a Democrat, a lawyer of ability, and a man of influence. Mordecai Oliver was a Whig, and was elected because of a split in the Democratic party. James I. Lindley was also a Whig, and was voted for by the Benton Democrats. His home was at Monticello. Since the war Mr. Lindley has been a Democrat. In 1856 the Democrats were determined to redeem the district, and to this end nominated James S. Greene, of Canton, who was universally admitted to be one of the most learned men of the State. Gen. John B. Clark, who was a Whig up to 1850, but who gradually dropped away from Whig principles, and became a Democrat, was nominated in 1857 to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Greene, and was elected. Gen. Benjamin F. Loan, who followed William A. Hall, and served three consecutive terms, lived at St. Joseph; Joseph F. Asper lived at Chillicothe; Isaac C. Parker lived at St. Joseph; Ira B. Hyde, at Princeton, Mercer County; Mr. Pollard, at Chillicothe; R. A. De Bolt, at Trenton; G. F. Rothwell, at Moberly; J. H. Burrows, at Princeton; A. M. Alexander, at Paris; John B. Hale, at Carrollton, and Charles H. Mansur, at Chillicothe.

The Circuit Attorney.—Up to 1872 the prosecuting attorney was called the circuit attorney, and his circuit was the same as that of the judge. When the Eleventh Circuit was formed James A. Clark was appointed circuit attorney. Upon the death of Judge Birch Mr Clark was appointed circuit judge and Benjamin F. Stringfellow, of Chariton County, was appointed circuit attorney. Following is a complete list of the circuit and prosecuting attorneys: James A. Clark, Linn County, 1837; Benjamin F. Stringfellow, Chariton, 1839 and 1840; Westley Halliburton, Mason, 1844; Westley Halliburton, Linn, 1848; R. D. Morrison, Sullivan, 1851, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Halliburton's resignation, and again in 1852; John C. Griffen, Grundy, 1856 and 1860; C. M. Might, Mercer, 1864; Fred Hyde, Putnam, 1868; Daniel Metcalf, Grundy, 1872. In 1872 Putnam County was struck off the circuit, and Mr. Metcalf was appointed to serve the balance of the year. This year also the office of circuit attorney was abolished, and that of a prosecuting atttorney established. Since then the prosecuting attorneys have been R. D. Morrison, 1872 and 1874; A. C. Eubanks, 1876; S. F. Lynn, 1878, 1880 and 1882; D. M. Wilson, 1884 and 1886.

The County Court.—The county court commenced its first term May 5, 1845. Following is the first entry on the records:

"At a county court, began and held at the house of A. C. Hill, the temporary seat of justice within and for Sullivan County, present William Doyle, Samuel Lewis and Patrick McQuown, county justices, H. T. Elmore, clerk, and E. B. Morelock, sheriff."

William Doyle was chosen president of the court and Hiram T. Elmore clerk, when the court adjourned until the next day, May 6. Upon convening on this day, the first business transacted was to divide the county into six municipal townships, viz.: Liberty, Duncan, Pleasant Hill, Polk, Vrooman and Morris. Voting precincts were then established in each county as follows: In Liberty Township, at West Locust Creek school-house; in Duncan, at the house of Isaac Schrock; in Pleasant Hill, at the house of William W. Sevier; in Polk, at the county seat; in Vrooman, at the house of Jefferson Hunsicker; in Morris, at the house of Henry Smith. District and allotting justices were then appointed

one for each township, as follows: for Liberty, John L. Wood; Pleasant Hill, Jacamiah Seaman; Duncan, Robert Burns; Polk, Esom Hannon; Morris, Patrick McIntyre; Vrooman, —— ——.

The boundaries of the townships were then established, and E. B. Morelock was appointed sheriff, *pro tem.*, and George Irvine, treasurer. On May 7, H. T. Elmore was appointed agent to receive the road and canal fund due Sullivan County, and the three county justices were allowed each $6 for their services as such during that term of court, three days, and E. B. Morelock, sheriff, was allowed $4.50. At the next term, commencing May 28, 1845, Catharine Hargis was appointed guardian of her children, William, Elijah and Elisha, and a writ was issued to her for their persons. On May 29 merchants' licenses were fixed at the same rates as those granted by the State, and a petition of M. B. Witter and others for the removal of the county seat was rejected for want of proper form. An appeal term of this court was held June 25, 1845. No business was transacted except to fix the county revenue at 100 per cent above the State revenue, and to pay the members of the court each $2 for the day's services, and the sheriff $1.50.

The next regular term was held August 4, 1845, on which day overseers of roads were appointed as follows: For District No. 1, Anderson Millins; District No. 2, Jeremiah Sharp; District No. 3, William Brooksher; District No. 4, Joseph W. Knifong; and District No. 5, Elijah Casteel. On August 5 Jefferson Hunsicker was appointed justice of the peace for Vrooman Township; and on August 6 Pearson Tyre was allowed $56.50 for assessing the county of Sullivan for the year 1845. On November 3, 1845, M. B. Witter was appointed attorney for the county of Sullivan. The next day Jacamiah Seaman and Hiram T. Elmore were appointed agents for the county, to adjust and settle all accounts between Sullivan and Linn Counties, and to report at the next regular term of court. The clerk of Linn County was requested to send to Sullivan County "a copy of the roads as may appear from his docket, lying within the limits of Sullivan County;" and the petition of William Hargis, for the privilege of selling intoxicating liquors without license, was laid over until

the next term of court. November 5 the collector made a settlement with the county as follows:

Amount of receipts, resident tax book	$344 25
Amount due from merchants' licenses	20 00
Total	$364 25
Amount paid over	64 00
Leaving a balance of	$300 25

On November 17, 1845, the last day the court was in session this year, Jeremiah Phillips was allowed $10 for his services as commissioner to select a site for the county seat of Sullivan County.

February 2, 1846, the petition of William Hargis for the privilege of selling spirituous liquors without license was rejected. The next day the court fixed the county levy on peddlers' licenses at the same rate as the State levy. George Irvine resigned as county treasurer, and was allowed $2 for his services, and on the 4th R. D. Morrison was appointed his successor. M. B. Witter was allowed $3 for his services as counsel for the court, and E. B. Morelock was allowed $21.92 for his services as sheriff up to that time.

A special term of the court was held March 23, 1846, at the house of A. C. Hill, at which the report, with the title papers, of the commissioner to select a site for the seat of justice for Sullivan County, as certified to the court by the clerk of the circuit court, was received and placed on file.

Court held in Milan.—August 3, 1846, the court met "in the town of Milan, the seat of justice for Sullivan County," for the first time, without making any reference to the house of A. C. Hill. On November 2 court met at the county seat; present, Patrick McQuown, Samuel Lewis and Joseph Ringo, county justices, the first time there had been any change in the county court. District and allotting justices were appointed as follows: Duncan Township, William J. Hayden; Richland Township, S. S. Reynolds; Polk Township, Joel Sturgill; Vrooman Township, Isaac Langley, and Pleasant Hill Township, Jacob Spencer.

The first grand larceny case that is recorded was then disposed of by this court as follows: "It is ordered that the fee bill,

as certified to this court for payment, as ordered by the circuit judge and circuit attorney from the county of Linn, against John Henry, for grand larceny, wherein there was a change of venue from Sullivan County to the county of Linn, be allowed, and that warrants issue for the several persons therein entitled to the several demands."

November 3, 1846, George W. Smith was granted the privilege of "dealing as a dramshop keeper in the new frame building near the town of Milan, the county seat of Sullivan County, by complying with the statute in such cases made and provided," and his license was fixed at $15 for six months. The next day Esom Hannon was allowed $3.50 for costs incurred in advertising the sale of town lots, and A. C. Hill was allowed $20 for the use of his room to date. Ira Sears was appointed superintendent of public buildings for the county, and required to submit, at the next regular term of the court, a plan of a courthouse. Eight hundred dollars was then appropriated for the building of a court-house, which was ordered to be built in the center of the public square in the town of Milan. November 5 A. C. Hill was allowed $5 for laying out the lots in the town of Milan; R. D. Morrison was allowed $9.98; Johnson Basket, $3; Joseph Couch was allowed $2, for surveying; John C. Creed, $1.50; William J. Tally, $3; Augustus Creed $1, and Wilson Baldridge $12.50, for his services as surveyor in laying off and platting the lots in the county seat. A road was laid off from A. C. Hill's spring to the town tract fifty-four feet wide, and Mr. Hill received in exchange a tract of one-half acre adjoining his portion. On this same day the sheriff, as collector, made a settlement with the court. Amount charged on the tax list, $484.78; amount due on licenses, $32.57; total $517.35, of which he paid in $298.73, leaving due the county, $218.62. On February 4, 1847, he made another settlement, deducting from the above balance the delinquent list, $30.98; vouchers and money paid, $86.02; and commissions, $6.01; leaving a balance due the county of $95.61, to which was added the amount due on dramshop licenses, $15.40, making $111.02 still due the county. On May 4, 1847, further settlement was made, adding to the $111.02 amount charged to



Yours Truly,
Chas. B. Comstock

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

the license account $54.76, and deducting amount paid in, $153.62, leaving then due $12.16. These figures serve to show something of the extent of the county finances immediately after the organization, and may also serve as a basis for comparison with the present condition of the county funds.

The First Court-house.—May 3, 1847, the court authorized Esom Hannon to sell S. G. Watkins a half-acre lot in the northwest corner of Milan for $30.* The next day the court ordered a court-house built in the town of Milan on Lot No. 3, Block 5, and that payment for the said building be made in two equal installments, one-half to be paid on or before October 1, 1847, and the other half six months later, the building to be completed on or before October 1, 1847. September 27, 1847, it was ordered that the circuit and county courts be thereafter held in the court-house. This court-house, the first built in the county, was of hewn logs, one and one-half stories in height, and 20x24 feet in size. The lower story was all in one room. There were two rooms above, one for the grand jury, the other for the petit jury, the former being occupied by the county clerk when the grand jury was not in session, the petit jury room being occupied in a similar manner by the probate court. The building was erected by William Putnam, of Linn County, and was occupied as a court-house until 1858, when it was removed to the southwest corner of Main and Third Streets, where it now is used as a barber shop.

It will be observed that on November 3, 1846, the Court ordered that the court-house be built on the public square, and that on May 4, 1847, it was ordered that the court-house be built on Lot 3, Block 5, where the building, erected under this order, now stands. The reason for this change was that originally it was designed to erect a brick court-house on the center of the public square, but it was found that to carry out this plan would require more money than the county could spare, and hence the log court-house was erected for temporary purposes, leaving the public square unoccupied until such time as the county could afford to erect a brick building. This was the case in 1858, when

*See sale of lots in Milan.

the present two-story brick court-house was built in the public square at a cost of about $5,000.

The First Jail.—The first jail erected in the county was in accordance with an order of the county court, made August 27, 1849, by which $700 was appropriated for the purpose. It stood on the southwest corner of Market and Second Streets, where now stands J. Buxton's store. It was completed about December 19, 1850; was built by Benjamin Frazer, and was a two-story structure, the lower story or dungeon being of stone, and partly below the surface of the ground; and the upper story of hewn logs, which was the common jail. It was 15x22 feet in size, and stood until 1859, when it was burned down by a runaway slave, who was being kept therein until his master should come and claim him, and who very narrowly escaped with his life.

The county court, in November, 1848, was composed of Patrick McQuown, Samuel Lewis and William Gose, and so remained until the February term, 1850, when the justices were Patrick McQuown, William Gose and William N. Holbrook. At the beginning of the November term they were John L. Wood, Jeremiah Tharp and John Johnson. At the November term, 1854, they were Owen Wilson, John L. Wood and John J. Knifong.

List of County Judges.—Following is a complete list of the county judges, together with the beginning and end of the term of each: William Doyle, 1845–46; Samuel Lewis, 1845–49; Patrick McQuown, 1845–50; Joseph Ringo, 1846–48; William Gose, 1848–50; William N. Holbrook, 1849–50; John L. Wood, 1850–57; John Johnson, 1850–54; Jeremiah Tharp, 1850–54; Owen Wilson, 1854–57; John J. Knifong, 1854–58; Thomas Spencer, 1857–58; James T. Dunlap, 1857–60; Hugh M. Cooper, 1858–60; William B. Braden, 1858–60; William H. Emberton, 1860–66; William Watson, 1862–66; William W. Davis, 1864–73; Thomas J. Johnson, 1866–70; James S. Todd, 1866–68; James Sterling, 1868–72; James Beatty, 1870–72; Hugh M. Cooper, 1872–73; E. H. Hartzler, 1872–73; Martin Eggleston, 1872–73; Sumner Boynton, 1873–76; Addison Payne, 1873–74; Ichabod Comstock, 1873–74; Hampton W. Haley, 1873–74;

David Whaley, 1873–74; S. M. Grigsby, 1876–78; Anderson W. Harris, 1878–86; Joshua Gray, 1878–80; Thomas McAllister, 1878–80; George T. Todd, 1880–82; Thomas Montgomery, 1880–82; Reuben S. Taylor, 1882–86; Charles C. Jessee, 1882–84; Lewis P. Reger, 1884–86; John C. Schnelle, 1886–90; John G. Rake, 1886–88; Mark B. Mairs, 1886–88. The only slaveholding court there has been in Sullivan County was from 1846 to 1848, when Samuel Lewis and Joseph Ringo were members of the court, they both being slave holders.

The Circuit Court.—The Eleventh Judicial Circuit was created at the session of 1836–37, and was constituted of the counties of Chariton, Macon, Adair, Linn, Livingston and Grundy, and the territory of Sullivan and Putnam—these being attached to Linn. From that time to this Sullivan County has always been a part of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, which has, however, been reduced in size from time to time, the last change being made in 1872, when the circuit was made to consist of Sullivan, Grundy, Mercer, Linn and Chariton.

The Judges.—When the circuit was formed in 1837, James Birch, of Carroll County, was appointed judge. He died in 1839, and James A. Clark, of Linneus, was appointed, and continued to preside until the winter of 1861, when, refusing to take the oath of loyalty, his office was vacated, and Jacob Smith, also of Linneus, was appointed by Gov. Gamble in February, 1862. In 1863 R. A. De Bolt, of Trenton, was elected, and re-elected in 1868. In 1874 G. D. Burgess was elected, and he was re-elected in 1880, and again in 1886. Judge Clark was always a Democrat. He was a man of marked ability, fine legal acumen, affable, social in disposition, and never permitted his politics to bias his judgment on the bench. Judge Smith died shortly after his retirement. Early in 1865 Linneus was raided by bushwhackers, and the judge was shot and killed. Judge De Bolt, after leaving the bench, served a term in the Lower House of Congress. Judge Burgess is now serving his third term as circuit judge, and the fact that he lives in a circuit which has a large majority against him, politically, tends to prove his non-partisanship as a judge, his ability and his popularity.

The First Records.—The first entry on the records of the circuit court is as follows:

At a circuit court begun and held at the house of Armstead C. Hill, within and for the county of Sullivan, on the 22d day of September, 1845, present the Hon. James A. Clark, judge; Hiram T. Elmore, clerk, and Enoch B. Morelock, sheriff.

The sheriff upon the *venire facias* to him directed returns into court here a sufficient number of grand jurymen, and the following were sworn, to wit: John J. Knifong, foreman; John L. Wood, Robert Baldridge, Samuel Bingham, Daniel Wilhite, Lewis Tyer, Isaac Keller, James Tunnell, William Bingham, Ira Sears, Benjamin Couch, Benjamin Tolson, E. K. Eaton, Isaac Winkle, Patrick McIntyre and Henry Smith, who being charged by the court, retired to consult of their presentments.

The first case on the records was that of "Hargis *vs.* Hargis, Appeal;" the entry being "Now at this day comes the defendant by her attorney into court, and by leave of the court files her motion to dismiss this appeal." The next entry with reference to this matter was in the case of Hardin Hargis *vs.* Catharine Hargis, wherein Hardin Hargis filed his motion to order the county court clerk to send for a transcript of the proceedings of the case. Then follows another entry to the effect that the motion heretofore filed to dismiss the appeal came on to be heard, and by the court being fully understood, it was considered that the motion be sustained. The trouble between Mr. and Mrs. Hargis was about their two children, of which the county court had made Mrs. Hargis guardian.

A motion was then made by Westley Halliburton, Esq., and it was ordered by the court that the following gentlemen be enrolled as practicing attorneys in this court: Westley Halliburton, F. L. Willard, A. McKinney, George Meckinson, M. R. E. Pullum, James Carson, John B. Clark, Joseph Combs, William Y. Slack, Thomas N. Awbry, George H. Hubble, Moses H. Simonds and M. B. Witter.

The First Indictments.—The grand jury then returned into court and the following indictment was endorsed a true bill: State of Missouri *vs.* H. Levin, for trading with the Indians. This case came to trial February 5, 1846, before the following jury; Jerry Todhunter, Lewis Gum, Jesse Gum, John W. Houghton, John Shipley, Stephen J. Baskett, Ambrose Wagers, Joseph Arthurs, Thomas Tolson, Andrew Bozarth, John Gum

and Charles Todhunter, but when everything was ready for trial the circuit attorney said he did not wish to longer prosecute this suit, and the prisoner was discharged and he was given a judgment for his costs.

The first naturalization was that of Joseph Hoover, who declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and renounced allegiance to Switzerland, September 22, 1845, and was fully naturalized September 26, 1849.

The next indictment of importance was brought at a special term of the circuit court held February 5, 1846, at the house of A. C. Hill, the temporary seat of justice of the county, by order of the judge for the trial of John B. Richey and John Henry. The indictment was for grand larceny, and there were other indictments for the same crime against the same parties which was that of horse stealing. The jury in this case were Benjamin Tolson, Columbus J. Stone, Ira Sears, James Withers, Lawyer Drake, Francis Spencer, William Hulbert, Elijah Casteel, John T. Slate, James A. Hoffert, John Thurlow and John J. Knifong. Upon the completion of the trial the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and assessed punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary for three years. A number of prosecutions followed for trespassing on school lands, the fine in most cases being one cent and costs. At the September term, 1846, numerous parties were indicted for dealing in various kinds of goods without license, and at the April term, 1847, these cases were disposed of in various ways, mostly by *nolle prosequi.* October 29, 1847, the first *ad quod damnum* case appears on the records. John Montgomery desired to build a dam across Main Locust Creek. The inquest of the jury was returned into court, William Gose filed his objections thereto, and the case was continued to the next term of court, January 24, 1848; there being no sheriff, this court appointed William G. Porter elisor temporarily, and it was ordered that a *venire facias* for a jury be issued and directed to William G. Porter, returnable forthwith, and the elisor immediately returned into court the *venire facias* with a sufficient number of grand jurymen, and the following were sworn: John McClaskey, Bennett Maxy, Anderson Mullins, William Hurst,

Peter B. Thomas, Gabriel Jones, Thomas Donoho, Meakin Taylor, Daniel Wilhite, Benjamin Tolson, Reuben Wilhite, James Meakins, Robert Glaze, John Montgomery, Merrit H. Case, Valentine C. Smith, P. D. Towles and Washington Glaze. This grand jury returned into court an indictment for murder against Patrick McIntyre, for the killing of Enoch B. Morelock, sheriff of the county, the circuit attorney filed his petition for a change of venue, and the petition was sustained, a change of venue being taken to Livingston County, with the result elsewhere stated. Notwithstanding that there were those in the county in early days, who from the necessities of the case practiced medicine without license, yet there were those among the people opposed to it, as the indictment of George W. Hoover for so doing, April 27, 1848, indicates. At the April term, 1849, however, this case was *nolle prosequied.* At this term seven indictments for gaming were brought, some of which were continued until the next term, and in others the defendant was fined $10 and costs. There were also those in the county who were as much opposed to a lawyer practicing without a license as a physician, as is shown by the indictment of M. B. Witter for that alleged violation of law. This indictment was brought October 27, 1848, and was not finally disposed of until May 12, 1851. Mr. Witters plea was "not guilty," and he was found not guilty by the court. The State paid the costs. At this term was brought the first indictment for permitting a slave to sell spirituous liquors, and also the first for Sabbath breaking, as well as the first suit for divorce. This was by Jacamiah Seaman *vs.* Catharine Seaman his wife, and was continued from term to term until April 12, 1853, when the divorce was granted.

October 12, 1853, Dandridge Crumpacker filed a petition to erect a dam, and the court ordered that said petitioner be allowed to erect a dam across Main Locust Creek, of the altitude of ten feet, at a point 100 yards east of the west boundary, and about 300 yards north of the south boundary of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 64, Range 20.

Murder Trials.—Besides the murder trial of Patrick McIntyre, already mentioned, the principal ones since have been those

of Isaac Webb and Mat. Smith, Jesse Peak and Andrew J. Hubbard. Isaac Webb and Mat. Smith were indicted at the October term, 1878, for the killing of William D. Bigham on the 17th of August, 1878. They were tried for murder in the first degree, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the penitentiary--Webb for twenty-five years and Smith for eleven years. Jesse Peak was indicted at the October term, 1881, for killing James R. Harbolt, having stabbed him in the neck October 3, 1881, of which wound he died the same day. The indictment was for murder in the second degree; the verdict was guilty, and the sentence was three years in the penitentiary. Andrew J. Hubbard was indicted for killing Riley Kennedy, in 1884. He was tried by a jury, found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

Important Civil Suits.—One of the most important civil suits ever brought in the circuit court in Sullivan County was that known as "Sullivan County *vs.* The Burlington & Southwestern Railway Company." This suit was brought in the Sullivan County Circuit Court at the May term, 1883, to compel the railroad company to pay its taxes, which it refused to pay, claiming that it purchased exemption from State and county taxes under a quit-claim deed from Elijah Smith, receiver, dated February 27, 1882. A brief explanation of the basis of this claim is as follows: On the 22d of January, 1857, an act was approved incorporating the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company. This act provided that this company should in all things be subject to the same restrictions, and be entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities which were granted to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company by an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company," approved February 16, 1847, and also of the amendments to the charter of said company, approved February 23, 1853, and March 3, 1855, so far as these amendments were applicable to the company created by the act, and not inconsistent with the charter, as completely as if the same were herein re-enacted. But under this charter there was no express immunity from taxation, neither was there in favor of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Company in the act approved Feb-

ruary 16, 1847, nor in the amendments approved February 23, 1853, and March 3, 1855, which were by the act incorporating the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company, made a part of its charter. But Section 4 of the act incorporating the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company provided that said company should be in all things subject to the same restrictions, and entitled to all the privileges, rights and immunities which were granted to the Louisiana & Columbia Railroad Company, by an act passed at the session of the General Assembly in 1836–37, and approved January 27, 1837, so far as the same were applicable to the company thereby created as fully and completely as if the same were therein re-enacted. The act to incorporate the Louisiana & Columbia Railroad Company is too long for insertion here, but that part of the act to which especial interest attaches in this connection is as follows: "Every person who shall cease to be a shareholder, shall also cease to be a member of said company, and the stock of said company shall be exempt from all State and county taxes." On the 5th of November, 1857, an act to amend the charter of the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company was approved, Section 3 of which reads: "For the purpose of further enabling said company to construct, equip and operate said road, they are hereby authorized to pledge the said road rolling-stock, machinery, depots, depot houses, and any other property they may possess, together with the franchise of said road." Upon this section rests the power assumed by the company to mortgage their road and convey immunity from taxation.

A new constitution for the State was adopted July 4, 1865, which provided that "The General Assembly shall not pass special laws * * * * exempting any property of any named person or corporation from taxation," and on the 19th of March, 1866, an act was approved amending the act incorporating the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company, by which, among other things, on account of the failure of a majority of the old board of directors to take the oath of loyalty, as required by the constitution and laws of Missouri, a new board of directors was appointed, consisting of John Severance, Francis Rodman, P. A. Thompson, Josiah Coleman, Thornton Fakes, William Albin, Elwood Kirby

and Henry Baker. This board of directors, on the 23d of May, 1871, made and executed a deed purporting to convey to the Burlington & Southwestern Railway Company all the rights, privileges, property and franchises of the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company. One of the conditions of this deed was the following.

It is further understood and agreed that if said party of the second part shall fail to build its railroad to the city of St. Joseph within a reasonable time for the proper accomplishment of such work, considering the magnitude of the undertaking, or shall abandon the enterprise in such event, they shall reconvey to said first party all of the property, rights and franchises hereby sold and conveyed, or the same shall, on the failure to convey, revert to said first party, but no greater right shall revert or be conveyed than is conveyed by this instrument, and such reasonable time shall not be less than three years from the first day of July, A. D. 1871.

August 1, 1871, the representative agents of Sullivan and Putnam Counties met at Milan, and at this meeting the name of the "Central North Missouri Branch of the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company" was changed to the "Linneus Branch of the Burlington & Southwestern Railway," and the two counties, through their agents, attempted to authorize the Burlington Company to execute a mortgage upon such branch. April 1, 1872, the Burlington Company made and executed a mortgage to the Farmer's Loan & Trust Company of New York, in which mortgage all the rights, privileges and franchises relating to the Linneus Branch were included. May 19, 1876, because of a decision with reference to the payment of interest due on the bonds secured by the branch line mortgage, the circuit court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri entered a decree foreclosing the mortgage, and appointed Harry Lacey special master to sell the property in pursuance of the decree. As such master, Harry Lacey on the 30th of November, 1880, sold the Linneus Branch to Elijah Smith, and made him a deed December 13, 1880. May 30, 1881, the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Burlington Railway Company organized and filed its articles of association, and on January 12, 1882, this railway company and the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railway Company of Iowa were consolidated under the general laws of Missouri, under the name of the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railway

Company. February 27, 1882, Elijah Smith made a quit-claim deed of the Linneus Branch to the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railway Company. A suit for taxes against this company was instituted in the circuit court of Putnam County, for county and other taxes, and a judgment recovered, from which the company appealed to the supreme court of Missouri. This court affirmed the judgment of the circuit court of Putnam County, on the 17th of May, 1886. The decision of the supreme court of Missouri was based upon three distinct grounds:

First—That the Linneus Branch was built under the branch act of 1868, and was subject to taxation, regardless of any exemptions which might have existed in favor of the parent company.

Second—That the Legislature has the right to prescribe the terms upon which a foreign railroad company may come into this State, and as the Burlington Company could only acquire the right to purchase under the act of March 24, 1870, it became therefore subject to taxation.

Third.—That the St. Joseph and Iowa Company had no authority under its charter to sell its franchises; it was not authorized to pledge immunity from taxation, and such exemption did not pass under the several judicial and other conveyances to the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railway Company. John P. Butler, of Milan, was attorney for the State.

In the Sullivan County circuit court, a number of suits were brought against the railway company for delinquent taxes for the years 1881, 1882, 1883, and finally all the suits were consolidated into one, and suit brought for such taxes as had not been paid from time to time by way of partial settlement, for the years 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885. November 23, 1886, the plaintiff appeared by its attorney, John P. Butler, and the defendants by their attorneys, L. T. Hatfield and A. W. Mullins, and the court rendered its decision as follows: That the following sums and amounts are due from defendant to plaintiff, as State and county taxes: For 1881—State taxes, $422.18; county taxes, $527.72; interest on said sums from January 1, 1882, to November 20, 1886, at one per cent per month, $560.44, aggre-

gating for 1881, $1,510.34. For 1882—State taxes, $408.26; county taxes, $340.23; township taxes, $168.44; interest from January 1, 1883, to November 20, 1886, $430.95. The judgments were similar for the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, the aggregate amount of taxes and interest for which judgment was rendered being $6,977.84. Judgment was also rendered against the company for $348.90, as penalty; $134.20, as costs; and $2,500 attorney's fees, for John P. Butler, and these sums were declared to be a first lien upon the railroad company's property. The company on the 20th of November paid under protest the $6,977.84, and the court stated that the company had paid in taxes in the aggregate $16,000.

A Criminal Libel Case.—One of the most interesting criminal libel suits ever brought in the Sullivan County circuit court, was that of S. M. Grigsby *vs.* George W. Stille. In January or February, 1886, some boys playing behind the post-office found a number of copies of the *National Tribune* lying by the fence, about fifty feet away from the post-office. The *Tribunes* were in the wrappers as they came to the post-office, at Milan, addressed to several different parties, most of them members of the Grand Army Post. The boys, Clarence Smith and Ed Gerns, carried the papers to their respective homes, and their fathers at once saw that something was wrong. The papers were addressed severally to David Moran, Bryan Cavanaugh, Richard Johnson, John Crouse, George W. Clark, and others. Postmaster Grigsby being a Democrat, it was at once inferred by a portion of the community that he did not intend to permit the *National Tribune* to be delivered through his office to members of the Grand Army, and a good deal of excitement throughout the county was the natural result. In May, following, C. G. Epperson, the traveling correspondent of the Kansas City *Journal*, was in Milan, and, learning of the trouble, wrote an account of it to his paper, under date of May 21, which was published May 22, and copied into the Milan *Republican* on June 3. D. M. Wilson, prosecuting attorney for the county, informed the court that on the 3d day of June, 1886, one George M. Stille, one of the proprietors of, and the pub-

lisher, editor and business manager of the Milan *Republican*, did unlawfully, willfully and maliciously publish of and concerning one S. M. Grigsby, in said newspaper, the following false and libelous matter, to wit: quoting from Mr. Epperson's letter:

> Certain things have recently come to light which may lead to an investigation of postoffice affairs at this place. Postmaster Grigsby seems to have stirred up a hornet's nest in the ranks of the Grand Army boys. Some time ago, in a spirited conversation which took place in the postoffice between himself and a member of the Grand Army post at this place, he said: "No Grand Army man is a true Democrat." The person addressed was of course a Democrat, which fact led to the conversation referred to. The feeling existing between Postmaster Grigsby and the Grand Army boys grew out of the finding of a package of mail, which had been thrown out back of the postoffice, and found there by some boys, who picked it up and were carrying it home, when met by some citizens of the place, who examined the package, and found it to contain a large number of copies of the *National Tribune* addressed to different members of the Grand Army, who get their mail at this place.
>
> Which said false and slanderous matter and words were calculated to deprive, and did deprive him, the said Grigsby, of public confidence and social intercourse, and were false and libelous, and were known to be so by said Stille, when by him published against the peace and dignity of the State.
>
> D. M. WILSON.

This information was filed by D. M. Wilson, on the affidavit of Postmaster Grigsby, setting forth the same in substance. George N. Stille was arrested on Wednesday, June 24, and gave bail for his appearance at the November term of the circuit court. The trial came on November 19, 1886, before the following jury: H. M. Cooper, foreman; Clayton Harmon, James Whittaker, James McCluskey, Ira Sipes, Samuel T. Banner, Beverly Boling, Austin Moore, Elijah Chapman, B. F. West, Nathan Tipton and J. D. Robinson, who rendered the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty." The attorneys for the prosecution were D. M. Wilson, prosecuting attorney, assisted by John M. Swallow, and for the defense A. C. Eubanks and W. F. Calfee.

Murder of McReynolds.—The latest crime committed in the county was the murder, on September 5, 1887, of Frederick McReynolds, near Green City. His body was found next day by William Gray and J. M. Webster, lying in his cornfield, with a bullet hole through his body, another in his right arm, and with the top of his head blown off. Jeremiah G. Smith, a justice of

the peace at Green City, summoned a jury composed of P. F. Terry, foreman; W. C. Green, B. Dunlap, B. Hunsaker, William Rowland and Joseph Davidson. The verdict of this jury was as follows:

"We, the undersigned jurors, empaneled and sworn on the 6th day of September, 1887, in the township of Penn, Sullivan Co., Mo., by J. G. Smith, a justice of the peace, and acting coroner, to diligently inquire and true presentment make how and by whom Frederick McReynolds, whose body was found in his cornfield, on the 6th day of September, 1887, came to his death, having viewed the body and heard the evidence, do find that deceased came to his death by gunshot wounds, by a leaden ball being fired into his body from behind and his head blown to fragments by shot; that the body was found by J. M. Webster and William Gray; that the deceased was killed where the body was found, through violence and malice, and we have good reason from the evidence to believe that deceased came to his death at the hands of Phillip Albright and his son Frank Albright. Given under our hands, this 7th day of September, 1887." The above verdict was signed by all the jury, and by J. G. Smith, acting coroner.

After the above verdict was rendered the two persons upon whom suspicion rested were arrested, and held for trial before Judge G. D. Burgess, at the November term of the Sullivan County circuit court.

Professional Character of Practitioners.—Judge James A. Clark, the first judge of the circuit court to preside in Sullivan County, was an eminent citizen and an upright judge. He was a man of good sense, ready mind and sound discretion. He had all those qualities which make a judge pleasant and accessible. He was especially the friend of the young lawyer, and so well informed himself in the law that it was a pleasure to practice in his court. He was judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit about twenty-two years, and died in December, 1882, full of years and honors.

Judge R. A. De Bolt, also one of the judges of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, was born January 20, 1828, near Lancaster,

Ohio. Until he was seventeen years old he resided with his parents upon a farm, during which time he acquired a common-school education. He was apprenticed to learn the tanner's trade. While following his trade he studied law at night, was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of Ohio, in 1856, and practiced law two years in his native State. In 1858 he settled in Trenton, Mo., and devoted himself to his chosen profession in Grundy, Sullivan, Mercer and Putnam Counties, until the breaking out of the Civil War, having been in the meantime appointed to the office of school commissioner of Grundy County, in 1859, and elected to that office in 1860. When the Rebellion broke out he was one of the first to raise his voice, and to aid in raising troops for the Union. He made a speech at the court-house, in Milan, in the latter part of April, 1861, in favor of the Government of the United States, and against secession, and soon thereafter aided in raising the Twenty-third Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was captain of Company B of that regiment. He was taken prisoner at Shiloh, and in 1863 resigned as captain and was commissioned major of the Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry, serving until August, 1865, when he was mustered out. In 1863 he was elected judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit and served by re-election until 1875. In 1874 he was elected to Congress, serving one term. Since then he has devoted himself to the practice of law. As a speaker, either at the bar or on the stump, Judge De Bolt is fearless and independent in the defense of what he believes to be right, and in argument he is logical, forcible and clear, before the court or his countrymen.

The following attorneys are practicing at the Sullivan County bar at the present time: John P. Butler, John M. Swallow, A. C. Eubanks, J. W. Childers, W. F. Calfee, Nathan Harty and D. M. Wilson.

The Probate Court.—From 1845 to 1849 the county court was also the probate court, and had jurisdiction over all matters of administration. March 12, 1849, an act was passed supplementary to and extending the provisions of an act establishing the probate court of Cooper County to Sullivan and other counties. This act

provided that the county court should order an election to be held in August, 1849, to determine whether the county would accept the provisions of the act, and also to elect a judge of probate; but the county court of Sullivan failed to receive notice of the passage of the act, and consequently failed to call an election for the above purposes at the specified time; but they did submit the question to the people at the general election in August, 1850, and a majority voted to establish the court. The next Legislature legalized the election. By the act the judge of probate was to serve four years, and have full jurisdiction over estates. In 1857 an act was passed vacating the office of probate judge, providing for an election at the judicial election of that year, and lengthening the term to six years. In 1866 an act was passed making the judge of probate *ex officio* judge of the county court, and limiting his term to four years. In 1874 an act was passed reducing the county court judges to one making him *ex officio* judge of probate and limiting his term to two years, and in 1877 another act was passed providing for a uniform system of probate courts throughout the State, and increasing the term of office to four years. This law is now in force. Following is a list of the probate judges of Sullivan County: S. G. Watkins, 1850 and 1854; C. M. Freeman, 1856 and 1857; R. S. Strahan, 1860; Philip W. Martin, 1863; William H. Bryant, 1863; G. D. Burgess, 1865; Thomas J. Johnson, 1866; James Beatty, 1870; Sumner Boynton, 1874; S. M. Grigsby, 1876 and 1878; R. D. Morrison, 1882 and 1886.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

The growth of the county in population and prosperity is exhibited by the following statistics. In 1840 no statistics are given anywhere for Sullivan County, as that was five years before its organization, though what is now Sullivan County contained probably about 200 inhabitants. In 1850 the population was 2,983—whites, 2,895; colored, 88. In 1860 the entire population was 9,108; whites, 9,095; colored, 103. This increase occurred while the land office was at Milan, and during these ten years most

of the land not entered by 1850 was entered and largely settled upon. In 1870 the entire population was 11,907—whites, 11,865; colored, 42; and in 1880 the aggregate population was 16,569—whites, 16,486; colored, 83. At this time the native population amounted to 16,198, and the foreign born, 371.

General statistics for the county for 1870 are as follows: The true value of property was $4,000,000, while the assessed value was $2,325,895. The taxation was: State, $11,625; county, $22,138; town, $11,328; total, $45,095. The debt was then $1,000. The number of acres of improved land was 89,435; value of farms, $2,679,579; value of farm products, $1,271,731; value of live stock, $1,016,346; number of horses, 6,171; number of mules, 665; number of milch cows, 5,024; number of working oxen, 498; number of sheep, 25,369; number of swine, 17,770; bushels of spring wheat raised, 30,451; of winter wheat, 31,010; of rye, 15,820; Indian corn, 412,642; oats, 164,614; pounds of tobacco, 26,619; of wool, 70,094; of butter, 234,065; bushels of Irish potatoes, 38,754; of sweet potatoes, 621. The number of manufacturing establishments in 1870 was 39; of steam engines, 10; water wheels, 3; hands employed, 142—males above sixteen, 135; females above fifteen, 1; youths, 6. The capital invested amounted to $69,100; wages to $19,161; value of materials, $167,620; value of product, $263,425.

In 1880 the quantity of vegetable productions of the county was: Buckwheat, 906 bushels; Indian corn, 2,064,933; oats, 330,203; rye, 11,748; wheat, 50,933; hay, 41,392 tons; Irish potatoes, 54,539 bushels; sweet potatoes, 1,355; tobacco, 30,290 pounds; value of orchard products, $25,904. Live stock—number of horses, 8,098; mules, 1,280; working oxen, 35; milch cows, 9,173; other cattle, 24,545; sheep, 16,261; swine, 43,957; pounds of wool, 80,240; pounds of butter, 399,334; cheese, 3,226. Number of manufacturing establishments, 46; capital invested, $130,050; males employed above sixteen, 102; females above fifteen, 2; youths, 3; wages paid, $20,141; value of materials used, $173,775; product, $242,041.

In 1859 the number of acres of land assessed was 384,980, at $903,382. The number of town lots was 367, assessed at $22,919.

The number of slaves was 94, assessed at $33,090, and all other personal property was valued at $325,271; total assessed valuation, $1,284,662. The amount of taxes for that year was: State tax, $3,115.32; State interest, $1,284.66; State lunatic asylum, $214.10; total, $4,614.08.

For 1866 the abstract of assessment and taxation was as follows: Number of acres of land assessed, 407,247, at $609,584; town lots' assessed value, $28,162; personal property, $255,947; bonds, notes, etc., $55,938; total assessed valuation, $949,630. Taxes—State tax, $4,968; county tax, $8,767; military tax, $7,088; court-house tax, $474; total taxes levied, $21,297.

In 1870 the number of acres assessed was 409,457, at $1,584,347. The number of town lots was 497, assessed at $21,135, and all other personal property was valued at $715,243; total assessed valuation, $2,320,725. The taxes were: State tax, $5,814.73; State interest, $5,814.73; county tax, $11,649.47; total taxation, $23,278.93.

In 1887 the number of acres of land assessed was 412,500, out of a total in the county of 414,720; valuation, $2,072,623; the number of town lots was 1,852, assessed at $171,967; personal property, $1,568,196; railroad property, assessed value, $290,967; stocks of merchandise, $122,078; total assessed value, $4,225,830.

The personal property in detail was as follows: Horses, 8,592, value, $337,349; mules, 1,310, value, $55,753; asses and jennets, 34, value, $2,690; neat cattle, 42,638, value, $599,919; sheep, 12,930, value, $11,753; hogs, 16,528, value $25,609; all other live stock, value, $2,674; money, notes, etc., $300,417; corporate companies, etc., $232,032; total personal property, as above, $1,568,196. It is generally conceded that real estate is assessed at about one-third its actual value, and personal property at about one-half its real value. Upon this basis, and classing merchants' goods as personal property, the real value of this species of property was in 1887, $3,380,548, and of real estate, including railroad property, $7,606,671; a total of $10,987,219. This estimate, however, omits the last railroad built, the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul, of which there is a trifle over twenty miles in Sullivan County, and if this railroad be valued at as

much per mile as the average of the other two the total value then would be $11,065,859.

The several amounts and total amount of taxes for the year 1887 were: State tax, $17,046.67; county tax, $17,056.44; railroad interest tax, $10,676.34; township tax, $4,293.44; school tax, $17,540.58; total amount of money raised by tax $66,613.47.

It is generally estimated that the county is divided into very nearly equal parts of farming lands and grass and timber lands, that farming lands are worth on the average $15 per acre, and that grass and timber lands are worth $10 per acre. According to this estimate the latter class of lands would be worth $2,062,500, and the former, $3,093,750; a total land value, exclusive of town lots and railroad property, of $5,156,250. Grass land is in many instances more profitable to its owner than farming land, in part because of the excellent blue-grass pasture furnished everywhere in the county where this variety of grass can obtain a foothold, and in part because of the primitive and somewhat crude methods of cultivating the land and putting in the crops yet quite generally in vogue. Very little wheat is sown with the drill, and very little if any tile underdraining has as yet been done.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY.

At the presidential election of 1848, when Gen. Lewis Cass was the Democratic candidate, Gen. Zachary Taylor, the Whig candidate, and Mr. Van Buren, the Free-Soil candidate, the latter was voted for by George Meckinson, attorney at law, and by him alone in Sullivan County. In connection with this fact, a writer of historical sketches in Sullivan County makes the following comment: "Radicalism came from Abolitionism, which itself came from Free-Soilism, which was generated by illicit intercourse between Church and State in Great Britain, who, having tested the prowess of her army with that of the American people, and having failed to accomplish her purpose, resorted to strategy and political seduction and division to attain what her army failed to accomplish; now let those in power pause and ponder. They are here warned that their policy must bring

bankruptcy, and culminate in either Mexican anarchy or Russian cossackism." This warning was uttered in 1883, while the Republican party was in power.

It has been stated that the settlers in coming into the county arranged themselves to some extent in groups, according to the places whence they came. It was also somewhat so with regard to politics, either by accident or by design. The settlement on Medicine Creek was made principally by Whigs, while that on Yellow Creek was made principally by Democrats. Great interest in politics was taken in early times, and these early politicians would sometimes meet in Milan to discuss both the political issues and liquor issues of the day. The Prohibition party had not then sprung meteor-like into existence. The more freely did they partake of the liquor issues, the more earnestly did they discuss the issues of politics. These latter became more and more important in their eyes in proportion to the amount of liquor imbibed, and so earnest did they often become that it was impossible for either Whig or Democrat to convince the other of his errors in reasoning, or of the incorrectness of his opinions in any other way than by physical demonstrations, the arena for these demonstrations usually being the court-house yard. On one of these occasions Thomas Lane, in order to enliven and add interest to the process of hard reasoning that was going on, began to sing the old song,—

Let dogs delight to bark and bite, etc.,

but had only reached the end of the first verse, when some one very quickly convinced him that vocal music was not a desirable accompaniment to the labored course of ratiocination then in progress. Mr. Lane's mouth was most effectually closed by a tremendous blow from the fist of one of the principal disputants, and he lay on the ground for a considerable time entirely unconscious of which side came off victorious. This was in 1844. The general result throughout the country is well known, but the result of the election in what is now Sullivan County can not be ascertained, but in Linn County, which then included Sullivan, there were cast for Henry Clay for President, 269 votes, and for James K. Polk, 494. At the presidential election of 1848, the first that oc-

curred after the organization of the county, the vote cast for President was for Zachary Taylor, 154; for Lewis Cass, 250; and for Governor at the same election, Rollins, 154; King, 257. The Tenth Senatorial District was then composed of Grundy, Mercer, Harrison, Putnam and Sullivan Counties, in which the total vote for Governor was for Rollins, 708; for King, 1,097. The population of Sullivan County, in 1850, was 2,983, and the vote for the Whig candidate, 120; for the Benton Democratic candidate, 35, and for the anti-Benton candidate, 293; a total vote of 448. In 1852 the vote for members of Congress was, for Oliver, Whig, 158; King, Benton Democrat, 76; Branch, anti-Benton, 195. Sullivan and Putnam were then a part of the Fourth Congressional District, which embraced a total of twenty-three counties, one of which was Dodge. The vote for president that year was for Winfield Scott, 127; and for Franklin Pierce, 277. In 1853 the State was redistricted, and Sullivan and Putnam Counties became parts of the Third Congressional District, which embraced eighteen counties. The vote for member of Congress in 1854, in Sullivan County, was, for Lindley, 225; for Fournoy, 326; the vote in the entire district for Lindley was 8,150, and for Fournoy, 7,386, while two years previous the vote for Scott for President was 4,871, and for Pierce, 5,878. In 1856 the vote for congressman was for Green, 480; for Lindley, 349; and in the entire Third District, Green received 10,126, and Lindley, 8,172. For Governor, Trusten Polk received in Sullivan County, 475 votes; Ewing 249, and Benton 98. For President, in 1856, Millard Fillmore received 260 votes, and James Buchanan 553. Trusten Polk, elected Governor in 1856, resigned the governorship to accept a seat in the United States Senate. In 1857 an election occurred to fill the vacancy in the office of Governor. Mr. Rollins was the American candidate, and Mr. Stewart the Democratic candidate. The former received in Sullivan County 205 votes, the latter, 483. The Emancipationists, then a growing party in Missouri, also supported Mr. Rollins, who was defeated in the State by a vote of 334. In 1858 John B. Clark was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District, and was elected without opposition.

The vote cast can not be ascertained for any of the counties composing it. For State school superintendent, there were two candidates, Provines, the American candidate, who received no votes in Sullivan County, and Starke, who received 981. In 1860 the presidential vote stood as follows: Lincoln, 83; Bell, 373; Breckinridge, 575; Douglas, 557; a total vote of 1,588. The population of the county at the time was 9,300, of whom 102 were slaves. At this same election the vote for congressman was for Hawkins, 412, for Clark, 737. The total vote for Hawkins in the Third District was 10,276, and for Clark, 14,822. In 1862 Sullivan County as well as Putnam was a part of the Seventh Congressional District, and when the election for member of Congress was held it resulted in 303 votes being cast for Branch, Independent, 116 for Loan, Emancipationist, and 503 for Bruce, Democrat. In the entire district, which was composed of fifteen counties, Branch received 2,675 votes, Loan, 5,572, and Bruce, 4,554.

War Politics.—Reference to the statistics on politics, elsewhere in these pages, will show that in 1860, at the presidential election of that year, the Hon. John Bell received in Sullivan County 373 votes; the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, 557; the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, 575; and the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, 83. From these figures it may readily be inferred that some months afterward, making due allowance for changes of opinion that must necessarily take place in times of such intense excitement as those co-existent with the beginning of the war, the people would naturally be about equally divided between the preservation of the Union at all hazards, and the establishment of the Southern Confederacy. Such, in fact, is now stated to have been the case, but the Secessionists had the advantage over the Unionists in the beginning, having taken the precaution to buy up as much as possible of the ammunition, and as many as possible of all varieties of arms, anywhere to be found. The Union men, for this reason, as a general thing, kept very quiet, seeking no occasion for a quarrel, or even a dispute, while the Secessionists, although considered and considering themselves temporarily, at least, masters of the situation, were not intolerably over-

bearing, and gave very few, if any, any trouble. They amused themselves, however, with braggadocio, as to the number of Yankee soldiers each one could whip, and one gentleman, a Rev. Mr. Sears, having purchased a pair of boots at Mr. Canterbury's store, said, in a spirit of sarcasm, that now he had a pair of boots to run away in from the Yankee soldiers, when they came. Yet, while there was very generally an outward appearance of quiet, there was a strong and deep feeling on both sides, which, on the Union side, was for some time more generally suppressed than on the other, from prudential motives. The best information now leads to the belief that before the crucial test came, described in detail below, there were but few citizens of Milan sufficiently imprudent and courageous to give expression at any time, and at all times, to their devotion to the Union, and to their determination to sustain the Government in its struggle for existence—these few men being O. P. Phillips, H. T. McClanahan, Thomas Lane, Solomon Poole, S. H. B. Cochrane, Joel De Witt, Jeff. Swanger, A. S. McDuff and others.

Loyal and Disloyal Mass Meetings.—It was not long, however, before the outward aspect of things took on a decided change. Some time in January, 1861, those in favor of Missouri seceding from the Union with the rest of her sister slave States made preparations for a meeting to be held in Milan, on Monday, February 4, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State convention, which was to convene at Jefferson City, February 28, by publishing notices in the newspapers, and by posting up handbills throughout the county, advertising the meeting, and inviting all to attend. For a week or so before the time appointed for this meeting, a few of those opposed to its object were engaged in devising a plan for taking possession of it themselves, and turning it from a Secession to a Union meeting. With this object in view the following named persons quietly convened on the Friday night, or Saturday night before, and agreed upon a series of resolutions to be presented to the Monday's meeting, after its conversion from its proposed object to a very opposite one. The individuals meeting on Friday or Saturday night were H. T. McClanahan, O. P. Phillips, Thomas Lane,

S. H. B. Cochrane, James Beatty, James T. Dunlap, Ichabod Comstock, John McCullough, Joel De Witt, Gabriel Jones and P. W. Martin.

On Monday the county court was in session in the court-house, and in the morning the people, both Unionists and Secessionists, assembled in the town, in the court-house, and in the court-house yard. At noon, when the court adjourned, a rush was made for the court-room upstairs in the courthouse, which was quickly filled. Oliver H. Bennett, then the county's representative in the Legislature, who had come home to enthuse the people with secessionism, was elected chairman of the meeting. Speeches were made strongly in favor of Missouri's joining her fortunes with the South by R. S. Strahan, now one of the supreme judges of Oregon, by Dr. E. F. Perkins and by John C. Hutchinson. The burden of their speeches was that now a tyrant, in the person of Abraham Lincoln, had been elected President of the United States, that under him the Southern people would lose all their rights, and that the only safety for Southern institutions lay in the establishment of a Southern Confederacy; the rights guaranteed to them by the old constitution could be preserved in no other way.

After the meeting had been in progress some time, H. T. McClanahan, who was standing in the back part of the crowded court-room, climbed upon a bench, and endeavored to obtain recognition from the chairman, Mr. Bennett. This, however, was no easy task, but he at length succeeded. He said he did not believe that the people of Sullivan County were in favor of the dissolution of the Union, but that on the contrary, he believed that they, with himself, were in favor of sustaining the Government in any attempts it might find necessary to suppress the rebellion. As soon as his position was thus clearly placed before the meeting cries of "Go in, Hedge; I'm with you," came from all parts of the room, and he immediately called for a division of the house. "All those in favor of standing by the Union come to my side of the room; those in favor of secession rally round Strahan." At this signal a grand rush was made toward McClanahan, and a feeble rush toward Strahan; and when the division

was complete it was found that about two-thirds of those present were in favor of the Union. The Secessionists, finding themselves in the minority, retired from the courtroom, and the Unionists then organized by electing James T. Dunlap, chairman. Speeches were then made in favor of sending Union delegates to the State convention by Mr. Dunlap, John McCullough and H. T. McClanahan, and Col. Gabriel Jones, Benjamin Smith, O. P. Phillips, and Philip W. Martin were chosen delegates to the senatorial district convention to be held at Chillicothe, to nominate delegates to the State convention. The delegates to the State convention chosen by the Chillicothe convention were Jacob Smith, of Linn County; A. M. Woolfolk, of Livingston County, and William Jackson, of Putnam County.

After the Union meeting had adjourned the Secessionists reassembled, and put in nomination R. F. Canterbury, of Milan, Cummings G. Fields, of Bucklin, Linn County, and — Ratcliffe, of Chillicothe, as their delegates to the State convention, and at the election, which occurred almost immediately afterward, Smith, Woolfolk and Jackson carried the county by large majorities; after which there was never any doubt as to where Sullivan County stood in the great contest which finally decided the fate of both slavery and the Union.

Terrorizing.—An incident of the history of the war in this county, illustrative of the feeling which existed between the two classes of citizens, may be here inserted. A certain secession sympathizer, who afterward, however, became a captain in the Union army, told S. H. B. Cochrane that a number of secessionists had made up their minds to put him and O. P. Phillips, John McCullough and H. T. McClanahan out of the way, unless they should change their course with reference to the war then in progress. They were talking altogether too freely, and exercising too much influence on the Union side. Mr. Cochrane replied to his well-meaning friend that unless those secession friends of his sent word to him within a week, through his informant, that they had abandoned their design of putting him, Phillips, McCullough and McClanahan out of the way, he would have 200 good Union men organized as a guard to loyal men in the county, and

would have them quartered on and fed by the Secessionists. A few days afterward Mr. Cochrane was informed that the design had been abandoned.

The Mass Meeting of June, 1861.—A grand mass meeting in Sullivan County was held June 29, 1861, without regard to party, to give an expression of sentiment concerning the lamentable condition of the State. About 1,500 persons were in attendance, and at 11 o'clock the meeting was called to order. Col. Gabriel Jones was called to the chair, and B. F. Smith was elected secretary. On motion the chair appointed a committee of twelve, one from each township in the county, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. During the preparation of the resolutions by this committee, Judges Shanklin and De Bolt, of Trenton, Mo., Hons. Jacob Smith and A. M. Woolfolk, members of the State convention, and A. W. Mullins, Esq., addressed those assembled in appropriate and eloquent speeches of some five hours. Their sentiments were received with universal approbation and unbounded enthusiasm. At the close of the speeches the committee submitted the following report, which, being read, was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States is one of liberty, justice, and right, as is plainly laid down by the authors of its existence in a written constitution under which we have been blessed with peace, quiet and happiness almost uninterrupted for a period of nearly eighty years, we, as loyal patriots, will, to the best of our ability and judgment, defend, maintain, and perpetuate it, and will hold all those that engage in its overthrow as tyrants or traitors.

Therefore, be it Resolved, First—That the evil times and the unprecedented distress of the American people are the result of what is called "Secession."

Second—That we recognize in the action of those at present constituting our State government a total disregard of the will of the people, a blind and desperate fanaticism, and an apparent determination to plunge this State into rebellion, regardless of the consequences to the State, as well as against the known will of the people. Therefore, as a last resort, and as the only alternative left the people in this trying crisis in the affairs of our State, we earnestly recommend that the convention of the State be speedily assembled, and that the constitution of the State be so changed as to make vacant the executive and legislative offices, and that an election be ordered to fill each vacancy at the earliest period consistent with the public welfare; and, further, that we pledge ourselves to use our best exertions to sustain the convention in such action, and also to sustain the constitutional authority of the United States within the State of Missouri.

Third—That we heartily endorse the proceedings of our State convention, and that we have an abiding confidence in the patriotism and integrity of *our* delegates to the same.

Fourth—That the *Missouri Republican*, St. Louis *Evening News*, and all other papers favoring the cause of our common country be requested to publish the above.

GABRIEL JONES, *Chairman*.

B. F. SMITH, *Secretary*.

Military Record.—Troops Furnished.—In 1861 Gov. Gamble made an arrangement with President Lincoln by which Missouri was to raise ten regiments of militia, which were to be known as Missouri State Militia, to be fed, clothed, and paid by the United States Government, and yet not be subject to military duty outside of the State.

The First Regiment.—Company C, of the First Regiment, Missouri State Militia, was raised in Sullivan County. Of this company Oliver P. Phillips was commissioned captain February 24, 1862, to rank from January 4, 1862, and resigned August 20, 1862; Andrew Jackson was commissioned captain October 13, 1862. First lieutenant, John Creek, commissioned February 24, 1862, to rank from January 4, 1862, dismissed October 8, 1863; James E. Couch, commissioned November 4, 1863. Second lieutenant, James E. Couch, commissioned February 24, 1862, to rank from January 4, 1862, promoted; Joseph B. Dudley, commissioned November 4, 1863, to rank from October 27, 1863. Charles McClanahan was orderly sergeant of this company during the time of its service.

About one-fourth of the members of Company K, of this regiment, were from Sullivan County.

The Second Regiment.—Company G, of the Second Regiment Missouri State Militia, was raised in Sullivan County. Its officers were: Captain, William S. Hathaway, commissioned April 8, 1862, mustered out of service October 1, 1862; Josephus Robbins, commissioned March 31, 1862, promoted to major June 20, 1863. First lieutenant, Henry A. Silsby, commissioned April 8, 1862, resigned July 14, 1862; T. D. Compton, commissioned July 26, 1862, mustered out of service October 1, 1862; Alexander McFarlane, commissioned December 31, 1862, mustered out of service December 31, 1862; Joel C. Hill, commissioned Feb-

ruary 3, 1863. Second lieutenant, T. D. Compton, commissioned April 8, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant July 26, 1862; George Hanslow, commissioned July 26, 1862, mustered out of service October 1, 1862; Joel C. Hill, commissioned December 31, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant January 1, 1863; James Walker, commissioned February 5, 1863.

The Eighteenth Regiment.—Company E, of the Eighteenth Missouri Volunteers, was raised in Sullivan County. Its officers were: Captain, Jacob L. Clark, commissioned March 10, 1862, died of wounds received at the battle of Shiloh in May, 1862; Elwood M. Miller, commissioned December 4, 1862, promoted to colonel and aid-de-camp, Governor's staff; Henry Rennells, commissioned February 8, 1865, and mustered out July 18, 1865. First lieutenant, Jacob R. Ault, not commissioned, promoted to captain of Company G; Edward S. Donelly, commissioned March 10, 1862, promoted to captain of company C December 4, 1862; Kenton F. Bremun, commissioned December 4, 1862, promoted captain of Company H August 15, 1864; Thomas W. Hatfield, commissioned August 15, 1864, promoted captain of Company B June 12, 1865; James R. Wilson, commissioned June 12, 1865, mustered out July 18, 1865. Second lieutenant, Elihu F. Springer, not commissioned, transferred to Company F; John R. McAfee, March 10, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant of Company I December 4, 1862; Abijah Everest, commissioned December 4, 1862, promoted first lieutenant of Company I July 23, 1864; Henry Rennells, commissioned July 23, 1864, promoted captain of Company E February 4, 1865; John Abrigg, commissioned February 4, 1865, promoted first lieutenant of Company B June 12, 1865; Charles Graborch, commissioned June 12, 1865, mustered out July 18, 1865.

A portion of Company F, of this regiment, was raised in Sullivan County. William Brantner was its captain from June 12, 1865, to July 18, 1865.

The Twenty-third Regiment.—The Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry was raised to a considerable extent in Sullivan County. It was officered as follows: Jacob T. Tindall, of Grundy County, colonel; commissioned January 17, 1862; to rank from December

1, 1861. Col. Tindall was killed in the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and William P. Robinson was commissioned colonel June 7, 1862, and mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, September 2, 1864. Jacob Smith acted a short time as lieutenant-colonel, but was never commissioned. Quin Morton was commissioned lieutenant-colonel January 25, 1862, and was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, January 17, 1865. John McCullough was commissioned major January 25, 1862, and died at Rolla, Mo., October 7, 1863. Jacob A. Trumbo was commissioned major October 13, 1863, and was mustered out of service at the expiration of his term, September 22, 1864. Stephen Peery was commissioned adjutant January 25, 1862, and resigned March 1, 1862. J. P. Martin was commissioned adjutant March 28, 1862, and resigned April 24. George W. Easley was commissioned May 14, 1862, and dismissed August 21, 1863. Leopold Biddle was commissioned September 8, 1863, and resigned September 23, 1864. Thomas F. Easley was commissioned quartermaster January 25, 1862, and resigned March 4, 1863. Richard C. Rynex was commissioned April 29, 1863, and was mustered out January 17, 1865. John B. Ralph was commissioned surgeon January 25, 1862, and resigned March 31. Theodore J. Bluthardt was commissioned April 4, 1862, and resigned January 10, 1864. Howard A. Cooper was commissioned February 26, 1864, and mustered out September 22, 1864. William T. Ellegood was commissioned assistant surgeon January 25, 1862, and resigned March 10, 1863. Edward L. Atkinson was commissioned February 16, 1863, and mustered out July 18, 1865. James F. Ralls was commissioned October 29, 1863, and mustered out September 22, 1864. James M. Oyler was commissioned chaplain February 1, 1862, and died at St. Louis January 6, 1863. Alfred N. Case was commissioned June 5, 1863, and resigned September 26, 1864.

Recruiting for this regiment commenced as early as July, 1861, under the direction of Jacob T. Tindall and Judge Jacob Smith, of Linn County. Originally there was little prospect of success. The men who enlisted in this regiment were principally

farmers, who owned the land upon which they lived, and many of them when they enlisted left their families without protection, in neighborhoods infested with bands of the worst rebels in the State. In August Jacob T. Tindall obtained authority from Maj.-Gen. Fremont to raise a regiment of volunteers, soon after which he rendezvoused all the men who had been recruited for his regiment at an encampment near Brookfield. By September 1 he had men enough to form seven companies, with which on that day he was ordered to Benton Barracks, where his command was mustered into the United States service, clothed, armed and equipped, and put on duty in St. Louis, where they remained until October 15, 1861. Col. Tindall was ordered to go to Macon City, where the regiment remained until November 1; thence the regiment went to Chillicothe, where it remained during the following winter, being completed by the addition of recruits by December 31, 1861. During this time the service performed by it was the protection of property of Union men, and the preservation of peace in the surrounding counties, and it was also very useful in driving out many returned rebels, who were banded together, and who were recruiting for the rebel army.

In March, 1862, Col. Tindall was ordered with his regiment to St. Louis, where the men were reclothed, and where the Austrian rifle with which they were armed was exchanged for the Springfield rifle. April 1, 1862, they started for Pittsburg Landing, where they arrived on the 4th. Col. Tindall was ordered by Gen. Grant to report to Gen. Prentiss. On the morning of the 6th the regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Quinn Morton, started out to join the Sixth Division, supposed to be about three miles from the Landing. About two miles out they met large numbers of stragglers from the Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry coming toward the Landing in great disorder, who, upon being questioned as to the cause, stated that their regiments had been cut to pieces. An officer of the staff of Gen. Prentiss about this time rode up, and ordered Lieut.-Col. Morton to prepare his regiment for action, and with an alacrity and cheerfulness seldom witnessed the regiment prepared to fight its first battle. This was about 9 o'clock in the morning.

The rebels opened fire upon them from a battery about 200 yards away, which was kept up without intermission about two hours, at the end of which time they were ordered to change their position in order to engage a large force of the enemy which was pressing upon the center. After a severe fight of some hours, and with serious loss, the enemy was repulsed at 2 P. M. Being outflanked the regiment changed front, and assisted in repelling frequent charges of the enemy. Soon after 5 P. M. they were surrounded and fired upon from both front and rear. Amid a terrible shower of shot and shell they repulsed the enemy in the rear, and determined to reach the main army which had fallen back to the river, and in the effort to lead his broken forces back Col. Tindall fell, shot through the body, after having done his duty nobly through the day. About 6 P. M. the regiment was met by a large force of rebels, and compelled to surrender. Maj. McCullough is mentioned by Lieut.-Col. Quinn Morton (from whose history of this regiment this sketch is in part condensed) as having displayed great coolness and bravery throughout the entire day. This engagement was a severe one for the Twenty-third. Capts. Dunlap, Robinson and Brown, Adjt. Martin, and Lieuts. Munn and Simms were wounded, thirty private soldiers were killed, about 170 wounded, and 375 taken prisoners.

After this battle of Shiloh the regiment was a part of the Fourteenth Army Corps. It participated in the battle of Murfreesboro, most of the engagements in the Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas. With the exception of the recruits and veterans it was mustered out at the expiration of its term of service in January, 1865. The recruits and veterans were mustered out July 18, 1865, their services being then no longer needed.

Company A was raised in part in Sullivan County. Its officers were as follows: Captain, James T. Dunlap, commissioned January 25, 1862, resigned June 27, 1865; Lucien Eaton, commissioned July 2, 1863, resigned Special Order No. 204, Department of the Missouri; T. C. McNabb, commissioned August 20, 1864, mustered out September 22, 1864. First lieutenant, Ephraim L. Webb, commissioned January 25, 1862, resigned February 2, 1863;

William O. Seaman, commissioned February 23, 1863, died of wounds received in action near Atlanta, July 31, 1864; James K. Giles, commissioned August 20, 1864, mustered out September 22, 1864. Second lieutenant, William O. Seaman, commissioned January 25, 1862, promoted first lieutenant February 3, 1863; T. C. McNabb, commissioned February 23, 1863, promoted captain, August 20, 1864.

Company G, of the Twenty-third Regiment, was raised in this county. Its officers were: Captain, Watson E. Crandall, commissioned January 25, 1862, resigned August 27, 1864; William C. Chapman, commissioned October 6, 1864. First lieutenant, James S. Todd, commissioned January 25, 1862, mustered out at expiration of term, December 30, 1864. Second lieutenant, Webster McCullough, commissioned January 25, 1862, mustered out at expiration of term, January 24, 1865.

The casualties in the Twenty-third Regiment were as follows: Killed—officers, 2; men, 7; died of wounds—men, 5; died of disease—officers, 4; men, 47; deserted—officers, 1; men 83; discharged for disability—men, 83; dismissed—officers, 1; resigned —officers 33; missing in action—men, 20; dropped from the rolls —men, 6; honorably discharged—officers, 33; men, 748.

Company E, of the Forty-second Missouri Volunteers, was raised in Sullivan County. Its officers were: Captain, James F. Rodgers; first lieutanant, George J. Baird; second lieutenant, Charles F. McCully; all commissioned November 11, 1864, and mustered out June 28, 1865.

Forty-fourth Regiment.—Company E, Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, was raised in the fall of 1864. Ephraim L. Webb was captain, James T. Dunlap, first lieutenant, and Dr. E. L. Webb, second lieutenant. Company I was also raised in Sullivan County. Anthony Muck was captain, Alfred Higgins first lieutenant for a short time, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Dennis Adams; Daniel McDaniels was second lieutenant. Company L, of the Forty-fourth Regiment, was raised in Sullivan County. Its officers were: Captain, Anthony Muck, commissioned September 14, 1864, mustered out August 15, 1865; first lieutenant, A. F. Higgins, commissioned September 14,

1864, resigned November 4, 1864; Dennis Adams, commissioned November 17, 1864, mustered out August 15, 1865; second lieutenant, D. W. McDonald, commissioned September 14, 1864, mustered out August 15, 1865.

The Forty-fourth Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at St. Joseph about September 1, 1864, and remained there nearly a week, when it was sent to Raleigh, Mo., and was stationed there some six weeks, doing post duty; thence it went to Paducah, Ky., where it remained three weeks, and from Paducah went to Nashville, and thence to Columbia, Tenn. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Franklin, where it lost heavily in killed, wounded and missing, the entire number being 149. It was not engaged in the battle of Nashville, being too much cut up in the battle of Franklin to be fit for duty at that time; it then went to Eastport, Ala.; thence to New Orleans and to Spanish Fort; in the battle at the latter place suffering but little loss; thence to Montgomery, Ala.; and finally to St. Louis, where it was mustered out of service August 15, 1865.

Sixty-sixth Regiment.—This regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia was raised largely in Sullivan County, with the following officers: Oliver P. Phillips, colonel, commissioned October 17, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865; Samuel W. Mellor, lieutenant-colonel, commissioned December 1, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865; Hedgeman T. McClanahan, major, commissioned December 12, 1863, vacated March 12, 1865; George S. Phillips, adjutant, commissioned November 11, 1862, resigned October 21, 1863; M. B. Witter, quartermaster, commissioned November 11, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865; Joel De Witt, surgeon, commissioned November 11, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company A was officered as follows: captain, Henry C. Cal fee, commissioned November 26, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865; first lieutenant, Anthony Muck, commissioned November 26, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865; second lieutenant, Alfred J. Higgins, commissioned November 26, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company B—Captain, Peter Setters, commissioned Augus 30, 1862, resigned June 1, 1864; Warren McCullough, commis-



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sioned June 1, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865; first lieutenant, Warren McCullough, commissioned August 30, 1862, promoted captain; second lieutenant, John Boner, commissioned August 30, 1862; Isaac Couch, commissioned January 15, 1865, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company C—Captain, Dennis Adams; first lieutenant, Lindley M. Baldridge; second lieutenant, Daniel W. McDonald; all commissioned November 10, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865, except Capt. Adams, whose commission was vacated by special order, in 1864.

Company D—Captain, Victor Daze; first lieutenant, James M. Mills; second lieutenant, Jobe Dodson, all commissioned November 13, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company E—Captain, John W. Dearing, commissioned September 3, 1862; E. L. Webb, commissioned June 24, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. First lieutenant, James Sterling; second lieutenant, Henry W. McCracken, both commissioned September 3, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company F—Captain, James K. Martin, commissioned October 13, 1862, vacated by special order 1864; first lieutenant, Francis Langhead; second lieutenant, J. M. C. Green, both commissioned October 13, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company G—Captain, Johnson W. Jewett, commissioned October 28, 1862, resigned February 20, 1864, reissued by special order March 26, 1864; first lieutenant, Addison Payne; second lieutenant, Shelton Brown, both commissioned October 28, 1864, all vacated March 12, 1865.

Company H—Captain, David Lafever; first lieutenant, Joseph Braden; second lieutenant, Lewis B. Springer, all commissioned November 26, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company I—Captain, John W. Beck, commissioned January 21, 1863, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; first lieutenant, Samuel Baker; second lieutenant, Dudley Page, both commissioned January 21, 1863, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company K—Captain, R. F. Canterbury; first lieutenant, A. J. Triplett; both commissioned January 21, 1863, vacated March

12, 1865; second lieutenant, G. Payne, commissioned January 21, 1863, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864.

Company L—Captain, Henry D. Johnson; first lieutenant, Thomas D. Minnis; second lieutenant, John A. Smith.

Incidents of the War.—From each company of the Sixty-sixth Regiment were detailed a few men for the purpose of forming a company to do general duty at the post at Milan. This company thus composed, consisting of about fifty men, and named Company G, was commanded by Capt. J. W. Jewett, who assumed command of the post at Milan in March, 1863, and remained in command until May, 1864. At this time, on account of some dissatisfaction on the part of a portion of the members of the Loyal League, Capt. Jewett was summoned by Gen. Fisk, commanding the district of North Missouri, to report to him in person at his headquarters in St. Joseph. Here the captain was given his choice of joining the league or of being relieved, and upon refusing to join the league went back to his own place in the Sixty-sixth Militia. Capt. Dennis Adams then took command of the post at Milan, remaining in command only a short time, when he was succeeded by Capt. E. L. Webb, who remained in command until the fall of 1864, when he joined the Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteers, and was succeeded in command by Lieut. James Sterling. While the post was in command of Capt. Webb, a party of bushwhackers made a raid through the southern part of the county, and a portion of his company made pursuit but failed to come up with them, but on their return they arrested two men by the name of Joseph and Thomas Stephens, and were intending to take them to Milan. On the way to Milan, after passing Owasco, and when Capt. Webb was with most of his company some distance ahead of the guard with their prisoners, the prisoners were shot in a reported attempt to escape. Their bodies were buried by the citizens in the vicinity.

When O. P. Phillips was sheriff and *ex-officio* collector of the county revenue, he was robbed by some rebel bushwhackers, in the neighborhood of Lindley, of about $800, and made to get down upon his knees and hurrah for Jeff Davis. Jerome Payne was afterward arrested by Capt. Lafever, who, with a company of men,

was coming from the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, where they had been on duty, and who found Payne sitting by Russell's well. Payne was turned over to Capt. Webb for trial for complicity in the crime of robbing Collector Phillips, but so far as can be learned was never tried. Some time afterward, however, he was taken about a mile north of Milan and hanged to a tree and his body left lying on the ground. Some days afterward, upon a threat of being reported, the captain detailed a small body of citizens to bury the corpse.

While Lieut. Sterling was in command of the post at Milan, a party of bushwhackers was reported in the southern part of the county, and he took a portion of his command and made pursuit. Finding no enemy, they at length came to the house of William Calhoun, and asked him to guide them through the fields to a road on the other side of his meadow. The company started on with Calhoun and a few men, a portion of them citizens, in advance, and Lieut. Sterling and the rest of the company some distance in the rear; the latter body stopping for some time in a watermelon patch. While the company was separated Calhoun was shot by the men he was guiding, but the guilty party or parties were never identified and brought to trial. Some four or five years afterward, however, James Head, who was present, but who it is believed was not the person who did the shooting, was indicted. Before the day set for the trial, however, he accidentally broke his leg, and soon afterward died. It was the design of a portion of those present at the time of the killing of Calhoun to also kill Hugh C. Warren, Sr., but Lieut. Sterling and some of his men becoming aware of this design managed in such a way for Mr. Warren that he made his escape.

One of the most atrocious murders ever committed in Sullivan County was the killing of Daniel Mummy by a Mr. White. Daniel Mummy was a young man, and was killed in the public road near the house of John Ellers, who had been in the army of Gen. Price, and who was generally regarded as a very bad man, and as the murderer of Mummy. Near Ellers lived a family named Helms, and some of the children of this family, in passing the Ellers' residence, had received a very severe tongue lashing from

Mrs. Ellers, insomuch that they were afraid to return home. Daniel Mummy volunteered to accompany them home, and when near Ellers' house was attacked, according to some authorities, by White, who was courting one of Ellers' daughters, and who, getting hold of Mummy's shotgun, shot him dead with a revolver. Ellers and White carried Mummy's body down into a draw where it was afterward found. That night both left the country, Ellers escaping into Iowa, where he was pursued and captured by Judge Beatty, Solomon Poole and James McClaskey, who were bringing him back through Putnam County; upon reaching a point some distance south of Unionville, they were overtaken by a posse of citizens, their prisoner, Ellers, taken away from them and hanged.

Confederate Troops.—In September, 1861, Capt. George W. Sandusky, of Linn County, was engaged in raising a company of men for State service, under Gov. Claiborne Jackson's call. A company of men was encamped at Field's mill, in the southern part of Sullivan County, assembled for the purpose of ultimately joining the rebel service. Thomas H. Flood, now cashier of the Wheeler Savings Bank, at Brookfield, Mo., went to see them with the view of making arrangements for them to join Capt. Sandusky's company, and of trying to get them to Gen. Price's army, then approaching Lexington, Mo. There were from fifty to seventy-five volunteers, whose names so far as can be learned are as follows: Captain, Thomas H. Flood; first lieutenant, Samuel Baker; second lieutenant, Samuel Rose; first sergeant, John McKenzie; John C. Hutchinson, John Munsey, Joshua Weaver, Hardin Dilliner, Jacob Sturgill, George Bunch, James Bunch, John Bunch, Daniel Beek, John Vanderpool, Joseph Vain, Jacob Weaver, John Bauet, John B. Fields, Benjamin Fields, Perry Jacobs, William Browning, Isaac Kellar, Robert Kellar, William P. Tyer, William Frazier, James Frazier, John Payne, Henry Hill and a Mr. Harris. The two companies, Capt. Sandusky's and Capt. Flood's, crossed the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, about three miles west of Laclede, and the Missouri River at Brunswick, and joined Gen. Price's forces at Lexington, were mustered into service by Lieut. Col. Samuel Farrington, and

attached to the Third Regiment, Col. E. W. Price, Third Division, Gen. John B. Clark, Missouri State Guards. They participated in the battle of Lexington, and afterward went south with Gen. Price on his retreat from Lexington. Capt. Flood, on account of sickness, resigned his position in the company, and the command then devolved on Lieut. Samuel Baker. At the expiration of the term of enlistment in the spring of 1862, quite a number of the men enlisted in the regular Confederate service, under Capt. P. C. Flournoy, at present of Linneus, Mo., and surrendered with him at Fort Blakely; second lieutenant Samuel Ross was killed at Kenesaw, June 27, 1864; Daniel Kellar died of wounds received at Corinth, Miss., October 4, 1862, and a private soldier named Ozero Gose was killed at Elkhorn, Ark., March 6, 1862.

Soldiers' Reunion.—Intimately, though in time somewhat remotely connected with the war for the Union, was the reunion of the soldiers July 3, 4 and 5, 1884. By the newspapers at least it was denominated the greatest event in the history of the county of Sullivan. On Thursday, the 3d, the attendance was not large, but on Friday morning trains came in loaded with passengers, and the people assembled from all parts of the county. The program for the Fourth was as follows: Parade at 11 A. M. In this the Unionville band was at the head, and was followed by the several G. A. R. posts, cavalry, infantry, Select Knights, A. O. U. W., Milan ladies' band, Trenton band and citizens. The procession moved from the fair grounds to the town and back to the grounds after noon. Prayer was offered by Rev. D. A. Wilson; A. C. Eubanks, president of the day, introduced Prof. G. G. Ferguson, the orator of the day, who delivered a fine oration. After this came the prize drill, and as the Brookfield Company was the only one present it easily won the prize, $75.

On Saturday morning the uniformed company of Knights of Pythias arrived and paraded with the Select Knights A. O. U. W. B. W. Northcott, of Linneus, delivered an address, as did also Capt. Brantner, of Greencastle, and Mrs. Rankin, of Kirksville, and the morning exercises closed with music by the band. In the afternoon occurred the grand sham battle between the Union and Confederate forces. The former were commanded by

Col. Presson, aided by Capt. Brantner, and the latter by Col. Grace and Capt. Hutchinson. Skirmishers were sent out by both sides, and a party of Federal foragers was captured by the Confederates, but the latter were surprised by Capt. Graham, who was in command of a company of Union cavalry, and who captured the Confederates with their prisoners. The Confederate commander then sent a strong force in pursuit of Capt. Graham, the result being a general engagement; Col. Presson then ordered his left to advance and capture the rebel cannon. About this time Capt. Hutchinson found his men to be out of ammunition, and a council of war was held; while this was going on the Federal army surrounded the entire rebel army, which being thus completely overpowered by superior numbers agreed to an unconditional surrender. Thus ended a three days' celebration of the Fourth of July at Milan, to the general satisfaction of those in attendance.

Election Returns.—Election returns have already been given to and including 1862. In 1863 there was an election held for judge of the supreme court, in which Clover, the Radical candidate, received in Sullivan County 701 votes, and Bates, Conservative, 362. In 1864 the vote cast for president was, Lincoln, 1,074; McClellan, 52. No return appears to have been made on the constitutional convention; but that for congressmen was, Benjamin F. Loan (Radical-Independent), 1,074; for H. B. Branch (Democrat), 84. The vote on the adoption of the new constitution in 1865 was, yes, 540; no, 140. For superintendent of public schools in 1866 Parker received 764 votes, and Williams, 254. In 1868, on the question of amending the constitution, striking out the word white, Sullivan County cast for the amendment 764 votes, and against it, 685. On congressmen, the vote stood for Col. Joel F. Asper (Republican), 889; Mordecai Oliver (Democrat), 600. The entire Seventh District, of which Sullivan then formed a part, cast for Col. Asper 15,272, and for Mordecai Oliver 8,029. In 1870, for Congress, Isaac C. Parker (Republican) received 728 votes; John H. Ellis (Democrat), 775. In the entire district Mr. Parker received 11,714; Ellis, 10,723. In 1872 the following counties composed the Tenth

Congressional District: Caldwell, Chariton, Daviess, Grundy Harrison, Linn, Livingston, Mercer, Putnam and Sullivan. The vote in Sullivan County on member of Congress was: Charles H. Mansur (Democrat), 1,163; Ira B. Hyde (Republican), 1,117. In the entire district, Mansur, 12,318; Hyde, 13,953. In 1874 R. A. De Bolt was elected to Congress by a vote in the entire Tenth District of 11,727 to 11,510 for Ira B. Hyde; while in 1876 H. M. Pollard (Republican) was elected over Rezin A. De Bolt by a vote of 16,582 to 15,802. In 1878 H. M. Pollard (Republican) received in Sullivan County 1,378 votes; Gideon F. Rothwell (Democrat), 1,588, and E. J. Broaddus, 194. In the entire district Pollard received 10,875, and Rothwell, 14,703. In 1880, in Sullivan County, J. H. Burroughs (Republican) received 1,775 votes, and Charles H. Mansur (Democrat), 1,737, while in the entire district Burrough's vote was 17,284, and Mansur's, 17,219. This defeat of Mansur led the Legislature to re-district the State, at a special session held in May, 1882, by which re-districting the Second Congressional District was made to consist of Sullivan, Grundy, Livingston, Linn, Carroll, Chariton, Randolph and Monroe; and in 1882, when the election came off, A. M. Alexander (Democrat) received in Sullivan County 1,747 votes; D. B. Dorsey (Republican) 1,510, and William Quayle, 190. In the entire district Alexander's vote was 19,033; Dorsey's, 8,628, and Quayle's, 5,302. The Democratic vote in the two new counties added to the district, was in Randolph, 4,385; in Monroe, 3,323; total, 6,708; the Republican vote was in Randolph, 1,066; in Monroe, 525; total, 1,591. In 1884 Sullivan County cast for W. N. Norville (Republican) for congressman, 1,884 votes, and for John B. Hale (Democrat), 1,774. Norville's entire vote was 15,749; Hale's, 20,204. At the last congressional election in 1886 John B. Hale (Independent-Democrat) received in Sullivan County, 1,997 votes, and Charles H. Mansur (Democrat), 1,693; while in the entire district Hale's vote was 16,441, and Mansur's, 17,171. Since the close of the Civil War the votes cast at the successive presidential elections have been as follows: In 1868, Grant, 926; Seymour, 568; in 1872, Grant, 1,133; Greeley, 1,119; in 1876, Hayes, 1,488;

Tilden, 1,447; in 1880, Garfield, 1,693; Hancock, 1,717; Weaver, 187; and in 1884, James G. Blaine, 1,882; Grover Cleveland, 1,768; St. John, 8.

At the gubernatorial elections the following have been the votes cast in Sullivan County: In 1868—for McClurg, 896; for Phelps, 603; in 1870—for McClurg, 714; for Brown, 794; in 1872—Woodson, 1,156; Henderson, 1,121; in 1874—Hardin, 1,098; Woodson, 980; in 1876—Finklenburg (Republican), 1,488; Phelps (Democrat), 1,447; in 1880—for Dyer (Republican), 1,548; Crittenden (Democrat), 1,714; Brown (Greenbacker), 173; and in 1884—Nicholas Ford (Republican), received 1,897 votes to 1,620 cast for J. S. Marmaduke.

A detailed account of the temperance movement in Sullivan County would require more space than can be spared for it in this work. All that can be done is to summarize briefly, and give the final result as shown September 6, 1887, the vote of the county on the adoption of the Woods local option law. The movement originated many years ago, and was caused by the numerous and palpable evils connected with saloons. Lodges of the I. O. G. T. were organized in various parts of the county, one at Wintersville, November 28, 1878, one at Jackson's Corners, December 9, 1878. More recently a lodge was organized at Scottsville—Nineveh Lodge I. O. G. T., and another at Boynton. In August, 1879, a remonstrance was presented to the honorable county court of Sullivan County, signed by 600 taxpayers and 200 women, against the further granting of dramshop licenses. The Sullivan County convention of the I. O. G. T. met at Sticklerville, September 27 and 28, 1881, and passed a series of resolutions, earnestly demanding that the licensing of saloons be discontinued; or at least that petitions for licenses be signed by a majority of those legally qualified to petition, and that the petitioner be a man of good moral character. Thus the movement was continued until the summer of 1887, when a special effort was made all over the county for the purpose of bringing out a full vote on the Woods local option law. At the election held September 6, 1887, the result by voting precincts was as follows: Morris, for the adoption of the law, 70;

against, 22; Union, for, 138, against, 22; Greencastle, for, 51, against, 68; Green City, for, 118, against, 89; Buchanan, for, 73, against, 60; Pollock, for, 83, against, 44; Boynton, for, 121, against, 54; Polk, for, 196, against, 124; Milan, for, 131, against, 82; Pleasant Hill, for, 53, against, 36; Browning, for, 52, against, 20; Scottsville, for, 94, against, 21; Taylor, for, 78, against, 3; Bowman, for, 180, against, 21; Liberty, for, 102, against, 71; and Clay, for, 123, against, 21; the total vote cast in favor of the law was 1,663, against it, 758; total vote cast, 2,421, majority in favor of the law, 905. The total vote of the county at the congressional election of 1886, was 3,690; thus only a two-thirds vote was polled on the local option law, and 905 became the "historic number."

RAILROADS.

The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad.—Sullivan County has three railroads, one running north and south through the county, now known as the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railway, which is of the length of 26.32 miles within the county. Another, the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific, running nearly east and west through the county, its length within Sullivan being 27.5 miles; the other, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, running through the west end of the county. There was no movement made looking toward assisting any railroad company to build a railroad through the county before June, 1869. At the June term that year, the county court ordered that the county of Sullivan subscribe to the capital stock of the North Missouri Central Railroad Company the sum of $125,000, for which subscription the bonds of the county should be issued and delivered to the company from time to time, as required for the construction of said road through the county; the bonds to run for twenty years, and to bear interest from date of issue at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, *provided*, that two-thirds of the legal voters of said county vote in favor of this subscription at a special election to be held in said county on the 10th of July, 1869, on which day there was ordered to be held an election in

each municipal township in the county at the usual places of holding elections. At the election held July 10, the proposition to subscribe to the bonds was not sustained, and another election was ordered to be held September 7, 1869, for a subscription of $100,000. This proposition was voted down by a vote of 466 for it to 528 against it.

At the December, adjourned, term, 1869, the county court ordered that a special election be held in the county, February 22, 1870, for the purpose of ascertaining whether two-thirds of the qualified voters of the county would consent to a subscription in the sum of $200,000, to the capital stock of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railway Company, on the following conditions: "Said railroad to be located and constructed through the county from east to west, in a line as nearly through the center of the county as practicable; the railroad company to locate, build and maintain a general freight and passenger depot within one-half mile of the town of Milan, and south or west of the geographical center of the county, and also a depot at or as near Greencastle in the east part of the county as practicable, and one at or as near Wintersville in the west part of the county as practicable; that said subscription be paid to said company, in the bonds of said county at par, and to bear interest at 7 per cent per annum, to bear date the day of their issue, and become due and payable twenty years afterward; provided that the county court may at its option pay off 10 per cent of the principal each year after ten years have elapsed from the date of said bonds, and may provide in the bonds for such payment of the principal; that wherever said railroad shall have been surveyed and permanently located continuously through the State of Missouri, from West Quincy in Marion County to some point on the Missouri River, opposite or near Brownsville in Nebraska, and shall have been continuously graded, bridged and tied six miles within Sullivan County, upon the line hereinbefore designated, then the county court of said county shall issue and deliver to said railroad company the bonds of said county to the amount of $40,000; and for every additional section of six miles so continuously graded, bridged and tied within said county of Sullivan, the county court shall issue and deliver to

said company an additional sum of $40,000, in the bonds of said county, and so on until the whole subscription should have been paid; *provided* that the last installment of said subscription shall not be paid to said company until said railroad shall have been continuously and completely graded, bridged and tied from the eastern boundary to the western boundary of the county.

"At said election all persons voting for said subscription shall have written or printed on their ballots, 'Shall Sullivan County, in the State of Missouri, subscribe $200,000, to the capital stock of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad Company, upon the conditions and limitations provided for in an order of the county court of said County of Sullivan, at its December term, 1869, entitled Railroad Order.' 'Yes;' and those voting against the same shall have the same except the word 'No' in place of 'Yes.' "

The result of the election held February 22, 1870, was that 1,049 votes were cast in favor of the subscription, and 257 votes against it. In accordance with this vote the county court through its presiding justice, James Beatty, subscribed for the stock of the company to the amount of $200,000, J. Q. Boner, the clerk of the court, also subscribing; both on the 5th of May, 1871. Accepting this subscription as valid, the company commenced work upon its road, but owing to the panic of 1873 was compelled to abandon it. In 1877 E. M. Collins, chief engineer of the company, located the road from Kirksville to Novinger, it having been previously built from West Quincy to Kirksville. In the spring of 1878 the road was located from Novinger to Greencastle, and to Milan in the summer of the same year. More than twelve miles of the road were graded, bridged and tied before June 29, 1879. The company then made a tender of $80,000, in the stock of the company, and a demand for the issue of $80,000 in county bonds. This demand the court refused to comply with, and declined to accept the stock, and upon this refusal the railway company brought suit to compel the issue of the bonds. The grounds of defense were that at the election of February 22, 1870, which was supposed to have conferred authority upon the county court to subscribe for the stock and issue county bonds in payment therefor, two-thirds of the voters of the county had

not given their consent thereto, as required by law, the company claiming the opposite to be true. During the progress of the suit, the circuit court of Sullivan County, on October 8, 1880, granted an alternative writ of mandamus against the defendant, October 8, 1880, and another alternative writ of mandamus, April 7, 1881. On the 10th of August, 1881, a copy of this writ was delivered to the sheriff of the county, which he returned as executed September 16, 1881. At the May term, 1882, an amended alternative writ was issued, and afterward, on May 19, 1882, the respondents filed an answer to the alternative writ. Finally on the 27th of November, 1882, the court rendered its judgment upon the application of the relator for a peremptory writ, which was in substance as follows:

"The application of the relator for the issue of a peremptory writ of mandamus came on for final hearing and determination upon the allegation of the alternative writ of mandamus heretofore issued; the denial of the allegations therein on the part of the respondents, and the replication on the part of the relator, the relator appearing by its attorney, and as well also the respondents by their attorneys, ready for trial; and the court being advised as to the law and fact arising thereupon, doth find that the contract of subscription between Sullivan County and the relator company was made substantially as alleged in the alternative writ.

"The court therefore finds from the evidence that prior to June 29, 1879, and prior to the filing of the alternative writ of mandamus herein, the relator company had substantially complied with the conditions of said contract of subscription by the completion of said railroad according to the terms thereof.

"The court further finds from the evidence that there were 1,306 votes cast at the special election held in said county to determine the sense of the voters as to whether the county court should or should not make subscription; that 1,049 votes were cast in favor of said subscription, and 257 votes against the same; that more than two-thirds of the qualified voters of said county voting at said election voted in favor of such subscription; but the court further finds from the registration books of said

county offered in evidence that there were 1,940 persons duly registered as qualified voters in said county, at the time of said election; whereupon the court finds, adjudges and decrees that two-thirds of the qualified voters of said county did not vote in favor of such subscription, and that by reason thereof there was want of valid power existing in the county court of said county to make the contract of subscription in question. It is therefore considered, adjudged and decreed by the court here that the relator's application for a peremptory writ of mandamus be denied; that the alternative writ issued herein be dismissed; that the respondents go hence without pay; and that they have and recover from the relator company, their costs in this suit paid out and expended."

The railroad company not satisfied with this decision carried the case to a higher court, and at this writing the case is still undecided.

The Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad.—At the May term, 1871, the county court of Sullivan County ordered that the county subscribe, and they themselves did subscribe $200,000 to the capital stock of the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company in the name and for the use of the North Missouri Branch of the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company, to aid in the extension of said branch through the county of Sullivan, the subscription to be made by issuing and delivering the bonds of the county, upon terms as follows: The bonds to be of $1,000 each, to become due and payable twenty years from date of issue, and to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum. The bonds were to be placed in the hands of Warren McCullough, as trustee for said county, and the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad Company, and to be delivered to said railroad company, subject to the conditions following: The work of construction of said railroad in Sullivan County should commence by the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad Company within six months from the 1st of May, 1871, and the construction was to be completed, and the rolling stock upon it through said county within twenty-one months from the time of commencing the work, and as soon as the work of grading the

said road should be commenced then the bonds in payment of said subscription should be issued, and placed in the hands of Warren McCullough, the trustee. As soon as one-fourth of the cost of the work in the county should be completed as shown by the report and certificate of the engineer in charge, and the work paid for by the company, then the county through its trustee would deliver to the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad Company $40,000 in bonds; when one-half was completed in like manner, the trustees for the county would deliver $40,000 more, and so on, until the work should all be done, and the bonds all delivered. The road was to pass within 800 yards of the courthouse in Milan, and a general freight and passenger depot was to be built and maintained as soon as the road was built and operated through the county. If the railroad company failed to complete the road within the county within the time limited, then the court was authorized to rescind the order and make it null and void. The court also waived the right to vote for directors in the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company.

Such was the order. The county court had subscribed the $200,000 to the capital stock of the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company without having submitted the question to the people, and thus obtaining their consent, as in the former instance. This action of the court was taken in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of Missouri, approved January 22, 1857, entitled "An act to incorporate the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company." Section 6, of this act is as follows:

> It shall be lawful for the county court of any county in which any part of the said road may be, or for the county court of any county adjoining or near the same, to subscribe to the stock of said company or invest its three per cent fund, or other internal improvement fund, or swamp lands, or the proceeds thereof belonging to the county, as stock in said road, and for the stock subscribed in behalf of the county, may issue the bonds of the county to raise the funds to pay the same, and to take proper steps to protect the interests and credits of the county, and the county court may appoint an agent to represent the county, vote for it and receive its dividends."

The bonds of the county were, in accordance with the contract, issued and placed in the hands of Warren McCullough, trustee, and the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad Company

entered upon the performance of its portion of the contract by beginning to work on said road in said county on Monday, October 2, 1871. But the company failed to perform the other part of its contract, namely, the completion of the road and the placing of rolling stock thereon, within the twenty-one months from the 2d of November, 1871. On or before the first day of June, 1873, the company abandoned the work within the county, at which time it had not completed more than one-fourth of the same, though it had managed to obtain from the trustee $160,000 worth of the bonds. In this state of things the county court, at its July term, 1873, passed a resolution to the following effect: "That inasmuch as more than twenty-one months have elapsed since May 1, 1871, and as it is the belief of the court that the work was commenced by the company for the sake of getting the bonds into the hands of Warren McCullough, to be by him afterward delivered to the company, that the road is not completed and is not near completion, and being satisfied that there is or should be $80,000 of bonds in the hands of the trustee, it is ordered that the order made by the court May 1, 1871, be and the same is hereby rescinded, annulled and made void, and the said Warren McCullough is hereby ordered and required to deliver to the clerk of the county court all bonds of said county which are in his possession, or under his control, to be by him placed in the hands of the treasurer of the county."

Work on the road had been suspended about April 1, 1873, on account of the insolvency of the Burlington & Southwestern Company. At this time the company had completed the branch line north from Laclede to a point about three miles north of the south line of Sullivan County, and from Unionville southward to a point about one and a half miles southward from the north line of Sullivan County, and claimed that as there were but twenty-one miles not ironed, they were entitled to all the bonds except the last $40,000. But the county court holding otherwise caused the Burlington & Southwestern Railway Company and Warren McCullough to be notified that on September 1, 1874, they would rescind and make null and void the order or contract of

subscription made May 1, 1871. On this day the county court being in session did rescind and make null and void, so far as was practicable for them so to do, the said contract of May 1, 1871, and Warren McCullough was ordered forthwith to deliver to the court the remaining $40,000 in bonds of said county for cancellation.

Subsequently the road passed into the hands of Elijah Smith, of Boston, Mass., as receiver, who made a certain proposition to the people of Sullivan County, and on the 24th of June, 1876, L. T. Hatfield presented a petition to the county court signed by more than 1,600 citizens of Sullivan County, praying the court to make the arrangements necessary to carry out the proposition of Elijah Smith, receiver of the Burlington & Southwestern Railway Company, in relation to the completion of the Linneus branch of said Burlington & Southwestern Railway. It was, therefore, ordered by the court, in accordance with said petition, that if Elijah Smith or his successors in office should, on or before October 1, 1876, finish and complete the Linneus branch of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad in good order and condition, and permanently equip the same with the necessary rolling stock for the complete accommodation of shippers, freighters and travelers, and erect a good and sufficient freight and passenger depot and station on said branch, within 800 yards of the court-house in Milan, all according to the original contract of May 1, 1871, and if in addition to all this Elijah Smith should pay all costs and charges in connection with a suit then pending in the supreme court of Missouri, styled "the State of Missouri *ex rel.* Sullivan County *vs.* Warren McCullough, trustee of Sullivan County, and the Burlington & Southwestern Railway Company," and all the fees of the attorneys employed by Sullivan County in said suit, and should file a proper voucher with the clerk of the county court, then an order should be made dismissing said suit, and the forty bonds of $1,000 each should be left in the hands of Warren McCullough as trustee, to be disposed of upon the terms and conditions, as stated in the original order of subscription of May 1, 1871; but if the said Elijah Smith, receiver, or his successor in office should not fulfill the contract, then the order accept-

ing the terms of his proposition should be null and void without further action of the court, and the suit by that order suspended should be prosecuted to final judgment.

The result was that the road was completed in accordance with the proposition of said Smith before the 1st of October, 1876, and on the 13th of that month the county court made the following order and entered it on record:

DISMISSAL OF RAILROAD MANDAMUS SUIT.

WHEREAS, It has been shown to the court here that Elijah Smith, receiver of the Burlington & Southwestern Railway Company, has finished the Linneus branch of the Burlington and Southwestern Railway through Sullivan County, Mo., and has equipped the same with proper and sufficient rolling stock for freight and passengers, and has erected on said branch within 800 yards of the court-house at Milan, in said county, a good and sufficient depot and station house for freight and passengers, all according to the original order of May 1, 1871, subscribing $200,000 to the capital stock of the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company, and also in accordance with an order of this court of June 2, 1876, in relation to the completion of said branch railroad through said county by said Elijah Smith, and that said Elijah Smith has paid all costs and attorneys fees that have accrued in an action of mandamus by said State of Missouri *ex rel.* Sullivan County *vs.* Warren McCullough, trustee for the Burlington & Southwestern Railway Company and said Sullivan County, now pending in the supreme court of Missouri;

It is therefore ordered, That the prosecuting attorney for said county dismiss said action of mandamus, and by leave of said supreme court, withdraw the papers filed on the part of the relator in said action, and that said action of mandamus be no further prosecuted in said supreme court, and that the forty bonds, of $1,000 each, of said county, yet remaining in the hands of said Warren McCullough, trustee as aforesaid, be left to be disposed of according to law, as though said action of mandamus had never been commenced.

Thus the railway company became possessed of the bonds of Sullivan County to the amount of $200,000, and Sullivan County became possessed of the railroad through her territory, twenty-seven and a half miles in length, and she already had the $200,000 worth of stock. This stock never was of much service to the county, as in the first place the court, it will be remembered, waived its right to vote thereon for officers of the company, and in the second place the court, for numerous reasons, all however connected with the transfers of and mortgages upon the road, rendering in their opinion the stock essentially valueless, sold the same for $100 in cash. This was in 1885.

But with reference to the bonds, compromises were made on these from time to time by L. T. Hatfield, financial agent of the county, commencing in 1879, on the 6th of November of which year he reported having compromised fifty of the outstanding bonds issued November 1, 1871, having given therefor in exchange eight renewal bonds, of $100 each, and forty-seven renewal bonds, of $600 each; $29,000 worth of renewal bonds for $50,000 worth of the original bonds. November 17, 1880, Hatfield reported that on account of the improved condition of the country, it was impossible to compromise any more of the bonds on the basis of 60 cents on the dollar, but that he could go on at 75 cents, and the court authorized him to proceed at that rate, and he reported the compromise of thirty-one bonds on the same day. March 21, 1881, he made a report of the compromise of eight bonds, at not more than 75 cents on the dollar, for which renewal bonds had been issued. May 19, 1882, a statement of the bonded indebtedness of the county showed that the principal had been reduced from $200,000 to $175,000, and that the interest upon all had been reduced from seven to six per cent, thus effecting an absolute reduction of the debt in the amount of $25,000, and an annual reduction of interest of $2,000. In March, 1883, Mr. Hatfield made a report to the effect that the amount of bonds compromised prior to January 1, 1881, was $103,000, and since that date, $87,000, total $190,000, and that there were ten original bonds outstanding for which contract of compromise had been made, but which contract could not be carried into effect until the taxes for that year were collected. These ten original bonds are still outstanding, as also ten renewal bonds, which had been placed in the hands of Mr. Hatfield for the compromise of the original bonds, and which renewal bonds, in connection with some of the original bonds, he hypothecated with a bank in Keokuk, Iowa, for a loan of $9,400. The true condition of the bond question now is that of the last $10,000 of the original bonds, $6,000 worth have been canceled, and $6,000 of renewal bonds substituted for them; this amount of renewal bonds and $4,000 of original bonds, $10,000 in all,

being deposited with the Keokuk Bank. What has been done with the balance of the renewal bonds, $4,000, is not now known. The question of most interest just now to the taxpayers of Sullivan County is this, whether the bondsmen of Mr. Hatfield or the county itself is responsible for the payment of the excess of the bonds over the original $10,000 still outstanding. The bondsmen hope to escape on a technicality. The law required Mr. Hatfield to report to the county court once each month, which he failed to do, and the bondsmen now claim that the court was bound in law to report to them Mr. Hatfield's delinquency. Suit was brought against the bondsmen at the November term (1887) of the circuit court, for the purpose of settling the question.

EDUCATIONAL.

From an act of the General Assembly, approved March 27, 1845, the following extract is taken:

> Whenever a majority of the citizens of any Congressional Township, in any county in this State, shall petition the county court of their respective counties to sell the sixteenth section of their respective townships, the court, if it think proper, may order the sale of such sixteenth sections, although there may not be fifteen householders in said township, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Sale of the Sixteenth Sections.—On the 22d of June, 1846, Samuel Lewis handed in a petition for the sale of the sixteenth section of land in Congressional Township 64, Range 21, and the sheriff was ordered to make sale of the same according to law. Jefferson Hunsaker and others petitioned for the sale of the sixteenth section of Congressional Township 63, Range 18, and the sale was ordered by the court. These appear to be the only petitions for the sale of school lands made in 1846. In 1847 a general movement was made for the organization of school townships, under the law quoted from above. On February 2 School Township No. 1 was organized, in accordance with a petition of the majority of the qualified voters of the township, and consisted of Congressional Township No. 62, Range 20, in which is situated the county seat of the county. The first meeting of the inhabitants of School Town-

ship No. 1 was ordered by the county court to be held at the county seat, March 13, 1847 (Saturday). Robert D. Morrison was appointed commissioner, and Samuel Maggart and Esom Hannon, directors, to serve until the first meeting should be held. On the same day, February 2, School Township No. 2 was organized, and consisted of Congressional Township No. 64, Range 21. The first meeting in this township was ordered to be held at the house of Jesse Banskites, March 15, 1847, John Wood was appointed commissioner, and Thomas Wood and Robert Allen, directors. School Township No. 3 was organized also February 2, 1847, and consisted of Congressional Township No. 61, Range 20. The first meeting of the inhabitants was to be held March 15, at the house of Jacob Spencer. J. Seaman was appointed commissioner, and John Knifong and John Thurlow, directors. School Township No. 4 was organized February 3, 1847, and consisted of Congressional Township No. 62, Range 21. The first meeting of the inhabitants was directed to be held at the house of Conrad Glaze, March 17, 1847, and Conrad Glaze was appointed commissioner, and Daniel Wilhite and Meekin Taylor, directors. School Township No. 5 was organized March 8, 1847, and consisted of Congressional Township No. 63, Range 20. The first meeting of the inhabitants was held at the house of Thomas Baldridge, Sr. John Baldridge was appointed commissioner, and Robert Hoyle and Ira Sears, directors. School Township No. 6 was organized May 4, 1847, and consisted of Congressional Township No. 63, Range 21. The first meeting of the inhabitants was ordered to be held at the house of Thomas Spencer, on Monday, June 21, 1847. Gabriel Jones was appointed commissioner and James C. Triplett and Smiley H. Miller, directors. School Township No. 7 was organized May 4, 1847, and consisted of Congressional Township No. 61, Range 21. The first meeting of the inhabitants was appointed at Williams' store, on Saturday, September 11, 1847. Lewis Tyre was appointed commissioner, and William R. Smith and Henry Dell, directors. School Township No. 8 was organized November 8, 1848, and included Congressional Township No. 63, Range 22. The first meeting of the inhabitants was

appointed for the Friday before the third Saturday in January, 1849 (January 19), at the school-house near A. M. Hamrick's house. Philip W. Martin was appointed commissioner, and Alexander Standifer and Lewis G. Todd, directors, or inspectors as they were otherwise called.

June 1, 1847, R. D. Morrison was appointed to ascertain the number of free white children between the ages of six and twenty, in Polk Township, on the last day of the year 1846; Gabriel W. Taylor, in Vrooman Township; John Spencer, in Pleasant Hill Township; Hiram Osborn, in Duncan Township, and John L. Wood, in Liberty Township. June 28, William B. Jones was appointed for the same purpose in Morris Township. November 8, 1850, School Township No. 1, was reorganized, the first meeting to be held at the courthouse at Milan, on the first Saturday (4th) of January, 1851. John Franklin was appointed commissioner, and Joseph A. Peery and Joseph Couch, directors. On the same day School Township No. 4 was reorganized, the first meeting to be held at the house of Conrad Glaze, on the third Saturday (18th) of January, 1851; Conrad Glaze was appointed commissioner, and Meekin Taylor and Daniel Wilhite, directors. May 6, 1852, the school directors in District No. 1, Township No. 1 (Milan), were granted the privilege of keeping a common school in the court-house at Milan for seven months from that day; provided they did not permit the school to interfere with any court of record, and that they be responsible for all damage the school might do to the court-house, and keep it in repair.

Enumeration, etc.—In 1860 the number of school children in the county was 3,242, and the amount apportioned to the county by the State was $1,426.48. As with Putnam County so with Sullivan, statistics and other data with reference to the condition of the schools and their progress are exceedingly meager from the close of the war until 1877. For this year the State school superintendent's report is accessible, and also for subsequent years, rendering a presentation of the working of the schools, so far as statistics are concerned, comparatively easy. For 1877 the enumeration was white, males, 2,697; females, 2,584; colored, males, 8; females, 9. The average number of

days each child was in attendance was 53; the number of teachers was males, 70; females, 33; at an average salary of, for males, $32.01; females, $21.76. The number of school-houses was 95; and the value of school property in the county, $28,366.

Following are the statistics for 1878: Enumeration, white, males, 2,798; females, 2,630; colored, males, 7; females, 8; attendance, males, 2,118; females, 2,003; and each child attended on an average 51 days. The number of teachers was males, 72; females, 39; and their salaries averaged for the males, $31.74; females, $24.45. The number of school-houses in the county was 95, and besides these one was rented; the seating capacity of all was 4,323, and the value of school property was $27,640. The total amount paid teachers was $12,824.02. The township school fund was $15,728.86, and the county fund, $31,979.90; a total fund of $47,708.76.

For 1880 the enumeration was white, males, 2,916; females, 2,797; colored, males, 10; females, 13; total enumeration, 5,736. The attendance was white, males, 2,325; females, 2,150; colored, males, 8; females, 12. The number of teachers was males, 72; females, 30; average salary for males, $26; females, $22. The number of school-houses was 96, and the value of school property $28,200. The school moneys for 1880 were, cash on hand at the beginning of the school year, $3,122.27; receipts from State fund, $4,021.19; from county fund, $3,778.67; from township fund, $1,689.88; from district tax, $8,314.84; total receipts, $20,926.85; total expenditures, $17,404.14. The school fund was township fund, $15,978.86; county fund, $32,730; total fund, $48,708.86.

For 1882 the enumeration was white, males, 3,151; females, 3,039; colored, males, 10; females, 15; total enumeration, 6,215. The attendance was white, males, 2,560; females, 2,490; colored, males, 10; females, 13; the number of teachers employed was males, 60; females, 42; salaries, males, $32; females, $22. The value of school property was $35,000. The school moneys were cash on hand, $4,962.97; receipts from State fund, $4,101.63; from county fund, $3,431.01; from township fund, $1,521.90; from district taxes, $12,480.61; from all other sources, $371.71; total receipts, $26,869.83; total expenses, $20,155.07. The school

fund then was, township, $16,058.86; county, $33,804.15; total fund, $49,863.01.

For 1884 the enumeration was white, males, 3,130; females, 3,047; colored, males, 15; females, 20. The enrollment was white, males, 2,623; females, 2,517; colored, males, 8; females, 12. The average number of days each child was in school was 50, and the average number present each day was 2,945. The number of teachers was 102, and their average salary $26.25; the total amount of wages paid teachers being $13,750. The school fund was township $16,339.78, county $35,092.59; total fund $51,432.37. School property was valued at $38,000.

For 1886 the enumeration was white, males, 3,300; females, 3,146; colored, males, 9; females, 15; total enumeration, 6,470; enrollment, white, males, 2,920; females, 2,690; colored, males, 7; females, 10; total enrollment, 5,627. The average number in attendance each day was 3,471, and the average number of days' attendance for each child was 61. The number of teachers employed was males, 87; females, 43; at an average salary for males of $34.43, and for females of $31.30. The number of schoolrooms occupied in the county was 114, having a seating capacity of 6,156. The estimated value of school property was $46,254, and the total amount paid teachers was $20,069.88. The school moneys for the year were cash on hand at the beginning of the year $9,740.52; receipts, tuition fees, $71.75; public funds received for school fund by county treasurer, $5,837.15; from adjoining counties, $196.97; district tax, $16,775.57; tax from adjoining county, $53.97; total receipts, $32,675.93; total expenditures, $25,314.44. The school fund then was township, $17,786.55; county, $37,982.50; total, $55,760.05.

For 1887, according to the report furnished by Prof. G. A. Smith, county school commissioner, the enumeration was, white, males, 2,960; females, 2,774; colored, males, 8; females, 9; total enumeration, 5,751. The average number of pupils in school during the year, was 3,840, and the average number of days' attendance by each pupil during the school year was 67. The number of teachers employed was males, 88; females, 52, at average salaries for the males of $30.23; females, $27.68. The

number of school-rooms occupied in the county was for white children, 113; colored children, 1. The value of school property in the county, was $46,325. The school moneys for the year ending June 30, 1887, were, amount on hand July 1, 1886, $7,110.55; tuition fees received, $56.65; from public funds, $11,070.88; from local taxation, $16,746.91; total receipts, $34,984.99; expenditures, teachers' wages, $21,519.66; incidentals, $2,516.66; salaries of district clerks, $538.50; purchase of school sites, erection of school-houses and furnishing same, $1,101.50; repairs, $900.24; paid on indebtedness, $1,026.20; total, $27,602.16; balance on hand July 1, 1887, $7,382.83. The number of third grade certificates issued during the year was 120; of second grade, 67; of first grade, 3, and the number of those who taught in the county with State certificates was 8.

Management of Schools.—With reference to the general management of schools, even as late as 1882 it was asserted that "school teaching in Sullivan County is a kind of merchantable commodity. School directors are resolved to give about as much for a school teacher as is paid to a mule driver. Qualifications to discharge the duties incumbent upon a teacher is a matter of little moment to the average school director, and the main point with the teacher is to squeeze through and to arm himself with a certificate, and then to teach for low wages. Cheap teachers are in demand. While there are some most excellent teachers in this county it is sad to know that all are not such, and if those directors who have no other method of measuring a teacher's capacity but by the minimum price at which he will teach, do not die off or get kicked to death by the aggressive spirit of the age, all the better class of teachers who still bless us with their presence will leave for other parts where their services are better appreciated and rewarded. Until parents and school directors think more of their children than of their mules, and evince that fact by paying more for the education of their children than they pay to those who drive their teams, they must expect the present educational interests to be kept down to a very low standard, and that $100 will be spent to make drunkards, paupers and criminals where $1 is spent to make intelligent, useful and moral citizens."

While this picture may have been somewhat overdrawn, yet there was doubtless contained in the extract a modicum of truth. And since that time efforts have been making, and even for some time before, to increase and improve the qualifications of teachers by means of teachers' institutes. Following are brief accounts of some of the institutes.

Institutes.—One was held in the school-house at Milan commencing August 11, 1884. It was conducted by Prof. W. P. Nason, under the auspices of D. M. Wilson, county school commissioner. There were present twenty-four male teachers and eighteen female teachers. The instructors of those attending the institute were H. J. Hinckley, James Dillinger, E. D. Green, Cora Boynton, R. B. Arnold, Frank Swanger, L. W. Williams, Nannie Brown, I. R. Donoho, G. P. Hurst, J. M. Wattenbarger, George W. Payne and J. H. Ellison. Prof. Hagan gave instruction in music. Another institute was held commencing August 10, 1885, and was conducted by Prof. G. A. Smith. The institute held in August, 1886, was conducted by Prof. J. F. Stanley, who was assisted by William Cochran, Orville Moore, I. R. Donoho, B. W. Pierce, J. H. Ellison and others. The last institute held in the county was at the Milan school-house, and commenced August 15, 1887. It was conducted by Prof. F. A. Swanger, under the auspices of the county school commissioner, Prof. G. A. Smith. Lectures were delivered by Prof. B. W. Pierce, of Green City College; Prof. I. S. Smith, of Humphreys College and Business Institute, and by Hon. A. C. Eubanks, of Milan. D. W. Cass assisted in rendering the music, and W. H. Tripp gave the use of his hall for the entertainment on Friday evening, August 19, upon which day the institute closed, with a resolution to meet again on Monday, August 13, 1888. Following are the names of the teachers present at this institute: J. E. Swanger, J. M. Wattenbarger, G. W. R. Morrison, I. R. Donoho, H. J. Hinckley, J. McClarey, J. N. McGee, W. J. Ford, J. E. McClarey, J. T. Page, F. A. Swanger, H. A. Higgins, O. McCallister, J. W. Clapp, W. M. Putman, T. A. White, Ben. J. Thompson, J. C. Hennon, L. J. Davis, M. G. Eubanks, M. F. Higgins, C. H. Wise, S. F. Wade, A. Wood,

R. H. Hamilton, Arthur Boyd, L. S. Stanforth, J. W. Dillinger, I. S. Smith, W. J. Bradley, John Lemen, J. F. Anderson, Rosa Lavelle, Minnie Fox, Lou. Y. Cass, Georgia Butler, Narr Kern, Ida Miller, Laura L. Trader, Amanda Beck, Henrietta Beck, Flora St. Clair, Mollie E. De Witt, May Mullins, Gertrude Ames, William Parson, William Miller and J. T. Bradley.

Teachers' Certificates.—At the present time in Missouri teachers' certificates have three grades; a third grade certificate authorizes the recipient to teach in the public schools one year, a second grade eighteen months, and a first grade two years. In order to obtain a third grade certificate an applicant must pass examination in eleven branches of study, as follows: orthography, reading, penmanship, mental arithmetic, written arithmetic, descriptive geography, English grammar, United States history, civil government, theory and practice, and physiology and hygiene. In order to obtain a second grade certificate he must pass an examination in sixteen branches; adding to the above physical geography, etymology, algebra, zoology and physics, and the applicate for a first grade certificate must pass examination in the above and also in geology, rhetoric, botany, geometry, chemistry, trigonometry, English literature, general history and mental philosophy. To pass he must grade six on a scale of ten.

The Early Schools of Milan.—The first school in Milan was taught in the court-house, by permission of the county court, by R. D. Morrison, in the year 1847. It was continued from year to year in rather an unsatisfactory manner, not so much for want of competent teachers, as for want of a proper appreciation among the people themselves of the advantages of education, down even to the time the present school-house was erected. In 1875 the teachers of the school were M. De Hurst, principal, and Miss Eva Barnett, assistant. The number of scholars in attendance in November of that year was 120, males fifty-one and females sixty-nine. The condition of the school-house and the difficulties the teachers labored under on that and other accounts, was set forth in one of the local papers in January, 1876, in substance as follows: "When Prof. Hurst took charge of the schools of this place it was necessary for him to lay planks across two

sticks of wood in order to make room for some of the scholars. He now has to carry benches into the house on which to extend the boards; and by keeping the doors open and raising the windows on cold days, to give egress to the smoke, he manages to get along. It is evident that our public school is laboring under many disadvantages. The first and greatest need is a suitable school building. The teachers are annoyed almost beyond patience by parents sending requests that their children be excused 'at recess,' 'at 3 o'clock,' etc."

The necessity for a new school building became more and more apparent, and in order to meet the requirement the board of education of the district (District No. 1, Township 62, Range 20) met at the call of the president at the office of A. C. Eubanks, April 21, 1881, and a petition was presented signed by L. T. Hatfield and 159 others, requesting the board to order an election to determine the sense of the qualified voters of the district as to borrowing $8,000 for the purpose of erecting a schoolhouse, and issuing the bonds of the district therefor, and to determine the sense of the people as to what length of time, if any, the public school should be kept open in excess of four months. The election on the issuance of bonds was held May 12, 1881, and on the thirteenth of the month the following report was made by the judges of election: "It is hereby certified that the number of votes cast at this election amounts to 117; for the bonds, 113; against, four; for increasing the rate of taxation to 65 cents on $100, 111; against, two; blank votes cast, three. D. A. Wilson, John S. Davis, W. Stanner and B. Jackson, judges of election; George W. A. Preston, L. T. Hatfield, James Morris and R. M. Trumell, clerks of election." June 2, 1881, plans and specifications for the new building were adopted, which was to be 54x76 feet, two stories high, and contain four school-rooms, and to be of brick. The contract was let July 20, 1881, to R. O. and C. R. Davis, for $7,000, bond of same amount required. On October 6, 1881, the bid of I. W. Basye for furnishing the house was accepted, the contract being for 127 desks at $4.60 each, and twenty rear seats at $3.25. The building stands in the south part of the city of Milan, and is a very comfortable and commo-

dious structure, but is now beginning to be too small. In March, 1882, H. M. Peterson was employed as principal at $90 per month, William Cochran in the grammar department at $40 per month; Miss Lou Roe in the intermediate department, at $35 per month; and Mrs. V. E. Witter in the primary department, at $35 per month. In June, 1882, teachers were engaged as follows: Mrs. V. E. Witter, primary department, Miss Lou Roe first intermediate, William Cochran second intermediate, and H. M. Peterson, principal.

Text Books and Teachers.—On the 31st of January, 1883, the board of directors for this district adopted the following series of text books for five years: Ray's Revised Mathematical Series; McGuffey's Revised Readers and Spellers; Harvey's Revised Grammar; Eclectic Geography; Franklin Writing Spellers; Gan's Morals and Manners; Eclectic United States History; Anderson's Manual of the Constitution, and Eclectic Copy Books.

In June 22, 1883, teachers were employed as follows: H. M. Peterson, principal; Mrs. Julia Hickman, assistant; Miss Cora M. Boynton, grammar department; Miss Nannie Brown and Miss Ellen M. Cram, primary departments. June 9, 1884, H. M. Peterson was again elected principal; Cora M. Boynton, grammar department; Nannie Brown, intermediate department; Ellen M. Cram, primary department. July 2, 1885, teachers were chosen as follows: B. A. Jones, principal; T. A. White, grammar department; I. R. Donoho, assistant principal; Jessie Grigsby, intermediate department; Ellen M. Cram, primary department. June 14, 1886, the following teachers were chosen; B. A. Jones, principal; I. R. Donoho, assistant; T. A. White, grammar department; Mrs. Lou. Cass, intermediate department; Miss Ellen M. Cram, primary department; and on June 21, 1887, teachers were selected as follows: I. R. Donoho, principal; J. M. Shipler, assistant; T. A. White, grammar department; Mrs. Lou. Cass, intermediate department, and Miss Georgia Butler, primary department.

School Officers.—The following have been the officers of the board of directors since 1881:

President — R. E. Beazley, A. C. Eubanks, 1882–86; Caleb Payne, 1886–87, W. F. Calfee, 1887.

Clerk — J. E. Nelson, 1881 to the present time.

Treasurer — S. C. Hutchison, 1886 to the present time.

Previous to 1886 the board consisted of three directors, but in that year it was reorganized under the law permitting six directors, and which provided for a treasurer.

Later Enumeration.—In 1882 the enumeration of school children between five and twenty-one years of age in the district was as follows: White, males, 170; females, 166; colored, males, 10; females, 10. 1883—white, males, 204; females, 189; colored, males, 7; females, 17. 1884—white, males, 200; females, 189; colored, males, 10; females 16. 1885—white, males, 210; females, 182; colored, males 10; females, 15. 1886—white, males 218; females, 193; colored, males, 6; females, 15. 1887—white, males, 205; females, 199; colored, males, 6; females, 12; total for 1877, 422. The money expended annually for the school since 1881 has been for the school year 1881–82, $1,050; 1882–83, $2,575; 1883–84, $2,332.50; 1884–85, $2,403; 1885–86, $3,046.40. No high school course has as yet been established.

A separate school has always been taught for the colored children, but their numbers are so limited that no school-house has as yet been erected for their accommodation.

Other Schools of the County.—The first school-house built at Greencastle was about 1859 by a board of directors, upon land deeded to a board of trustees by A. M. Dean. The present frame building was erected in 1881. It is 26x60 feet in size, with a vestibule 6x20 feet. The ceiling is 14 feet high. The building contains two rooms, with an aggregate seating capacity of 112, and cost $2,000.

The public school of Humphreys was taught in a house about three quarters of a mile northwest of the town until the winter of 1884–85, when a four months' term was taught in the college building. During each of the succeeding winters a term of six months has been taught in the same place. For the term of 1884–85, the enumeration of the district was 82, the enroll-

ment of the school 100, and the number of days taught 80. For the winter of 1885–86, the enumeration of the district was 108, the enrollment in school, 122, and the number of days taught, 118; and for the winter of 1886–87, the enumeration of the district was 114, the enrollment in school 128, and the number of days taught, 118.

Green City College.—Green City College was established in the spring of 1885, by means of articles of agreement signed May 25, that year, by and between A. L. Pierce on the one hand, and C. B. Comstock, J. C. Custer, Pfeiffer Bros., and others to the number of sixty, on the other hand. By the terms of these articles of agreement, eighty scholarships were issued, sixty of them at $50 each to the sixty subscribers to the articles of agreement above mentioned, the money thus raised being used to erect a suitable college building, which, when completed, cost about $4,500. This building is an elegant brick structure, three stories high, 32x56 feet in size and contains five commodious rooms: two rooms separated by a hall in the first story; two rooms in the second story capable of being made one by means of sliding doors, and one in the third story constituting a hall 28x48 feet in dimensions. Mr. A. L. Pierce, the projector of the institution, secured the services of his brother, Prof. B. W. Pierce, B. S., a graduate of the National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio, to preside over the college, and on the 13th day of October, 1885, the school opened with thirteen students. Before the end of the first term of ten weeks, the number enrolled was thirty-three. President Pierce was assisted in teaching by his brother, E. E. Pierce, and Miss N. E. Godfrey as teacher of music. The number of students during the second year was about eighty.

The faculty for the year 1887–88 is as follows: B. W. Pierce, B. S., president, professor of languages, English history, American literature, higher algebra, civil government, etc.; C. H. Wise, B. S., professor of natural sciences, English literature, higher mathematics and German, and Miss N. E. Godfrey, teacher of music.

There are two regular courses of study—the preparatory, comprising one year of four terms, and the collegiate department,

comprising four years of four terms each. In the collegiate department a thorough education may be obtained in the higher English branches, higher mathematics (including the differential calculus and mathematical astronomy), the natural sciences, the Latin language, mental and moral philosophy and political economy. Tuition in the preparatory department is $5 per term and in the collegiate department $6.25 per term, or less, according to the number of terms, paid in advance. The work in the college is systematic and practical, and the students are of as high standing and grade as those attending similar institutions.

Humphreys College and Business Institute.—This institution was established in 1884, upon a plan originated in 1883, by which 100 scholarships were issued at $50 each, each good for twenty-seven months' tuition. With the money thus raised a college building was erected upon a campus of four acres, donated for the purpose by James M. Stringer, who also donated one acre to Prof. G. A. Smith, the president of the college, for a residence. The college is an elegant brick structure, two-stories high, built after the most approved style of architecture. The corner-stone was laid June 24, 1884, and the building was dedicated September 28, 1884. On the 29th the doors of the institution were opened for the admission of students. The first faculty of the college was as follows: G. A. Smith, A. M., president and professor of languages and the sciences; W. H. Miller, A. B., principal of business department; I. S. Smith, professor of mathematics, history and literature; J. H. Ellison, teacher of plain and ornamental penmanship; Mrs. Mary E. Smith, principal of preparatory department; Miss Lillie Buhl, teacher of instrumental music, and J. W. Forquer, teacher of vocal music. The second faculty, that for 1885–86, was as follows: G. A. Smith, A. M., president and professor of Latin, higher mathematics, mental and moral science; I. S. Smith, principal of business department; Grace Whaley, teacher of composition, language and literature; J. W. Clapp, civil government, algebra and mental arithmetic; Virginia I. Russell, elementary grammar, etc.; J. H. Proctor, principal preparatory department,

and J. W. Forquer, history and music. The faculty for 1886–87 was as follows: G. A. Smith, A. M., president, and professor of Latin, mental science and bookkeeping; J. W. Clapp, natural science; William Miller, languages and literature; J. L. Gallatin, mathematics; William Hartshorn, preparatory department; A. W. Hartshorn, penmanship; J. W. Forquer, vocal and instrumental music; Mrs. Anna Shearer, landscape, portrait and hand-painting; I. S. Smith, traveling agent. The faculty for 1887–88 is as follows: G. A. Smith, A. M., president and professor of Latin, mental and moral science; I. S. Smith, principal of business department; E. H. Smith, mathematics; Flora St. Clair, language and literature; A. J. Cooper, natural sciences, and Mattie Gay, principal of preparatory department.

There are two departments to this college—preparatory and collegiate. The preparatory course comprises two years' study of four terms each and the collegiate course four years' study of four terms each. The studies of the fourth year in the collegiate course are Latin, logic, political economy, zoology, analytics, mathematical astronomy, geology, calculus, oratory and elocution. The graduate from the collegiate course receives the degree of bachelor of arts. The tuition varies in the departments according to the length of time paid in advance, but for a single term it is as follows: preparatory department $5; collegiate department $6.50; business department $12.50. Good board in private families and at the hotels can be obtained at from $2 to $2.50 per week. The institution is non-sectarian, and by the taking up of the 100 original fifty dollar scholarships the building becomes the property of the president, Prof. G. A. Smith.

There have been three declamatory contests for gold medals in this college. The first was on May 1, 1885. The medal was worth $15, and was won by I. R. Donoho. The second contest was on February 22, 1886, and the medal was won by Miss Carrie Stringer, and in the third contest the medal was won by Miss Flora St. Clair. The enrollment in this institution of learning for the fall term of 1887 was 157, about thirty more than ever before. The college building will be enlarged in the near future.



HUMPHREYS COLLEGE AND BUSINESS INSTITUTE,
HUMPHREYS, SULLIVAN CO., MO.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Methodist Church.—The first preacher to come into the county was the Rev. John Curl, a Baptist, who lived in the north part of the county, in or not far from the Dennison settlement. Soon afterward there was preaching at John Hatcher's house, in the south part of the county. This was in 1841 or 1842. In the summer, however, the preaching was in the grove. The first camp meeting was held in 1842, about three miles west of Milan, by the Methodists, and as the division in the Methodist Episcopal Church on the slavery question had not then occurred, all the Methodists who could reach the place participated in the services. The preachers present were George Land, James McClaskey and George Conway. The meeting was a very interesting one, and lasted about thirteen days. There were 300 persons present, and as now remembered there were about thirty conversions.

The Rev. Jesse Goins was also in the county very early, as is elsewhere related. After the division in the Methodist Church, the Rev. John Martin was probably the first minister belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church South to preach in the county. In fact, the entire body of Methodists in Sullivan County united with the southern wing of the church; others of its early preachers were the Rev. Mr. Spencer and the Rev. Mr. Shiver.

Of the incidents connected with the religious sentiment of early days, the following may be presented as illustrating the abnormal development of the sentiment culminating in superstition: One of the early settlers had a large flock of sheep, and a couple of naughty boys, one of whom was named Thomas Lane, caught a ram belonging to this flock, which had a very large pair of horns, and to them tied a ball of candlewick, saturated with spirits of turpentine. The ball of candlewick thus saturated they set on fire, the blaze reaching up to a considerable height, and as it was in the night time, the light being carried about from place to place quite rapidly by the frightened ram, which ran at full speed in order, if possible, to free himself from his tormentor, considerable excitement was caused throughout the neighborhood. The light was thought by some to be a warning of evil to come upon the wicked if they did not forsake their ways.

At another time, the same parties fastened a lantern to a large kite, which they caused to sail around at a considerable height above the earth when it was dark, for a long time. As nothing could be seen but the light of the lantern, moving about at about the same height from the ground, this also caused some superstitious people to feel considerable alarm. One old lady in particular, who firmly believed that nothing ever happened that was not prophesied of in the Bible, searched her Bible diligently until she found a prophecy which she considered to apply to this very case.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was re-established in Sullivan County in 1859, under the name of the Wintersville Mission, which belonged to the Grand River District, Missouri Conference. The pastor was Rev. P. W. Duree, Rev. E. Lathrop, presiding elder, and the first quarterly conference was held at Elmwood school-house, at which six classes were represented. Milan Mission was founded in 1860, with Rev. N. Cordry and Rev. D. Arnack, pastors. A good year's work was attended with a revival and many additions to the classes. In 1861 the Rev. J. M. Oyler was presiding elder, and Rev. N. Cordry, pastor. During the years 1862 and 1863 Rev. William Hanly was presiding elder, and Rev. S. Norman, pastor. For two years—1864 and 1865—no historical data was preserved, and the War of the Rebellion caused all work of the church to cease. Occasionally during these years appointments were made, but the bitterness of the Civil War almost endangered the lives of the preachers, as the Methodist Episcopal Church remained on the side of the Government. Others, however, were as bitterly persecuted and proscribed by the opposition. In 1865 Rev. F. H. Graham preached occasionally. In 1866 Milan Circuit was formed, Rev. Z. S. Weller, presiding elder, and Rev. J. W. Prince, pastor. This was a year of great persecution and little prosperity, and the end of the year found the classes much demoralized, many having left the connection.

In 1867 Rev. J. C. Myers was pastor. The Deeds class was organized with 100 members. There were some additions made by means of revivals and some withdrew, being dissatisfied.

Rev. W. B. Moody was pastor in 1868, and remained three years. In 1870 Rev. N. Shumah, D. D., was presiding elder. During these years there was no revival, and the membership decreased 50 per cent by removals and withdrawals. The Deeds, Elmwood and Fairview classes were dropped from the charge, and in 1870 McClaskey's, three miles west, was added. In 1871 Rev. N. Enyeart was pastor. A new district was formed as Princeton, this district embracing Milan, with Rev. S. N. Warner presiding elder. In 1872 Rev. S. Knupp was appointed pastor, and Colfax was the name embracing the entire work in the county. In 1873 Milan was reattached, and Rev. S. Knupp was pastor. Rev. M. F. Olp became pastor in 1874, and remained three years. At the age of forty he married. During his second year at Milan he was stricken with severe paralysis from which he never recovered, dying after being confined to his bed for many months. His wife did not long survive him, and now his little daughter is fostered by the conference.

In 1879 Rev. E. J. King was pastor. He was instructed to live in Milan, and to reorganize a class. Twenty-two united under his call for reorganization. In 1878 Rev. A. Cluster was the pastor. Pollock was now organized, and the western part of the circuit was detached and organized as Colfax, with Rev. B. F. Warner, pastor. Rev. A. Cluster built a neat parsonage in Milan. Rev. I. I. Ware, in 1884, added to it a large kitchen, and it is now a comfortable house. Rev. A. Cluster was pastor in 1879, when his health failed, and he was succeeded in 1880 by Rev. William Stanner, who was also pastor in 1881. During this year $800 was raised for a church at Colfax. In 1882 Rev. L. T. NcNeiley was pastor, and remained three years. He was an honored preacher of the gospel, and died in April, 1885, having served the church until within about a month before his death. Rev. J. S. Wilson followed, remaining one year. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. S. Taylor. The congregation now uses the church building of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, but expect soon to have a commodious house of worship of their own. The present membership of the church at Milan is 130.

The Greencastle Methodist Episcopal Church was reorganized in 1875, by Rev. Ira L. Terry, with about seventeen members. The first paster was the Rev. Samuel Crump. The others have been Revs. B. F. Warner, W. H. Turner, R. L. Thompson, William A. Presson, T. S. Corkran, and A. H. Powell, the present pastor. The membership of the church at this time is about fifty-eight, and services are held in the church edifice of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Prairie Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1869, by the United Brethren in Christ and the Methodist Episcopal Church, but the building now belongs exclusively to the latter denomination. It is 30x40 feet in size, is a frame structure, and stands on Section 32. The society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to which this building belongs was formed about 1860; it belongs to the Green City Circuit, and has about twenty members. The present pastor is the Rev. A. H. Powell.

Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church was organized July 20, 1860, by the Rev. S. G. Anderson. The first members were David Moore, leader; C. A. Moore, Henry Boner and his wife, Mary, G. W. Cannon, his wife, Sarah, and their son, Alexander, William H. Harris, and B. J. Harris, his wife. Meetings were at first held in a little log school-house, and afterward in a frame school-house. The present frame church building was erected in the fall of 1886; it is a one-story structure, and cost $1,000. It will seat 300 hundred people, and is situated on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 4, Township 61, Range 19. It was dedicated December 19, 1886, by Elder Ferrell. The money for building this church was contributed by persons belonging to different denominations, and by liberal contributions from those not belonging to any church. The ministers in charge of this church have been the Revs. S. G. Anderson, Nathan Cordry, J. McKnight, D. Arnack, George Walker, Frank Reader, B. F. Stauber, Mr. Fifield, S. T. Lintner, John Scott, L. T. McNeiley, B. F. Warner, Henry Crampton, J. O. Taylor, E. Rigell, James A. Stille and J. A. Schrette. The present membership is fourteen, many having removed, and quite a number having died.

Sticklerville Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the spring of 1878 by the Rev. Benjamin K. McLean, who was the first pastor. For a time after its organization it was a part of the North Chariton Circuit, but in the spring of 1879 it was changed to the Sticklerville Circuit, with the Rev. William Stanner as pastor. He was followed by the Rev. B. F. Warren, and he by the Rev. J. O. Taylor. In 1882 the church was transferred to the Greencastle charge, with the Rev. William H. Turner as pastor. In 1884 it was placed under the Greencastle and Green City charge, with the Rev. R. L. Thompson as pastor, who was followed by the Rev. William A. Presson, and he by the Rev. William Corkran, who died during his term, and his appointment was filled out by the Rev. Ira L. Terry. The Rev. A. H. Powell is the present pastor, services being held semi-monthly. A frame church building, 30x40 feet, was erected in the fall of 1878, at a cost of about $1,000. It is located at Sticklerville, and was dedicated in the following winter by Elder J. F. Messuer. The Sticklerville Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school was organized in 1878, with D. H. Ludden, superintendent. The present superintendent is J. E. Hartzler, and the present membership is about 140. The average attendance during the last year has been about 100, and it is thought this is the largest Sunday-school in Sullivan County.

The Green City Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1881, mostly from the Kiddville society, which had been organized many years before. The Green City Church was organized by the Rev. B. F. Warren, who was the first pastor, and who was succeeded by the Rev. James O. Taylor, Rev. R. L. Thompson, Rev. A. Presson, Rev. F. S. Corkran, who died during his appointment, which was filled out by the present pastor, Rev. A. H. Powell. The membership at present is forty-seven. A frame church building was erected in 1881, 30x50 feet, at a cost of about $1,500. It is still uncompleted, and has not been dedicated.

Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1884, by Rev. William H. Presson, from Rose Hill and Pleasantville societies, with thirteen members: Alexander Edson and Julia J. Edson, his wife, E. D. Beatty, Ida Beatty, Margaret Beatty, Elizabeth Beatty, Anna Beatty, Elizabeth Finley, Virgil

Beatty, Margaret Spray, Margeline Page, Zeviah Edson, J. J. Edson. The present membership is also thirteen. A frame church building, 30x40 feet, was erected in 1883, at a cost of $1,177. It stands on Section 32, Township 62, Range 18. It was dedicated February 3, 1884, by Elder M. L. Curl. The trustees for the erection of the building were E. R. Rira, John Summers, J. J. Edson, Alexander Edson, Daniel Lafever, J. A. Ammerman, Charles E. Walker, E. D. Beatty and Theodore Taylor. The present trustees are Daniel Lafever, C. E. Walker, Milton Amez, Dr. B. F. Bunch and J. J. Edson. This society is a part of the Greencastle and Green City Circuit. Services are held monthly, Mount Pleasant Society being on the same appointment.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South has always had, since the division in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844–45, numerous classes or church organizations in the county. It is believed that in what is now the Milan Circuit the class at Bald Knob school-house was the first one organized. Then followed that at the Gose school-house; that at Elm Woods school-house; at Greencastle, which has a church building; that at Pleasant Grove school-house; at Milan, which has a church building, which was dedicated in 1879; at Frazier school-house, and that at Boynton, making eight in all on this circuit.

The classes on the Humphreys Circuit were organized in the following order: first, the Judson or Triplett school-house class; second, Eggleston school-house; third, Martin's school-house; fourth, the class worshiping alternately at the Cherry Grove school-house and the Black Oak school-house; fifth, the Humphreys class; sixth, the classat Galt, in Grundy County; seventh, Fairview school-house, and eighth, the Bairdstown class, which uses a church building owned equally by it and the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bairdstown.

The Humphreys class was organized in the fall of 1885, as a result of the labor of the Rev. R. D. Morrison, at present judge of the probate court of the county, who preached his first and second sermons there in the Baptist Church building on Thanksgiving day, 1885. The Rev. Mr. Morrison

continued to preach at Humphreys until September, 1886, when he was succeeded by the Rev. C. N. Broadhurst, at which time the Humphreys Circuit was organized. The Rev. B. D. Sipple was appointed in the fall of 1886, and returned to the charge in the fall of 1887. The lumber is now (October, 1887) on the ground for the erection of a new church at Humphreys, 28x42 feet in size, and 18½ feet to the ceiling. It is to stand on two lots donated to the cause by J. M. Stringer. The Rev. Mr. Sipple is also exerting himself with a good measure of success to have church buildings erected by other classes, in order that it may not be necessary much longer to depend on school-houses.

Browning Circuit comprises the Knifong Grove class, of which a history is introduced below, the Scottsville class, the Browning class, the Wesley Chapel class, the oldest in the circuit, located in Linn County, and the Hamilton school-house class. This circuit is now in charge of Rev. J. S. Rooker, and the Milan Circuit is in charge of Rev. H. L. Davis, who succeeded the Rev. C. N. Broadhurst in the fall of 1887, and as was stated above, the Humphreys Circuit is in charge of the Rev. B. D. Sipple.

The Southern Methodists.—The Methodist Episcopal Church South camp meeting ground, of Bowman Township, was organized about 1852. It was located in Section 13, Township 62, Range 22, and flourished like a green bay or fig tree for a decade of years. Tents and sheds were erected for the accommodation of both people and animals, and it was a permanent organization until the breaking out of the Civil War, when all was burned to the ground. It was organized by the Rev. Jacob Wattenbarger, Rev. Mr. Dockery and Rev. Mr. Naylor. Many conversions were the result of their labors, and much permanent good was accomplished, but after the war it was never reorganized.

Knifong Methodist Episcopal Church South was organized with M. R. Jones, clerk, George Jones, class-leader, P. W. Christy, C. M. Harris and William Martin, stewards. In 1883 a movement was set on foot to build a one-story frame church, with a seating capacity of 400. It was completed in 1885,

at a cost of $800. It stands on the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of Section 36, Township 61, Range 20. It was dedicated Sunday, July 12, 1885, by Elder M. R. Jones. The pastors have been Elder M. R. Jones and Elder John Anderson. The present membership is about eighty; Knifong Grove class and Bundridge class united in a permanent class when the above church building was erected.

Greencastle Methodist Episcopal Church South was organized about 1845, by Rev. Daniel Burford, with some seventeen members. Services were first held at the residence of Isaac Langley and William B. Jones, south of where Greencastle now stands. The first church edifice was erected in 1857, a frame structure, 30x40 feet, and cost about $550. It was built by Job S. Marshall. It was remodeled and repaired about 1867 at a cost of $450. The present frame building was erected in 1886. It is 30x50 feet in size, cost $1,500, and stands on the original church site. The present pastor is the Rev. C. N. Broadhurst, who is in his second year, and the present membership is forty-seven. Services are held once each month.

The First Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized in Sullivan County, September 5, 1865, by Rev. William Reed, with the following members: James Beatty and wife, Alexander Connel and his wife, Margaret, Robert Cochran, Sr., William Cochran, Sr., William Murdock and wife, Thomas Ross and wife, Mary Sterling, Margaret Caldwell, Sarah Connel and Jane Graham. From the time of its organization this church worshiped at the Wilhite school-house, McClaskey's school-house, and the Sterling school-house, until the summer of 1875, when they erected a frame church building, 30x45 feet in size, which cost $1,400. It is situated on Section 12, Township 62, Range 20. It was dedicated in the fall of 1875 by Rev. Duncan Brown and Rev. D. A. Wilson. Since the Rev. William Reed left the pastorate the pastors have been Revs. John Newton and A. G. Wilcox, who were supplies, D. A. Wilson, and the Rev. C. P. Blayney, who is now pastor. The present membership of the church is sixty-five. The Revs. William Reed, John Newton and A. G. Wilcox also served the Bird's Eye Ridge Presbyterian Church at the

same time they were with the First Church. Rev. Mr. Wilson also preached for the Milan Presbyterian Church as well as the other two, up to 1881, after which he preached for the First Church and the Milan Church until about June 1, 1886. He was succeeded in both by the present pastor in April, 1887.

The Milan Presbyterian Church was organized June 2, 1881, by the Presbytery of Palmyra. Its original elders were James Beatty and Vincent C. Bates, and other members, Margaret C. Beatty, Macedonia Bates, Fannie C. Swallow, Martha E. Wilson, Sarah J. McKinney, Sarah Bonar, Clara Oven, Alice C. Hatfield, Reese W. Davis, Margaret Davis, Elizabeth M. Davis, Annie C. Pattison, Maria Meals and Annie Foster. The church building was erected in 1881, at a cost of $1,800. It was dedicated soon after its completion by the Rev. J. D. Wallace and the Rev. D. A. Wilson, D. D., the latter of whom was the first pastor, and was succeeded in April, 1887, by the present pastor, Rev. Charles P. Blayney. The present membership is twenty-five, and the present trustees are James Beatty, Alexander S. McDuff and John M. Swallow.

The Cross Roads Presbyterian Church was organized in 1883, by the Rev. D. A. Wilson. The first members of the church were David Herr, wife and sister; Elizabeth McCullough, Mrs. Mary Troyer, Misses Lydia, Hattie and Mary Troyer and Lewis Troyer. A frame church building was erected in 1883 at a cost of $2,000, which sum was donated by Webster McCullough (deceased). This building is located on Section 11, Township 61, Range 20. It was dedicated soon after its completion by the Rev. Mr Tatlow, of Edina. The Rev. Mr. Wilson remained pastor until about June 1, 1886, since which time the church has had no regular pastor, the building being used by all denominations, and the pulpit being occupied by ministers of all denominations according to the convenience of the ministers themselves. The present membership of the church is nine.

Bird's Eye Ridge Presbyterian Church was organized at Bird's Eye Ridge school-house, in Union Township, August 4, 1866, by the Rev. William Reed, of Trenton, Mo., and Elder James Beatty, of Milan, Mo., with the following members: I.

Comstock, Mercy Comstock, William Taylor, Elizabeth J. Taylor, Davis Hudson, Nancy Hudson, James Davis and Sarah Davis. Services were held at Bird's Eye Ridge school-house, until 1872, after which they were held at Prairie Chapel until 1881, when the society erected a frame church building at Green City, about 28x46 feet in size, at a cost of $1,500, and it was dedicated in the fall of the same year by Rev. William Reed, first pastor of the church. He was followed by Rev. Isaac Newton, Rev. D. A. Wilson and the present pastor, Rev. W. H. Day. The present membership of the church is about sixty.

The First Cumberland Presbyterian Church.— This church was organized July 28, 1855, at the house of Christopher Cooper, in Bowman Township, Section 15, Township 62, Range 22. It was known as the New Mount Pleasant Church. It was organized by the Rev. J. E. Nevins, the charter members being Christopher Cooper, William M. Houston, Susan Tunnell, Elizabeth Grimes, Rebecca Grimes, Mrs. Mary Numan, and the ruling elders were Christopher Cooper, John H. Johnston and John H. Snapp; John H. Johnston was the clerk. The organization has since continued in existence except that during the Civil War it was abandoned, but up to this time the society has not erected for itself a church building, holding services in the Peterson schoolhouse, and in Union Grove Church. The present membership is thirty-five. Following are the names of the present elders: H. M. Cooper, William McGee and John L. Todd. The ministers of this church have been the Revs. J. E. Nevins, William M. Houston, J. R. Trousdale, J. W. French, P. W. Wynn, James M. Ragan, Thomas Montgomery and J. R. Atkinson. In this connection it may be stated the first sermon preached in Sullivan County by a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was by the Rev. William M. Houston.

In 1856 the Cumberland Presbyterian camp ground was organized on Christopher Cooper's farm, a large number of frame tents were erected, and services were held there one week each year for three years. The people collected from miles around in immense crowds, and it was believed much good in a

religious way was done. The year 1857 was a very dry one, and special prayer was offered for rain each day for a number of days during the camp meeting, and on Saturday after the meeting had commenced it began to rain, and rained thenceforward almost continuously for two weeks, and the wet weather became almost as burdensome as the previous dry weather had been. Some of the members complained afterward of the Rev. Mr. Nevins who conducted the camp meeting, and offered up the special prayers for rain, saying that "he always did overdo everything he undertook."

Pleasant Hill congregation, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was organized December 18, 1868, by Rev. James M. Ragan, services being held in the Wilhite schoolhouse, standing on Section 12, Township 62, Range 21, in Bowman Township. The charter members were Daniel Wilhite, and Ellen, his wife; Jacob M. Dearing, and Emily C., his wife; Zebedee P. D. Wilhite, and Nancy, his wife; John A. Dyer, and Sabina, his wife; John W. Dearing, and Louisa, his wife; Bailous E. Dearing, Tilman A. White, Amanda Dyer, Margaret J. Broyles and Josephine V. Dearing. The elders were John W. Dearing, Jacob M. Dearing, John A. Dyer, Tilman A. White, Collin H. Cowden, H. B. Dearing and H. D. Montgomery. The deacons were John C. McKee and Zebedee P. D. Wilhite. The ministers of the church have been Revs. James M. Ragan, P. W. Wynn, A. T. Cooper, R. B. Cooper, E. S. Ragan, John R. Atkins and Thomas Montgomery. The present membership of the church is forty-nine. A Sunday-school is conducted during the summer months, having an attendance of about forty-six. The superintendent is H. B. Dearing.

The Christian Church.—In 1862 the Oak Grove school-house was erected. It is a frame structure located on Section 7, Township 62, Range 19, in Polk Township. All denominations used it for church and Sunday-school purposes until 1883, when the present house was erected, at a cost of $450, and on April 24, 1886, a Christian Church organization was effected to use this latter house for religious worship. The charter members were W. H. Compton, H. B. Payne, W. Bennett, Thomas J. Simpson,

Jordan T. Payne, Letha Simpson, Martha E. Jones, Isa P. Payne, William Frazier, William M. Bennett, Mary Bennett, W. F. Emberton, Mary S. Payne, Jane Singley, Elizabeth Bingham, William B. Payne, Martha Payne, E. W. Nicholson and wife, John Jones, Susan Jones, Polly Jones, George Cummings and Lou. Cummings. The ruling elders were W. H. Compton, H. B. Payne, W. Bennett, T. J. Simpson and Jordan T. Payne. The ministering elders of the church have been Calvin Underwood and William Jones; clerk, H. B. Payne, and treasurer, T. J. Simpson. The present membership is forty-two, and preaching is had once each month. A. Union Sunday-school is held each Sunday, of which W. H. Compton is the superintendent, and G. M. L. Morrison, assistant superintendent.

The Humphreys Christian Church was organized in the spring of 1883 with thirty-three members. They commenced the erection of a church building, and had it nearly completed, when on July 13 of that year it was blown down by a cyclone. No subsequent attempts to build a church have been made, but in the spring of 1887 this organization purchased the building erected some time previously by the Baptist Church, and have now a temple of their own. The elders of this church have been Daniel McInturff (who remained but a short time), J. B. Lockhart (who remained eighteen months), and W. S. Trader (who commenced his labors here in the spring of 1887). Besides preaching for this church once each month, Elder Trader preaches with equal frequency for a church in Boone County, one in Grundy County, and one in Clinton County. The present membership of the church is about fifty, and the church building they now own cost, when new, about $1,000.

The Baptists.—It is now generally believed that Rev. John Curl was the first Baptist preacher to come into Sullivan County; but he was not here long before Rev. Jesse Goins, who came into the county in 1837. Other pioneer Baptist ministers were A. J. Williford, John McAllister, Rev. Mr. Green, A. W. Cole, Alton F. Martin and J. W. Wadleigh. Rev. John Curl preached in private houses, and in an old school-house, standing about ten miles west of Milan, called West Locust Creek school-house,

near the residence of Gabriel Jones. Rev. Mr. Curl remained in the county until about the fall of 1840. Rev. Jesse Goins came next, if not even before Mr. Curl. He was born in Madison County, Ky., in 1814, and, having married Mrs. Susan McDaniels in about 1832, settled in Linn County, one mile west of Browning, and one-fourth of a mile south of the southern boundary of Sullivan County, in 1837, taking up forty acres of land on West Locust Creek, in Sullivan County, about one-half mile north of Linn County, at about the same time or a little later. He preached in most or all of the early settlements in Sullivan County, including Milan, in which town he preached in the schoolhouse, before he was regularly licensed, which took place in 1840. Rev. Mr. Goins was and is a Missionary Baptist, as have been most if not all of the Baptist ministers that have come into the county. He was ordained in 1843, and continued to preach in Sullivan County mainly until 1880, when he retired from the active ministry to his farm, about four miles west and one mile south of Browning, where he now resides. Rev. Mr. Martin also preached in Milan school-house, which was situated on Fourth Street, near Water Street. Rev. James Morlecet preached in Milan several times in 1842 and 1843, and Rev. A. J. Williford also about the same time, as did Rev. Mr. McAllister, Rev. John Roan and others, from that time on until about 1871, when a church was organized at Milan, by Rev. Peter Sutter, with the following members: Edward Ash and wife, James Tate and wife, A. C. Hill, Mrs. Joseph Couch and Henry Couch and wife. Rev. Mr. Sutter remained pastor about two years, and was succeeded, in 1873, by Rev. Jesse Goins, who remained one year. He was followed by Rev. A. W. Cole, who remained three years. Then Rev. J. W. Wadleigh came, and remained two years, Rev. Mr. Belson followed, and remained two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Graves, who was pastor only six months, when he retired, leaving the church in a very lamentable condition, and as yet he has had no successor. The present church building was erected in 1872–73. It is a frame building, standing on the corner of First and Water Streets, and cost when erected about $1,200. Upon this church building was hung the first church bell ever heard in Milan

Upon hearing it ring for the first time, Judge R. D. Morrison composed the following poem, which is copied by permission from his writings:

LINES SUGGESTED ON HEARING THE FIRST CHURCH BELL IN MILAN, OCTOBER 24, 1873.

Hark! what strange sound is that I hear?
What epoch now is drawing near?
Strange sound! you ask. It is not strange,
Unless 'tis strange for scenes to change.
That sound is but the voice of bell,
Striving glad tidings now to tell,
Spreading good news o'er heath and glen,
Gladdening the hearts of mortal men.

What bell? 'Tis not the auctioneer's
Announcing the sale of goods and gears;
'Tis not the hotel's, a clanging gong,
Calling to dine the hungry throng;
Nor is it that of gentle kine
Answering the milkmaid's dulcet chime,
Nor night watch in his olden tower
Ringing alarm of raging fire.

No, none of these; 'tis more than these,
Its chimes the ear of God will please.
That is the church bell's cheering sound,
Telling to us this truth profound:
A temple of our God is there,
A shrine wherein to offer prayer,
An altar for our offering praise
In sweetest, joyous, heavenly lays.

A church bell! Yes, I know it now,
With gratitude I humbly bow;
It takes my thoughts to childhood days,
When church bells called to sacred praise
Where saints the righteous God adore;
Where God displays redeeming power;
Where sinners find a Savior's love,
And pardon sealed from God above.

Long be thy days, thou stranger bell,
Loud sound thy call o'er hill and dell,
And bid our sons to worship God,
And trust a Saviour's precious blood;
Our daughter's call to seek God's grace,
And sing to Jesus sacred praise.
Let children's children hear thy chime,
Reminding all of fleeting time. .

Yellow Creek Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1856 by Rev. Henry Gibson, who was the first pastor, and who was followed by the Revs. Hoover Gray, John Starkey, Joshua Gray, Peter Setters, and the present pastor, Rev. J. R. Archer. Services were first held at the residence of Matthew Kidd, and the original members were John Starkey, Peter Setter, Mrs. Lucinda Lair (*nee* Starkey) and Eveline Baker. The present membership is about fifty-two. The present frame building is 36x46 feet in size, and was erected in 1869. It is located on Section 24, in the western part of Penn Township.

The North Salem Baptist Church was organized in 1871 by Elder Jesse Goins. The original members were Dr. C. Harryman, Jane Baker, Maria Waters, Fanny Janes; Dr. C. Harryman was the clerk. These few Christians served as the nucleus of a much larger body, which saw almost immediately formed. The first church building was a frame structure, which cost about $600. At the time of the dedication of this church edifice in 1876 the organization had about seventy-five members, but by deaths, removals and withdrawals the membership has been so reduced that it is now only about fifteen. The pastors have been Jesse Goins, 1873–74; Elder Penn, 1874–75. No pastor then until 1885, when Elder Jones served during the year 1885–86, and then, after another vacancy in the pulpit, Elder Z. Goins began his pastorate in 1887, and is still the pastor. The present clerk of the organization is William Harryman.

There are other Baptist Churches in the county, most of which, if not all, are regularly supplied by the Rev. Z. Goins, son of Rev. Jesse Goins, mentioned above as one of the earliest preachers in the county, and one who preached within its limits about forty years.

The Missionary Baptists.—Pleasant Grove (now Humphreys) Missionary Baptist Church was organized by A. M. Green. The original members were W. F. and Julia A. Craven, E. W. Craven, Christy A. Bailey, Martha Swiggart, V. E. Meekins, A. M. Green, I. L. Bishop, S. E. Green and Martha Green. The first building was erected in Humphreys in 1882 and 1883, and cost about $1,000. This church was sold in 1887 to the Humphreys Christian Church. The pastors of this church have been th

Revs. A. M. Green, 1871; J. E. Bourlworth, A. Jackson, Sr., J. L. Cole, G. R. M. Buson, and the present pastor, Rev. Z. Goins. The present membership is about twenty-five.

The Catholics.—St. Mary's Catholic Church at Milan was established in 1867, with ten or twelve families, at the time of a visit there by Bishop Hogan, of Chillicothe, Mo. Services were held in private houses until 1883, when the society erected a frame church edifice, 30x60 feet in size, on the northeast corner of Preston's addition to the town, at a cost of about $2,500, including the cost of the furniture. At the present time there are about forty-five families connected with the church. The society also owns a cemetery adjoining the lot upon which the church edifice stands.

The United Brethren.—An account of the origin of the Free United Brethren Church has been given in the history of Putnam County. In this place it is deemed necessary only to give a summary of the various classes in Sullivan County, the classes being named after the school-houses in which they respectively meet. Mount Zion class was organized in 1875; it has a church building and sixteen members; Shultz class was organized in 1876, and has twenty-five members; High Point, in 1876, and has eight members; Ross class, in 1876, and has twenty members; Clem Spring class, in 1877, ten members; Lone Star, in 1879, eleven members; in 1880 the following: Fairview, twenty-nine members; Willis, twelve members; in 1882, Woods, twenty-three members; Henry, fifteen members; Dietz, twenty members; in 1883, White Oak, twenty members; in 1885, Cora, twenty members; North Salem, forty members; Price, seven members; Wolf, ten members; Amspaugh, forty-three members; Center Grove, twenty-seven members; Hill, twenty-two members; in 1886, Boynton, thirty-four members; Winigan, fourteen members; Pennville, seventeen members, Sinai, eighteen members; a total of twenty-three classes and 461 members. The preachers in the county at present are the Revs. W. H. McPherson, J. H. Harmon, John Crawford, James West, N. F. Munn, John Palmer, Benjamin Beck, Peter Creason, Benjamin Vanbibber, William Crawford and Harley Crouch.



J. C. DEWITT.
SULLIVAN COUNTY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Sullivan County Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock Growers' Association.—This was organized May 18, 1878, and was chartered September 6, 1879. The charter members were Warren McCullough, Addison Payne, James Morris and others. The capital stock was $2,000, divided into shares of $25. There were seventy-four original stockholders, from whom was selected the following directors and officers: Warren McCullough, president; John Blanchard, vice-president; John S. Hart, treasurer; J. H. B. Smith, secretary; A. W. Harris, Addison Payne, James T. Reynolds and John Kenley. In 1878 about thirty-five acres of land were purchased, at a cost of $765, upon which have been placed improvements in the form of fences, stalls, grand stand, floral hall, implement hall, booths, judges' stand, secretary's office, music stand, wells, cattle, sheep and hog pens, etc., so that now the value of the property, considering the land worth $2,000 and the improvements $3,000, is fully $5,000. The association has held ten annual fairs, the first having been held in 1878, and the last in 1887, on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of September. The fairs have been usually well attended, and have served to awaken a lively interest in the improvement of methods of agriculture, and in the breeds of cattle and horses. When the first fair was held there were no blooded cattle in the county; now there are considerable numbers, with some direct importations. The association has distributed annually about $1,700 in premiums, but have declared no dividends on the stock, except that each stockholder has so far received 10 per cent of his stock in tickets to the fair. This, however, was not done in 1887. The officers have been as follows: Presidents, Warren McCullough,1878; Addison Payne, 1879; John Kenley, 1880; Warren McCullough, 1881; Dennis Ryan, 1882; Warren McCullough, 1883; N. J. Winters, 1884 and 1885; W. H. Emberton, 1886, and James Sterling, 1887. Vice-presidents, John Blanchard 1878, 1879 and 1880; N. J. Winters, 1882; Reuben Payne, 1884, 1885 and 1886; John Kenley, 1887. Secretaries, J. H. B. Smith, 1879; John M. Swallow, 1880 to 1887 inclusive. Treasurers, John S.

Hart, 1879, 1880; Webster Clark, 1881, 1882; Dennis Ryan, 1883, 1884; Warren McCullough, 1885, 1886, and Webster Clark, 1887. The other officers at the present time are as follows: Fred. R. Hagen, superintendent; Addison Payne, assistant superintendent.

On January 25, 1861, an act of the Legislature was approved, incorporating the Sullivan County Agricultural and Mechanical Association. This society was authorized to purchase forty acres of land, but no more, and might hold and enjoy real estate to any amount not exceeding in value $25,000, with power to sell and convey the same. There were to be one president, two vice-presidents and eleven directors. Following are the names of the directors and officers: G. D. Burgess, president; Dr. E. F. Perkins and Gen. P. W. Martin, vice-presidents; Peter Thomas, J. C. Hutchison, A. Sandifer, Capt. J. Seaman, W. R. Smith, O. H. Bennett, Thomas Dobyns, —— Hindley, Louis Springer, Bennett Utterback and Branson Jackson. Dr. Joure De Witt was the treasurer, and H. T. McClanahan, secretary.

The Poor Farm.—At the May term (1869) of the county court, $1,250 was appropriated for the purchase of a poor farm, and the bond of the county issued to Addison Payne for that amount, payable one year from date, or sooner, at the option of the court. John Weaver took possession of this farm October 1, 1869, and J. Z. Henry in September, 1871. He was succeeded by I. P. Slough, January 19, 1874. John Dehm took charge March 1, 1885, and the present lessee, John Fusselman, March 1, 1887. The farm consists of 230 acres, upon which there are two good houses, with accommodations for fifteen patients. There is also a good barn upon the farm. At the present time there are five patients on the farm. The terms upon which it is now leased are that Mr. Fusselman has the use of the farm and $297 per year, and is obliged to keep the county poor up to the number of ten, and is paid pro rata if the number exceeds ten.

TOWNS, VILLAGES, ETC.

Milan.—The county seat of Sullivan County is situated nearly in the geographical center of the county. It is situated on the

northwest and southwest quarters of Section 2, and the northeast and southeast quarters of Section 3, Township 62, Range 20 west from the fifth principal meridian. The original town was laid off upon the farm of Armstead C. Hill, and contained fifty acres, but the original plat was never recorded, it having been worn out by Commissioner Sears, while in the discharge of his duties, selling the town lots. It was intersected from east to west by First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Streets, and the streets running north and south were Broadway, Market, Main, Water and Vine. The public square lies between Second and Third Streets, and between Market and Main. On March 4, 1850, a contract was made by Ira Sears, commissioner for Sullivan County, for locating the seat of justice, with Abner S. Gilstrap, to complete the survey of the town. When this was done the new plot contained 31 blocks, and an aggregate of 145 lots, usually of the size of 119x64 feet, 8 inches.

Additions.—Smith & Bailey's addition was made May 30, 1872, containing ten blocks, an aggregate of sixty-three lots, extending between Second and Fourth Streets, from the original town to the depot grounds. Kern's addition was made by Emanuel and Mary M. Kern, June 25, 1873, and consists of two blocks, twenty-seven lots, adjoining the southeast corner of the original town. Ash & Clark's addition was made September 25, 1873, by Edmund and Mary Susan Ash, and Webster and Nancy J. Clark, north of the original town, and contained nine lots. Clark's addition was made in July, 1876, by Webster and Nancy J. Clark. It lies north of the original town and on both sides of the line between Sections 2 and 3, and north to the township line between Townships 62 and 63. Nelson's addition, in the extreme south part of the town, was made by J. E. and Belle Nelson, December 14, 1876; it consists of thirty lots. McDuff's addition was made by A. S. McDuff, February 8, 1877; it contains fifty-one lots. Beazley's addition was made by R. E. Beazley, July 24, 1877, and contains twenty-nine lots, and Preston's addition was made June 3, 1881, by G. W. A. and Nancy Preston; it contains twenty-four lots.

Sale of Lots.—After the laying off of the original town into lots by Wilson Baldridge, county surveyor, sales of these lots were made by E. Hannon, who had been appointed commissioner for such sale on the 5th of May, 1846, on which day he was also ordered by the county court to lay off the town of Milan as laid down on the plat then on file in the office of the county clerk. Following are some of the lots sold by Esom Hannon, as such commissioner: Lot 1, Block 7, to Joseph Ringo, September 28, 1847; the south half of Lot 2, Block 7, to John L. Matthews, September 28, 1847; Lot 2, Block 5, to John Munchey, October 28, 1847, and Lots 1 and 2, Block 1, and Lot 1, Block 3, to James A. Clark, October 29, 1847. On the 4th of November, 1847, Commissioner Hannon made his settlement with the county court for the lots sold by him, as follows: The entire sum for which he was indebted to the county was $493.37½, and the several amounts with which he had charged the county were: Notes returned, $293.50; lots sold for which no notes had been taken, $51.25; treasurer's receipts, $119.97; commission, $5.94; cash paid to his successor, $12.45; discount on notes paid before maturity, $1.19; making three deeds as commissioner, $1; surveying part of a lot for A. C. Hill, $2; total credits, $487.30; balance due the county, $6.07½.

His successor, as commissioner of the county seat, was Ira Sears, who sold lots as follows: Lot 1, Block 6, to himself, November 16, 1847; Lot 3, Block 6, to Joseph Ringo, February 9, 1848; Lots 5 and 8, Block 8, to George Page, February 18, 1848; a tract of land to Hiram T. Elmore, on the same day, described as follows: Beginning at a stake in the north line of the town of Milan, the county seat of Sullivan County, at a distance of 4 chains and 39 links west from the northeast corner of said town, and running south 39 degrees west, 3 chains and 22 links to a stake; thence west 98½ links to a stake; thence north 2 chains and 50 links to a stake on the north line of said town, and thence east along the said line 3 chains, 1½ links to the place of beginning, containing one-half acre, and on the 25th of February, 1848, to David H. Leeper, the following tract: One lot lying on the corner of Broadway and First Street, being due west of

Lot 5, Block 2, and fronting 119 feet on Broadway, and running back west to the west line of the town of Milan, fronting north on First Street. In April, 1848, the following lots were sold: On the 18th, Lot 3, Block 8, and Lot 1, Block 5, to Hiram T. Elmore; on the 19th, Lots 1, 2 and 3, Block 4, to George W. Withers; on the 26th, Lot 2, Block 28, to Isaac D. Farris; on the 27th, Lot 1, Block 2, to Abraham McKinney; Lot 7, Block 8, to Samuel Read; and to Stephen G. Watkins the following tract: Beginning at a stake on the north line of the town of Milan, at a distance of twenty-five feet from the northwest corner of said town, and running south 3 chains and 49 links to a stake on the north side of First Street; thence east 1 chain and 43 26-100 links to a stake; thence north 3 chains and 49 links, to the north line of the town; thence west to the beginning, containing one-half an acre. On the 29th, Lot 7, Block 6, to Elias Hudnall, and Lot 2, Block 2, to R. D. Morrison. In May the commissioner sold the following lots: On the 1st, Lot 4, Block 8, to Felix C. Knifong, and Lot 8, Block 6, to William J. Cornett; on the 2d, Lot 1, Block 8, to Lewis W. Hunt; Lot 6, Block 7, to Stephen J. Baskett, and Lot 2, Block 3, to George W. Withers, and on the 3d, Lot 6, Block 8, to James Lee. On the 17th of November Lots 7 and 8, Block 4, to James R. Sands, and on the 23d of December Lot 4, Block 7, to Hiram T. Elmore. On the 8th of August, 1849, Lot 5, Block 2 was sold to Benjamin Frazer. In 1850 the following were sold: Lot 6, Block 5, to R. D. Morrison, February 23; Lot 6, Block 28, to E. M. C. Morelock, April 17; Lots 4, 5 and 6, Block 30, to John Baldridge, Sr., June 3, and Lot 3, Block 12, to Stephen G. Watkins, September 25. In 1851 the following: On March 1, Lots 6 and 7, Block 2, to Caleb C. Hill; on May 5, Lot 1, Block 14, to John Baldridge, Sr., and Lot 8, Block 2, to Benjamin Frazer, July 7, Lot 5, Block 6, to Charles Withrow, and on August 30, Lot 3, Block 7, to James Frazer. In 1852 the following: January 21, Lots 6, 7 and 8, Block 26, to George Page, and Lot 1, Block 15, to Jesse C. Grim; and on February 3, Lot 4, Block 28, to Abner S. Gilstrap, and Lots 5 and 6, Block 22, and Lots 5 and 7, Block 28, to R. D. Morrison.

The First Buildings.—The first building erected upon the original town plat of Milan was a log one by Hiram T. Elmore, on Lot 3, Block 8, that is on the north side of Second Street, between Main and Water Streets, where Mrs. Howe now lives. The second was commenced by George Irvine, on the northeast corner of Third and Main Streets, and by him sold to Joseph Ringo, who completed it and in it kept hotel, the first in the town. The third building was erected for a saloon by David H. Leeper, and stood on the east side of Main Street, between Second and Third Streets, on Lot 2, Block 7. Thomas Lane built the next on Main Street, between Second and Third, where Wolf's drug store now stands, and Hiram T. Elmore built on the southeast corner of Market and Third Streets where now stands the First National Bank. Either Mr. Lane or Mr. Elmore was the first storekeeper in the place, and the other was the second. Judge Halliburton was the third, who sold to William Vanderpool, who was the fourth. Milton H. Williams was the fifth, keeping store in the log building erected by George Irvine. William A. Lane erected a frame store building on the northwest corner of Market and Third Streets in which H. T. McClanahan and Thornton Eazley kept store, though the first frame building in the town was erected by Thomas Lane on Lot 2, Block 5. George W. Smith moved his frame house from the vicinity of Hill's Spring to the town, setting it where Buxton's store now stands, and where the jail was afterward erected, and A. L. Gilstrap commenced the erection of a frame house on the northwest corner of Market and Second Streets, which he sold to John Baldridge, Sr., who completed it and built an addition thereto.

The first blacksmith shop was opened by E. M. C. Morelock, and the second by Oliver H. Bennett; the first shoe shop, by John T. Haycock, and the first tailor shop, by Joseph Terry Bradley. The first drug store was started by Joseph H. Halliburton, not long before the war, and the first regular physician to locate in the town was Dr. James R. Sands. The first carpenter to erect a frame building was John Beckett, of Linn County, who built George W. Smith's house near the spring, and the first good carpenter belonging in Sullivan County was John Montgomery. The

first saddler in the town was William H. Watson. The first brick building erected in Milan was the court-house, which was the only brick building here until after the war. The only brick residences so far built are those of Edward Ash, erected in 1869, and of John P. Butler, erected in 1878. The brick jail on the southeast corner of Main and Second Streets was built in 1869. The first brick store erected was the Craig building now owned by Payne & Son, in 1871. The First National Bank building, on the southeast corner of Market and Third Streets was erected in 1875. The Turner building, now occupied by Gevin's saloon, was erected in 1879; the Berg & Bloch building on the northeast corner of Main and Third, which was destroyed by fire in May, 1887, was erected in 1879; Tripp's Opera House, in 1880; Hart & McCullough's hardware store, in 1880; Dr. R. M. Busick's building now occupied by J. Buxton, in 1880; E. Ritz's building, in 1882; Poole's first block, on the west side of Market Street, between Second and Third Streets, in 1882; the Halliburton building, occupied by J. H. Halliburton as a grocery, and by L. C. Wolf as a drug store, in 1882; and Poole's second block on the northwest corner of Market and Third Streets, in 1886. The above list includes all the brick buildings in Milan, except the school-house, which was erected in 1882.

Incorporation.—Milan was incorporated by an act of the Legislature approved February 9, 1859. The act in part was as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

SECTION 1. All that district of country within the following limits, the west half of Lot No. 1, of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section No. 2, and Lot No. 1 of the northwest quarter of Section No. 3, in Township No. 62, Range No. 20, making in all three-fourths of a square mile, shall be and the same is hereby incorporated, erected and established as a town, by the name of the town of Milan; and the inhabitants thereof shall be and hereby constitute a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the town of Milan, and by that name shall be known in law, and have perpetual succession, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended in all courts of law and equity in all matters; and may purchase and hold property, real and personal, within the limits of the town, so much as shall be necessary for said town in the exercise of its corporate powers, and may leave, sell or dispose of the same, for the benefit of said town, and may have a common seal, and may change or alter the same.

SEC. 2. The corporate duties and powers of said town shall be vested in a mayor and five councilmen, and such other officers as are hereinafter provided for, etc.

The mayor and councilmen were to hold their offices for one year. The council was to consist of the mayor and the five councilmen, the mayor to have no vote except in case of a tie. The following additional officers were provided for in the charter: Clerk, collector, marshal, treasurer and attorney. The following individuals were a portion of those filling the various offices: R. D. Morrison, mayor; aldermen, John Sorrell, William H. Watson, C. M. Freeman; clerk, Samuel W. Mellor; marshal, Edward B. Bradburn; treasurer, Reuben S. Strahan; attorney, James M. De France; assessor, J. H. Halliburton; weighmaster, William B. Morrison. The names of the other two aldermen could not be learned. During the second year under this charter, M. B. Witter served as mayor,* and about the time of the expiration of his term of office the Legislature repealed the charter of the town. The act repealing the charter was approved February 8, 1861, Section 2 providing that the road overseers of the various roads should extend their work to the center of the public square, and the allotting justices were to allot the persons living in said town the same as if the corporation had never existed. From this time until the May term of the county court, 1867, the town remained without any form of government, but at that term the court granted the petition of two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants, and incorporated the town in the following language after two preambles setting forth the reasons for their action. "It is adjudged that said town of Milan meted and bounded as follows, to wit: The southeast quarter and Lot No. 1 of the northeast quarter of Section 2, also one acre off of the southwest quarter of Section No. 3, bounded as follows, viz.: commencing opposite the northeast corner of Lot No. 39, in Block No. 30, in said town; thence south 14 rods; thence east 11½ rods; thence north 14 rods; thence east 11½ rods to the place of beginning; also 15 acres off the west side of the southwest quarter of Section No. 2, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwest cor-

* Mr. Witter himself claims to have been the first mayor, but the weight of testimony is against him.

ner of the west half of the southwest quarter of Section No. 2; thence east 20 rods; thence north 88 rods; thence west 20 rods; thence south 88 rods to the beginning, all of the town meted and bounded as above being in Township No. 62, and Range No. 20, be and the same is hereby declared incorporated within the metes and bounds above designated and set forth, and the inhabitants within such metes and bounds are declared to be a body corporate and politic by the name and style and description of the inhabitants of the town of Milan."

And it was then also ordered "that Edward Ash, Solomon Poole, Abram Howe, C. A. Cooper and R. A. Trimble be and they are hereby appointed a board of trustees, in whom shall be vested the corporate powers of the incorporation under the name and style of the inhabitants of the town of Milan, and that the clerk notify each of the trustees of his appointment."

The trustees thus appointed, not appreciating the dignity of their position or the value of their services to the public, never performed any of the duties which they would have had to perform had they organized themselves into a board of trustees, and the town was without a corporation in fact until the May term of the county court, 1869, when an order incorporating the town and embracing the following territory was passed: The northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the north half of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 3, Township 62, Range 20, and 15 acres off the west side of the southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 62, Range 20, and bounded as follows: beginning at the southwest corner of the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 62, Range 20; thence east 20 rods, thence north 88 rods; thence west 20 rods; thence south 88 rods to the place of beginning, and one acre off of the southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 62, Range 20, bounded as follows: commencing opposite the northeast corner of Lot 3, Block 30, in Milan; thence south 14 rods; thence west 11½ rods; thence north 14 rods; thence east 11½ rods to the place of beginning. Thirty-six names were signed to this petition, and they being two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants of the town of Milan, their petition was granted, the town being once more incorporated by

the name, style and description of the inhabitants of the town of Milan. The following gentlemen were appointed trustees of the town: Thomas J. Johnson, W. F. Wells, David Shearer, J. E. Nelson and D. H. Crumpacker. This board of trustees organized by the election of Thomas J. Johnson, chairman, and appointed W. F. Wells, clerk; John S. Hart, treasurer; Abram Howe, marshal; W. H. Craig, street commissioner, and J. S. Graham, assessor. Some of these officers served for a number of years, but, the records not having been fully preserved, a complete list can not well be given. The first meeting of which any records can be found was held on Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at which there were present J. E. Nelson, chairman, J. S. Graham and W. H. Craig; Solomon Poole and D. H. Crumpacker being absent. It was ordered that in pursuance of an ordinance adopted July 16, 1869, there be a tax of 40 cents on $100 levied upon all property liable to taxation within the corporation, and the street commissioner was ordered to immediately construct crossings where there were none, and to repair sidewalks where it was necessary. William Smick was then appointed treasurer, John L. Sorrell, street commissioner; John M. Swallow, assessor, and A. C. Eubanks, attorney. Monday, March 4, 1872, a meeting was held at which the marshal, Thomas McNaught, was paid by warrant $7.22 for services. Thursday, June 20, 1872, the board of trustees elect held a meeting at the court-house at which there were present S. H. B. Cochrane, William Smick, William Koons, E. Ash and R. D. Morrison. The board being required to take the oath of office, R. D. Morrison declined and refused to serve. The others being sworn elected S. H. B. Cochrane, chairman, and appointed J. S. Graham, clerk; George Young, street commissioner; W. H. Craig, assessor; S. McGittigen, marshal, and Solomon Poole, treasurer. George Young resigned, and John T. Wright was appointed to fill the vacancy, and it was ordered that on Saturday, July 13, an election be held to fill the vacancy caused by the refusal of R. D. Morrison to serve, at which William Baas was elected. September 16 Henry Stickler was appointed marshal, *vice* J. T. Wright, removed, and William Smick was appointed treasurer, *vice* Solomon Poole, declined. November 17 John P. Butler was

appointed collector, *vice* Henry Stickler, resigned; and Mr. Butler not serving, S. F. Harvey was appointed December 16. April 4, 1873, the trustees, J. E. Nelson, E. Ash, J. S. Graham and William Smick, organized by choosing J. E. Nelson chairman, and then W. H. Craig was appointed clerk; J. H. Couch, marshal and collector; D. H. Crumpacker, treasurer; D. S. Miller, attorney, and John T. Smith, assessor. On the 19th of May a levy was ordered of 50 cents on each $100 for street purposes. August 7, 1873, there were present J. E. Nelson, chairman; William Smick, J. Q. Boner, J. S. Graham and Henry Crouch. November 27 Jacob Quigley was appointed marshal and street commissioner, *vice* J. H. Couch. As showing the financial resources of the town at that time the following settlement with J. H. Couch, collector, is introduced:

Delinquent tax collected	$20 17	
Current tax collected	124 90	
Fines collected	36 50	
Licenses from swings and stalls	9 00	
Stanley paid in	5 00	
Couch's tax	1 00	
		$196 57

CREDITS.

Paid treasurer	$37 00	
Tax receipts	119 27	
Tax receipts	1 15	
Warrant to J. H. Couch	39 15	
		$196 57

March 30, 1874 the marshal's salary was fixed at $200. On May 18 Grandison Payne was appointed marshal *vice* Jacob Quigley. C. C. Ash was appointed assessor. Thomas J. Turner, street commissioner, and L. T. Hatfield, attorney. At the election held June 3, 1874, Henry Boner, A. C. Eubanks, John L. Sorrell, Solomon Poole and S. H. B. Cochrane were elected trustees, but as these gentlemen failed to qualify an election was next held April 6, 1875, at which D. E. Shearer, Samuel W. Mellor, John M. Swallow, Solomon Poole and W. H. Craig were elected. John M. Swallow was chosen chairman; J. M. Hurley, clerk; Thomas Murto, street commissioner; J. E. Nelson, treasurer; George W. Butler, assessor; L. H. Brinkley, marshal, and L.

T. Hatfield, attorney. April 17, 1875, the city council of the town of Milan met, and besides other business fixed the bond of the collector at $500, and that of the town treasurer at the same amount. May 31, 1875, D. L. Miller was appointed attorney, and L. H. Brinkley, marshal. April 7, 1876, the new board met, consisting of W. H. Craig, Solomon Poole, W. H. Tripp and George W. Butler, the latter being chosen chairman. April 10, H. C. Durkey was appointed marshal; Thomas Murto, street commissioner; D. P. Watson, clerk; April 26, Lucien Cover, assessor. October 16, 1876, John T. Wright was awarded the contract to build the calaboose for $92, and on November 6, Stephen S. Ford was appointed marshal, *vice* H. C. Durkey, and his bond fixed at $1,000. April 7, 1877, the board elect were Lucien Cover, chairman; D. P. Watson, clerk; W. H. Tripp, S. H. B. Cochrane, W. H. Craig and Solomon Poole. Thomas Murto was appointed street commissioner; D. E. Shearer, collector; George W. Butler, marshal; J. H. B. Smith, assessor.

At the meeting of the trustees held August 12, 1877, an ordinance was passed submitting to the inhabitants of the town of Milan a proposition to reorganize under the general law providing for the incorporation of cities of the fourth class, as follows:

AN ORDINANCE SUBMITTING A PROPOSITION TO REORGANIZE THE TOWN OF MILAN, UNDER THE GENERAL LAW ENTITLING IT TO BECOME A CITY OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

WHEREAS, It is believed that the citizens and legal voters of the town of Milan desire to reorganize said town, under and in conformity with the general law passed by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, at its last session, entitled "An Act for the Classification of Cities and Towns," so that said town of Milan may become a city of the fourth class thereunder.

SECTION 1. Therefore, be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Milan, in Sullivan County, in the State of Missouri, that an election of the legal voters of said town of Milan be held at the Court-house, in said town of Milan, on the 4th day of September, 1877, for the purpose of taking the sense of the legal voters of said town, as to whether they will reorganize said town of Milan, under and by virtue of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, passed at its last session, entitled "An Act for the Classification of Cities and Towns," which proposition is hereby submitted to be voted on at said election.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, At a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Inhabitants of the town of Milan, held on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1877, an ordinance

or proposition was passed submitting to the legal voters of said town, at an election called for that purpose, to be held on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1877, whether they would reorganize said town under and by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, approved May 19, 1877, entitled "An Act for the Classification of Cities and Towns." And whereas a majority of the legal voters of said town voting at said election ratified said ordinance and proposition,

Now, therefore, I, Lucien Cover, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the inhabitants of the town of Milan, and *ex officio* mayor of said town, in pursuance of the premises, do declare that the ordinance and proposition, aforesaid, has been duly ratified, and said town is duly incorporated as a city of the fourth class, as provided by the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand. Done in the town of Milan, this 5th day of September, A. D. 1877.

LUCIEN COVER,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

AN ORDINANCE DIVIDING THE CITY OF MILAN INTO WARDS.

Be it ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Milan, as follows:

That the City of Milan is hereby divided into two wards, as follows: Ward number one shall be composed of all the territory in the city of Milan lying north of the center of Third Street. Ward number two shall be composed of all the territory in the City of Milan lying south of the center of Third Street.

S. H. B. COCHRANE,
Pres. Board Aldermen.

Approved September 10, 1877.

LUCIEN COVER, *Mayor.*

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO CALLING AND HOLDING AN ELECTION TO EXTEND THE CORPORATE LIMITS OF THE CITY OF MILAN.

Be it ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Milan, as follows:

SECTION 1. That an election be held in the City of Milan, on the 11th day of December, 1877, for the purpose of obtaining the consent of a majority of the legal voters of the City of Milan, voting at said election, to extend the corporate limits of said City of Milan, so as to include within the corporate limits of said City of Milan, all the following described territory, to wit: The west half of section number two (2), and the east half of section number three (3), in township number sixty-two (62), of range number twenty (20), lying and being in the County of Sullivan, in the State of Missouri.

SEC. 2. The Mayor of the said City of Milan is hereby directed and required to give twenty days' notice, by advertisement in one or both newspapers published in said city, to the legal voters of said city, to meet at their voting places in the respective wards, on the 11th day of December, 1877, and there hold an election for the purpose of voting on the proposition named in this ordinance. The election in ward number one of said city shall be held at the court-house in said ward, and the election in ward number two, shall be held at the hardware store of David E. Shearer, in said ward, on the said 11th day of December, 1877.

SEC. 3. That A. C. Hill, G. W. Mowery and S. H. B. Cochrane are hereby appointed judges of said election in and for ward number one in said city, and J. T. Payne, J. S. Graham and D. E. Shearer are hereby appointed judges of said election in and for ward number two in said city.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of said judges of election immediately thereafter to make returns of the result of said election in their respective wards, with the poll-book and ballots cast thereon, to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, of said city.

SEC. 5. This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage. Passed November 6th, 1877.

LUCIEN COVER,
Pres't Board Aldermen.

Approved November 6th, 1877.
M. B. WITTER, *Mayor.*

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of the City of Milan, in Sullivan County, in the State of Missouri, that by virtue of an ordinance passed, adopted and approved by the Board of Aldermen of said city on the 6th day of November, 1877, there will be an election held in the several wards of said city on the 11th day of December, 1877, for the purpose of obtaining the consent of a majority of the legal voters of said City of Milan, voting at said election, to extend the corporate limits of said City of Milan, so as to include within the corporate limits thereof, all the following described territory, to wit: The west half of section number two (2), and the east half of section number three (3), in township number sixty-two (62), of range number twenty (20), lying and being in the county and State above named.

That said election in ward number one in said city, will be held at the court-house in said ward number one, and said election in ward two in said city, will be held at the hardware store of David E. Shearer, in said ward number two, on the said 11th day of December, 1877.

That A. C. Hill, G. W. Mowery and S. H. B. Cochrane have been appointed judges of said election in and for said ward, of said city, and that Jordon T. Payne, Jas. Graham and David E Shearer have been appointed judges of said election in and for said ward of said city.

{ SEAL. } Given under my hand and official seal this 12th day of November, 1877.

M. B. WITTER,
Mayor of the City of Milan.

I, J. C. Kerby, do hereby certify that the foregoing notice was duly published in numbers 39, 40, 41 and 42, of Volume number 6, first insertion commencing November 16th, 1877, last insertion, December 7th, 1877.

J. C. KERBY, *Publisher.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1878.

M. B. WITTER, *Justice of the Peace.*

AN ORDINANCE DECLARATORY OF THE EXTENSION OF THE CORPORATE LIMITS OF THE CITY OF MILAN.

WHEREAS, By virtue of an ordinance entitled "an ordinance in relation to calling and holding an election to extend the corporate limits of the City of Milan," passed and approved, November 6th, 1877, calling an election to obtain

the consent of a majority of the legal voters of said City of Milan, voting at said election, to extend the corporate limits of said City of Milan, so as to include within the corporate limits thereof all the following described territory, to wit: The west half of section number two (2), and the east half of section number three (3), in township number sixty-two (62), of range number twenty (20), lying and being in Sullivan County, Missouri, and

WHEREAS, By virtue of said ordinance and th e notice given by the Mayor of said city, there was an election held on the 11th day of December, 1877, at the voting places in the two several wards of said city in conformity to said ordinance and notice, and

WHEREAS, At said election in ward number two, in said city, there were cast for the extension of the corporate limits of said city thirty-one votes, and against the said extension of the corporate limits of said city, two votes; and that at said election in ward number one, there were cast in favor of the extension of the corporate limits of said city twenty-one votes, and against the extension of the corporate limits of said city, one vote;

NOW WHEREAS, A majority of all the votes cast at said election being cast in favor of the proposition to extend the corporate limits of said City of Milan, therefore,

Be it ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Milan, as follows:

SECTION 1. That the corporate limits of the City of Milan are extended so as to include the following described territory, to wit: The west half of section number two (2), and the east half of section number three (3), in township number sixty-two (62), in range twenty (20), lying and being in Sullivan County, Missouri.

SEC. 2. This ordinance to take effect from and after adoption.

Passed December 17th, 1877. LUCIEN COVER, *President.*

Approved December 17th, 1877.

M. B. WITTER, *Mayor.*

At the election held September 21, 1877, for mayor of the city of Milan, M. B. Witter received forty-five votes, to eleven cast for William Koons; George W. Butler received fifty-seven votes for marshal, W. H. Tripp and C. H. Downtain were elected alderman from the First Ward, and Lucien Cover and D. H. Crumpacker, from the Second Ward. On the 27th of September D. P. Watson was appointed clerk; Ernest Ritz, treasurer; G. W. Mowry, collecter; Thomas McNaught, street commissioner, and A. C. Eubanks, attorney. The several bonds of the treasurer, collector and marshal were fixed at not less than $500, nor more than $2,000; at the same meeting Lucien Cover was elected president of the board of aldermen.

Since then the following have been the officers of corporation: Mayor—W. B. Witter, 1878 to 1882; W. F. Calfee, 1882 to October 5, 1886, when the mayor's office was declared vacant on

account of Mr. Calfee's removal from the town, and the aldermen elected Joseph W. Childers, mayor, who served until March 4, 1887, when he resigned, and on April 5, 1887, the present incumbent, Nathan Harty, was elected.

Aldermen—First Ward: 1878, W. H. Tripp and C. H. Downtain; 1879, C. H. Downtain; 1880, W. H. Tripp; 1881, C. H. Downtain; 1882, Thomas McNaught; 1883, C. H. Downtain; 1884, Thomas McNaught and N. J. Winters, to fill a vacancy; 1885, N. J. Winters; 1886, Thomas McNaught; 1877, J. N. Baldridge. Second Ward: 1878, Lucien Cover and D. H. Crumpacker; 1879, D. H. Crumpacker; 1880, D. H. Crumpacker, and W. H. Craig; 1881, D. E. Shearer; 1882, Warren McCullough; 1883, D. E. Shearer; 1884, Warren McCullough; 1885, James Morris; 1886, Warren McCullough and Caleb Payne to fill a vacancy; 1887, E. Ash.

Marshals—1878, W. B. Turner; 1880, D. P. Watson; 1882, James W. Parrish, resigned in 1883, and Daniel Statesel was appointed to fill the vacancy; 1884, Daniel Statesel; 1886, Benjamin High, and later John Simmons, who was removed, and in 1887, William N. Matthews.

Collectors—1878, G. W. Mowry; 1879, J. J. Smith; 1880, J. J. Smith; 1881, J. A. McDowell; 1882, William McKean *vice* McDowell (deceased); 1883, John T. Wright; 1884, William McClanahan; 1886, John Simmons.

Clerks—1878, D. P. Watson; 1880, D. L. Miller; 1881, R. M. Lunwell; 1882, William McKean; 1883 and 1884, John M. Swallow; 1885 and 1886, N. J. Winters; 1887, Warren McCullough.

Treasurers—1878, W. H. Craig; 1880, 1882 and 1884, John S. Hart; 1886, J. E. Nelson.

Attorneys—1878, A. C. Eubanks; 1879, D. L. Miller; 1880, D. L. Miller; 1881, W. F. Calfee; 1882, William McKean; 1883, John M. Swallow; 1884, John M. Swallow.

Street Commissioners—1878, Thomas McNaught; 1879, J. J. Smith; 1880, John McDowell; 1881, C. Guinn; 1882, George W. Butler; 1883, James St. Clair; then Daniel Statesel; 1886, John Simmons; 1887, Cornelius Baas.



J. M. STRINGER.

SULLIVAN CO. MO.

Secret Organizations.—Milan Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F., was organized February 22, 1855, and a charter was granted May 17, 1855. The charter members and charter officers were: Owen Wilson, N. G.; Westley Halliburton, V. G.; D. J. Baldridge, Treasurer; Robert Hoyee and L. W. Long. John Frankling was Secretary. The lodge was kept up until the breaking out of the war, when it went down, but it was reorganized April 8, 1873, under the old charter, with five members, viz.: Owen Wilson, N. G.; Wilson Boyd, V. G.; Jacob Quigley, Treasurer; O. P. Phillips and S. H. B. Cochrane. J. B. Ward was Secretary. The lodge met in Masonic Hall four years, and from the end of that time on until the fire of May 12, 1887, in the Henry building, since which date they have met in the Busick building. The present officers are L. C. Wolf, N. G.; J. J. Smith, V. G.; N. J. Winters, Secretary, and W. J. Dennis, Treasurer. The lodge is now in a very flourishing condition.

Seaman Lodge, No. 120, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation in 1857, with twelve members, and was chartered in May, 1858, with fifteen members. Following are the names of the members and officers under dispensation and charter, the last three being those added to the original number under dispensation: Jacamiah Seaman, W. M.; William Shaw, S. W.; James Connelly, J. W.; R. D. Morrison, Sec.; John Creek, Treas.; William H. Watson, Thomas Lane, John McCullough, H. T. McClanahan, Samuel Biddison, Allen Gillespie, Joel De Witt, William B. Morrison, John C. Hutchinson and G. D. Burgess. This lodge for about a year met in Odd Fellows Hall, when they erected a hall of their own, the upper story of the building, of which the lower story was occupied as the land office. They moved to their new hall in November, 1858, where they remained until 1879 or 1880, then moving into the brick building which was burned down May 12, 1887, after which they moved to a room over the rear of Hart & McCullough's hardware store, occupied previous to that time by the Milan *Republican.* The present officers of this lodge are D. M. Wilson, W. M.; W. H. Emberton, S. W.; William Cochrane, J. W.; William McClanahan, Sec., and G. W. Emberton, Treas.

Morris Lodge No. 110, A. O. U. W., was organized February 24, 1879, with twenty-two members. The first officers were A. C. Eubanks, P. M. W.; John P. Butler, M. W.; William Witter, G. F.; D. P. Watson, O.; J. C. McCoy, Recorder; James Morris, Financier; D. E. Shearer, Receiver; G. W. Meals, Guide; T. J. Turner, I. W.; P. B. Hughes, O. W. Trustees—J. H. Halliburton, six months; D. Devecmon, twelve months; R. E. Beazley, eighteen months. T. P. Owens, Medical Examiner. The lodge now has forty-six members, and the following officers: J. H. Halliburton, M. W.; Simon Bloch, G. F.; N. J. Winters, O.; William McClanahan, Recorder; D. Devecmon, Financier; J. C. McCoy, Receiver; W. J. Dennis, Guide; L. Cover, I. W.; vacant, O. W. Trustees—J. H. Halliburton, W. F. Calfee and N. J. Winters; Medical Examiner, William Witter. The object of the lodge is beneficiary. Since its organization the cost to each member per year has been $8 per $1,000 on assessments.

Milan Chapter, No. 103, R. A. M. was instituted December 14, 1882, with fifteen members, and chartered June 11, 1884, with twenty-nine members. The first officers were James A. Niblo, H. P.; James Morris, K.; Addison Payne, S.; E. Ash, Treas.; D. M. Wilson, Sec.; William Witter, C. H.; J. C. McCoy, P. S.; William McClanahan, R. A. C.; J. H. B. Smith, G. M. 3d V.; Reuben Payne, G. M. 2d V., and W. H. Emberton, G. M. 1st V. The present membership is fifty-eight, and the present officers are William Witter, H. P.; Jefferson Swanger, K.; William H. Emberton, S.; J. C. McCoy, Treas.; D. H. Sholtus, Sec.; J. A. Niblo, C. H.; D. M. Wilson, P. S.; William McClanahan, R. A. C.; S. C. Hutchinson, G. M., 3d V.; L. C. Wolf, G. M., 2d V. and I. Ware, G. M. 1st V. Meetings are held on the second Saturday of each month.

McCullough Post No. 44, G. A. R., was organized November 13, 1882, with twenty-three members, and mustered by J. S. Davis. The first officers were S. C. Hutchinson, Com.; I. G. White, S. V. C.; Mark O. Thompson, J. V. C.; James Cronover, O. D.; E. W. Slack, Adjt.; W. H. Tripp, Q. M.; Jacob Shake, O. G.; J. S. Davis; S. M., and John T. Wright, Chaplain. The present membership of the post is seventy-five, and the present officers are as follows: S. C. Hutchinson, Com.; Hannibal Fox

S. V. C.; J. J. Smith, J. V. C.; George Riggen, O. D.; E. W. Slack, Adjt.; W. H. Tripp, Q. M.; ————, O. G.; Charles Guinn, S. M.; O. H. Albright, Chaplain. The post always met in Odd Fellow's Hall, in the Henry building, up to the fire of May 12, 1887, since which time it has met in Tripp's Hall.

Milan Assembly, No. 9779, K. of L., was organized in April, 1887, with twenty-three members, and the following officers: A. J. R. Niblo, M. W.; E. G. Kern, W. F.; D. E. Shultz, V. S.; N. W. Mathews, R. S.; W. E. Hutchison, F. S.; W. W. Hodge, Stat.; A. McCrone, Treas.; James Moran, N. K.; John Simmons, Ins.; O. B. Myers, I. E.; James Kelley, O. E. The present membership is seventy-two, and the present officers are O. F. Hutchison, M. W.; E. G. Kern, W. F.; D. E. Shultz, V. S.; W. W. Hodge, R. S.; W. E. Hutchison, F. S.; H. Greer, Stat.; H. T. Knight, Treas.

Milan Lodge, No. 82, K. of L. was organized February 28, 1883, with twenty-two members, and the following officers: E. N. Edwards, District Deputy; O. F. Hutchison, C. C.; E. N. Edwards, P. C.; W. H. Tripp, V. C.; S. F. Lynn, P.; C. H. Downtain, K. of R. and S.; E. Ritz, M. of E. The present membership is about fifty, and the officers are O. F. Hutchison, D. D.; I. R. Donoho, C. C.; John McClanahan, P. C.; E. B. Lane, T. C.; W. E. Hutchison, P.; W. H. Tripp, K. of R. and S.; S. C. Hutchison, M. of E.; A. C. Eubanks, M. of F. —— I. G.; E. A. Hutchison, O. G. This lodge meets on Wednesday evenings, and is in an excellent condition.

The Sons of Veterans were organized April 30, 1887, with twenty members, and the following officers: D. M. Wilson, Capt.; W. Smith, First Lieut.; W. A. Hutchison, Second Lieut.; James Clark, Chap.; D. H. Sholtus, First Sergt.; E. B. Lane, Q. M. S.; E. A. Hutchison, S. G.; Joseph Smith, C. S.; John High, Corp. G.; Charles Tallman, Camp. G.; W. N. Matthews, Picket Guard. This society meets twice each month, on the Friday on or before the full moon, and two weeks thereafter.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized January 2, 1887, with the following officers: Mrs. Martha Doran, president; Mrs. L. M. Bass, vice-president; Mrs. Julia,

vice-president from Methodist Episcopal Church; Mrs. Mary L. Buckston, vice-president Methodist Episcopal Church South; Mrs. Amanda Watt, vice-president Christian Church; Mrs. Alice Hatfield, vice-president Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Mary Roe, vice-president Baptist Church; Mrs. Alice Winters, vice-president Catholic Church; Mrs. Agnes Cover, treasurer; Mrs. Clara E. Ware, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Amanda Watt, recording secretary. Committee on Literature—Mrs. Hatfield and Mrs. Devecmon. Committee on scientific instructions in the schools—Mrs. Warren McCullough. At the election of May 17, 1887, the office of the general vice-president was abolished, and the same officers as above were elected with the exception of the following: Mrs. Cover was elected treasurer; Mrs. Susan Pitman, corresponding secretary and Miss Nova Lucile Hughes, recording secretary. The membership now is thirty-two, and five honorary members. The union meets every Tuesday evening.

Banking.—In 1874 J. M. Hurley erected the present brick building of the First National Bank on the southwest corner of the public square, and began a private banking business in the spring of 1875, in which he was president, secretary, and cashier. In September, 1876, he sold out to L. T. Hatfield, H. T. Knight and Warren McCullough, who continued the banking business under the firm name of Hatfield, Knight & McCullough, with Hatfield, president, Gibson McKinney and J. C. McCoy, cashiers, until February 1, 1884, when the First National Bank was organized as the successor of the old firm. The capital stock was $75,000, and the stockholders were as follows: Warren McCullough, A. W. Harris, A. Payne, D. Ryan, E. Ash, R. S. Lowry, G. W. A. Preston, N. J. Winters, John M. Swallow, B. Bowen, L. T. Hatfield, W. F. Evans, G. W. Hughes and W. Bradley. L. T. Hatfield was chosen president; W. Bradley, vice-president; J. C. McCoy, cashier, and W. F. Evans, assistant cashier. Mr. Evans resigned at the end of one year to practice law, since which time there has been no assistant cashier. On May 14, 1887, the bank was robbed of $12,599 in currency, and on May 19, 1887, Mr. Hatfield tendered his resignation as president, which was accepted May 30. Edward Ash

was then elected to fill the vacancy. The money stolen in no way impaired the solvency of the bank, and in a few days it was recovered, and the discovery was made that Mr. Hatfield had abstracted the money, while president, to meet his own personal obligations, and in the meantime departed for parts unknown.

According to the latest report of the condition of this bank made October 5, 1887, its loans and discounts amounted to $115,914.15; and its total resources to $180,924.62. Its capital stock paid in was $75,000; surplus fund, $4,589.26; and undivided profits, $9,729.17.

The Newspapers.—The *Sullivan Standard* was established in February, 1872, by a stock company, there being thirty-two shares of stock, each share worth $25. The material was purchased in St. Louis by L. R. Brown, and shipped to Ash, Craig & Nelson. Mr. Brown was editor during the first few weeks of its existence, when M. F. Lo. Rentz became both proprietor and editor, so continuing until May 28, 1875, when he sold to Kirby & Smith. In a few months Smith sold his interest to Kirby, who, in 1878, sold to the present proprietor, Lucien Cover. The paper has been of varying sizes, and has been a portion of the time all home print; but the last ten or twelve years it has been a seven-column folio, half ready print. It has always been Democratic, and now favors prohibition. The office was burned in 1884, all the material being destroyed, but the books were saved. Mr. Cover immediately bought the *Free Press*, and issued the *Standard* regularly without missing an issue.

The Milan *Republican* was established February 19, 1875, by Pickler & Frederick, who ran it until August, 1876, when D. M. Puterbaugh bought a half interest, and the firm became Pickler & Puterbaugh, when the paper was enlarged from a seven-column to an eight-column folio. R. M. Pickler retired in December, 1878, and D. M. Puterbaugh managed the paper alone until October, 1879, when G. W. Meals became part owner. C. W. Summers bought Mr. Puterbaugh's interest in July, 1880, and Meals & Summers ran the paper until January, 1881, when O. F. Hutchison bought out Mr. Meals. Mr. Hutchison became sole owner May, 6, 1881, and conducted it until June 3, 1881,

when Mr. Puterbaugh returned to the proprietorship with G. P. Hurst as assistant editor and business manager. Mr. Hurst retired March 17, 1882, and on April 28, J. J. Fegtly became half owner, but retired October 20, 1882. The Milan Publishing Company, consisting of Dr. O. C. Denslow and J. J. H. E. McPherson, each of whom purchased a fourth interest, and D. M. Puterbaugh, began the publication of the paper February 24, 1884, and sold out to George N. Stille May 19, 1884. Mr. Stille increased the size of the paper to a five-column quarto, January 1, 1885, and continued to edit the paper until November 13, 1886, when the present proprietors, Ware & Cochrane, became the editors and publishers, Mr. Stille, however, having changed the form back to an eight-column folio, September 2, 1886. The *Republican* is, and always has been, strongly and consistently Republican in politics.

The Post-office.—At the time of the organization of the county the nearest postoffice was at Linneus, Linn County, twenty-five miles distant from Milan. But three newspapers were then taken in the county, viz.: The *Metropolitan*, by E. M. C. Morelock; the *Congressional Globe*, by Jacamiah Seaman, and the Louisville *Journal*, by Armstead C. Hill. In the spring of 1846 the inhabitants of Milan succeeded in having a post-office established near the county seat, which was named Pharsalia, and a mail route, once a week each way from Linneus, was also established from Pharsalia to Linneus. Esom Hannon was the first postmaster, and it was his custom to visit on Saturday some one of the various justice courts in the county, and carry the mail for that portion of the county in his hat. The name Pharsalia continued to attach to the post-office until 1848, previous to which time Mr. Hannon had been superseded by Stephen G. Watkins, John L. Matthews and Thomas Lane, the latter gentleman, who is still living in Milan, holding the office until 1851, when he was followed in the office by Allen Gillespie. H. T. McClanahan became postmaster in March, 1855, serving six months; William A. Lane, in September, 1855; Reuben S. Strahan, in 1861; David Waterfield, in 1863; M. R. M. Witter, in 1865; James S. Graham, 1867; Owen Wilson, April, 1869; L. T. Hatfield,

November 1, 1874; H. R. Frederick, May, 1875; Henry Boner, November, 1875; D. Devecmon, October, 1883 and S. M. Grigsby, September 2, 1885.

Business Men of Milan.—Following is a list of the business men of Milan in 1875: Grocers, etc., Solomon Poole, Wright & Crouch, William Smick, E. Ritze; hardware and agricultural implements, Wolf & Hart, Abram Howe; dry goods, etc., Berg & Bloch; wagon-maker, John High; drug stores, J. S. Graham and E. Ritze; boots and shoes, Henry Baas, W. S. Barnett; photographer, J. M. Cronover; saddles, harness, etc., J. T. Reid; furniture, William Baas; blacksmith, W. J. Dennis; sewing machine agents, Stanley & Wilson; bankers, J. M. Hurley & Co.

Present Business.—The present business firms and individuals with the respective dates of their commencing business in Milan are as follows:

Groceries and queensware—A. S. McDuff who commenced in 1859, the firm being A. S. McDuff & Co., up to 1865, since which time it has been A. S. McDuff. Groceries and provisions—William Smick, 1870; J. H. Halliburton, 1877; Jacob Schneider, 1880; G. H. Sheckells, 1882; J. L. Sayre, in 1884. Groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, etc.—Solomon Poole, April, 1869; A. Payne & Son, 1883. Groceries and drugs—E. Ritze; the grocery department, February, 1869, drugs in 1872. Dry goods, etc.—"The New York Store," M. L. Brede commenced in 1887 as the successor of Simon Bloch who commenced in 1873; J. H. Halliburton who came to Milan in 1850, opened a saddle and harness shop in 1855, sold out, and in 1857 opened a drug store, and in 1858 added a grocery department, selling both out in 1862, and started his present dry goods store in 1877; A. P. Miller, 1881; Daniel Baum in . Drug stores—J. E. Nelson, 1866, the firm having experienced numerous changes; L. C. Wolf, 1886, as the successor to Isaac Guinn who commenced in 1873, and Ward & Poole, 1886. Hardware, stoves and tinware, agricultural implements, etc.—D. E. Shearer, 1866; Warren McCullough, store established in 1872, and after various changes in the firm is now owned by Warren McCullough. Harness, saddles, agricultural implements and seeds—P. B. Hughes, 1875; O. B. Myers, 1887,

as the successor of E. D. Myers, who started his harness and saddle shop in 1885, and turned it over to his son in 1887, retaining his boot and shoe shop which he started in 1880. Blacksmiths—W. J. Dennis, 1856; McClaskey Bros., 1880. General store—J. Buxton, 1877. Millinery and notions—S. R. Wales, 1885. Milan Marble Works, started in 1882 by Niblo & Stevenson, taken in 1883 by James A. Niblo. Lumber and all kinds of building material—H. O. Knight, 1881. Insurance and abstracts—N. J. Winters.

Surgeons and Physicians.—The United States Board of Pension Surgeons was organized in April, 1886. The board consists of Dr. W. M. L. Witter, president; Dr. J. Allen Henry, treasurer; and Dr. H. A. Schooling, secretary. The board has examined 363 applications.

Physicians in Milan at the present time are as follows: J. Ben. Ward, located here in 1867; Hannibal Fox (dentist), in 1869; W. M. L. Witter, 1874; H. A. Schooling, 1883; J. C. Kessinger, 1883; J. B. Baker, 1886; and Dr. Henry, 1887.

The City Mills are owned by G. C. Hutchison, and are situated near the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railway depot. They were originally built near Scottsville in 1868, and moved to Milan in the spring of 1880. They consisted of a saw-mill and grist-mill, the latter having two run of buhrs, one for wheat the other for corn. The wheat buhrs were capable of grinding eighty bushels per day, and the corn buhrs 200, and the saw-mill a capacity of 5,000 feet of lumber per day. In 1887 two extra run of buhrs were put in, another bolt, purifier and cleaning machinery, and the capacity of the grist-mill thereby doubled. The building is a frame one, two and a half stories high, 36x40 feet, with an addition 14x40 feet. The steam engine is of thirty-five horse-power. The entire establishment including the land is worth somewhat over $6,000.

The Milan Wagon Manufactory was started in 1881 by Roe & Torrey, as a wagon manufactory and general blacksmith shop. The vehicles made were and are lumber wagons, spring wagons and buggies, of which in the aggregate the firm turned out about fifty each year. On May 2, 1887, they dissolved partnership, Mr.

Roe (A. L.) retaining the wagon department and Mr. Torrey the blacksmithing.

The Mineral Spring owned by B. F. Haupt, was drilled in 1884. The object in the beginning was to find lead, which was obtained at the depth of sixty feet, but not in paying quantities; at the depth of ninety feet a seam of coal about four inches thick was found, but as this was too thin to pay for mining, the drill was driven on in search of another vein; at the depth of 137 feet water was struck, and the drilling ceased at the depth of 143 feet. The water possesses valuable medicinal properties, being composed, according to an approximate analysis by a couple of doctors of Kirksville, largely of sodium, the chloride of sodium, the sulphate of lime, the carbonate of lime and magnesium.

The Stanley House is an outgrowth of the first house of entertainment started in Milan. Owen Wilson opened a hotel in April, 1852, called the Milan Hotel, and continued to run it eight years, after which John Boyd ran it about a year and was followed by Jacob Hess, who ran it until 1866, when the building was burned down. Mr. Hess replaced the log building with a two-story frame, which was some time afterward purchased by Capt. J. M. Stanley, since which time it has been known as the Stanley House. Capt. Stanley rented the building for hotel purposes to Henry Stickler, now of Green City, being succeeded by George Young, who kept it a year or two and gave way to William Koons, who was followed by William Leighton; he remained two or three years, and was succeeded by Mrs. Mowry. Thomas J. Turner was the next proprietor, and was followed by Abraham Sechrist, who remained as proprietor about four years. J. H. B. Smith then took charge, and ran it some time. After the fire in 1885 a store building on Third Street below Main was fitted up and used as a hotel until the fire of May 12, 1887, when it was burned down. J. K. Such had been running it from September, 1883, when he succeeded Mr. Smith. The hotel has not been rebuilt.

The Pacific Hotel, located between the two railway depots, was erected in 1882 by Mr. Catterson. It is a two-story frame and cost about $1,500. After a few changes of proprietors the

present one, Mr. J. Warner, took charge in October, 1886. Its convenient location ought to bring it considerable transient trade.

The Crumpacker Hotel was started by D. H. Crumpacker January 1, 1867. It stands at the corner of Broadway and Fourth, a very pleasant location. Mr. Crumpacker continued to conduct the hotel until 1881, when he closed it to the public, but after the fire of May 12, 1887, which destroyed the Stanley House, he reopened it, and at the present time it receives its full share of public patronage.

The Pennsylvania House was built by William Koons in 1876, he having been proprietor of the Stanley House during the years 1873, 1874 and 1875. A few boarders were kept at the Pennsylvania House from 1876 to 1880, and in this latter year it was regularly opened as a hotel.

The Commercial House was opened to the traveling public July 17, 1887, by John T. Wright, who since 1877 has kept a restaurant in Milan. The Commercial House is in Wright & Baldridge's building on the west side of the public square.

The Big Fire.—The fire which occurred in Milan, May 12, 1887, has been frequently referred to. It is believed to have been of incendiary origin, but no legal proof of this supposed fact has been elicited. It was very destructive, consuming wholly or in part the Stanley House, the large block on the corner of First and Main Streets, the jail and a livery stable. The insurance on the jail was recovered in September, 1887, and the building repaired at a cost of about $2,100. J. H. Halliburton, in the fall of 1887, erected an almost entirely new block on the ruins of the one above mentioned as destroyed. This new block is of brick, two stories high above a capacious basement, and contains three stores in the first story, and a large hall and several offices in the upper story. Its cost was about $10,000, and it is a great improvement on its predecessor. The livery stable and the Stanley House have not yet been rebuilt.

Scottsville.—This is the second oldest town in the county, and as was not the case with Milan, its plat was filed and recorded. Following is the description of the plat:

Know all men by these presents, that I, Milton H. Williams, of Sullivan County, have caused to be surveyed and laid off, a certain town on the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 61, Range 21, of which the above is a correct plat, which town is to be known and called by the name of Scottsville, having as its beginning at its southwest corner, which is situated north 35°, east 9 chains 72¼ links from a hickory fourteen inches in diameter, standing and growing in the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section No. 24, same township and range, it being a witness tree to the half mile corner on the section line between Sections 13 and 14; said town running north 11° west, being run on a variation of 9° 30′, 590 feet; thence north 79°, east 630 feet; thence south 11° east 590 feet, and thence south 79°, west 630 feet to the beginning; and in said town I have caused to be laid off and set apart for public uses the following streets and alleys, to wit: On the side of said town parallel with, and the whole length of the town, Broadway Street 60 feet wide running from south to north, parallel with the town the whole length thereof; East Street 45 feet wide, on the east side of said town, running parallel with and the whole length thereof; Buena Vista Street 45 feet wide, running from west to east along the north side of the town and parallel therewith to East Street; Taylor Street 45 feet wide, running from West Street to East Street, parallel with the town, the south side of Taylor Street being 250 feet northward from the south line of the town; Cerro Gordo Alley running parallel with the town from West Street to East Street, being ten feet wide, and passing through the center of Blocks 1 and 2; Doniphan Alley running parallel with the town from West Street to East Street, being ten feet wide, and passing through the center of Blocks 3 and 4.

Given under my hand and seal this 2d day of July, 1847.

MILTON H. WILLIAMS.

Additions to this town plat were afterward made by Isaac Keller, and by J. C. Johnson. The first merchant in Scottsville was Washington Weathers, who opened a dry goods store in 1847. The next was the firm of Milton H. Williams & Son. A Mr. McCormack opened a store about 1850, and continued about three years. Young Biswell sold dry goods, and also kept a "grocery" in connection with his dry goods store, commencing in about 1855. George Smith kept a store from 1855 to 1867. Dan Ransom sold whisky and dry goods for some time, but closed out his business in 1877 or 1878. Among the other merchants of Scottsville were Tyer, Bagwell and Tunnell. This was once a prosperous town, having had at one time as many as seven stores, all doing a good business. At the present time (October, 1887,) there are two stores, one kept by Hugh C. Warren & Son, and W. W. Ireland, the latter opened during the present month. The blacksmiths in Scottsville have been first, for a short time, a man named Summers, and then Arch. Parish, who commenced

in 1865, and who together with his son is still in the trade. The postmasters have been first Henry Bagwell, a short time before the war; Arch. Parish, appointed in 1866, and Hugh C. Warren, Jr., who was appointed in the fall of 1887. The population of the town now consists of ten or eleven families, aggregating about fifty people. It is stated that the first man to settle on the site of the town in 1840 was Jack Arnold, who built a pole cabin, in which he kept a "wet grocery," and sold whisky watered to such an extent that "it had not enough spirits in it to kill the wiggle tails." Beside the two stores and blacksmith shop there is a district school and church building, with a Masonic hall in the upper story.

Greencastle and Vicinity.—Greencastle is situated on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railway, fourteen miles east of Milan. The proprietors of the original town were Victor Doze, I. E. Wood and M. P. Wood, his wife, E. E. Prindle and Marion Overstreet. It was surveyed March 12, 1857, the original town containing six blocks and two half blocks, eight lots to the block, each lot 60x120 feet in size; the streets running east and west were Front, Union and Walnut; those running north and south were Broadway, Chestnut, Urvin and George. Cassady, Owings and Johnson's addition was made January 24, 1860, and consisted of four and one-half blocks, with an aggregate of forty-six lots. Prindle's addition was made April 10, 1858, and consisted of four blocks or eight lots, each 60x120 feet. Prindle's second addition was made June 7, 1880, and T. H. Dorsey's addition was made in May, 1882.

The first house built on the present site of Greencastle was a double log building, by Marion Sanders, about 1853. It was afterward occupied by I. E. Wood, and is still standing in the east part of the town. The post-office was established in 1857, I. E. Wood being the first postmaster, keeping the post-office in the above-mentioned double log house. The first business house was built a short time after by R. S. Thompson, who carried on a general store for several years. T. C. Harris built the grist-mill about 1879. In 1881 it was purchased by J. L. White, who has since enlarged and remodeled it and put in the new roller

system. The creamery was established in 1885 by J. A. Green, who ran it until December, 1886, when it was purchased by Crawford & ——, its present owners. The product of the creamery is about 1,500 pounds of butter per week.

In 1881 W. T. Graves founded the Greencastle *Independent*, a weekly six-column folio newspaper, half ready print, which was transferred to Dr. W. L. Taylor and F. P. Murray in 1883. After about two years Dr. Taylor withdrew, and Mr. Murray has since been sole editor and publisher. While under the ownership of Taylor & Murray the *Independent* was enlarged to a seven-column folio, its present size.

The following is a summary of the business interests of Greencastle as they are at the present time: Four dry good stores, two drug stores, two hardware stores, two restaurant and grocery stores, one barber shop, one meat market, three blacksmith shops, one harness shop, one 5, 10 and 25 cent counter, two millinery stores, two liveries, one flouring-mill one lumber yard, one creamery, three hotels; and the professional interests by three physicians, one notary public, two church organizations—Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal South, and one school; Mr. Jones is the present postmaster.

The first saw-mill in Penn Township was built by Joel C. Hill and Davis W. Johnson, and it was located in what is now Judge Boynton's dooryard. It was run by horse power, a sweep, but was not a success. It was started about 1856, and soon was moved to Job's Creek about one-half mile northeast of Greencastle, where it was undertaken to run it with a circular tread power, which likewise in due time proved a failure. The proprietors afterward attached a steam engine which proved a successful motor.

In 1857 one Antonio F. Rosette, familiarly known as the "little Frenchman," came from Philadelphia, and in company with Davis W. Johnson established a cheese factory on Job's Creek, and after running it about one year moved it to the farm now owned by Alexander Bailey, near Greencastle, where they remained two seasons, when they removed to about five miles southeast of Greencastle. Here Rosette remained until 1865,

when the enterprise came to an end. Rosette lived alone, and during the winter of 1865–66, was taken ill, and as he gradually grew worse, and fearing no assistance would come, he determined to make his way if possible to one of the neighbors. He finally approached Jack Willougby's house, by whom he was heard moaning, and by whose family he was cared for as well as circumstances would permit, but soon expired.

In 1866 William R. Marine established a nursery just east of town, on the Marine farm, which he ran until the time of his death in, perhaps, 1876. It supplied the surrounding country with all the common varieties of fruit trees, etc. The first grist-mill run by horse power in this township was built in 1857 by R. H. B. Terry, two miles west of Greencastle. The depot in Greencastle was built in 1883. The cemetery was laid off in 1857. It consisted of two acres of land, deeded by H. S. Crump to William Braden, C. L. Rose and Sumner Boynton, as trustees. The first person buried therein was Miss Nellie Buffington.

Greencastle was incorporated August 8, 1881, upon the petition of W. W. Shearer, William Brantner, G. B. Burton, and others to the number of sixty-three. Trustees were appointed as follows: William Brantner, Charles Hart, W. L. Taylor, G. B. Burton and H. T. Jones; J. E. Shearer was appointed clerk, and he has continued to hold the office ever since. The present board of trustees is as follows: Col. O. P. Phillips, Dr. T. H. B. Schooling, Melvin Astroth, William Hart and T. H. Dorsey.

Kiddville.—This village is situated in Sections 13 and 24, in Township 63, Range 19. The town contains twelve blocks, each twelve rods square, and six streets each four rods wide. The streets running east and west are forty-eight rods long, and those running north and south are sixty rods long. Those running east and west are named Whig, Gideon and Liberty, and those running north and south, West, Selex and Jackson. The survey of the town was made by Wilson Baldridge, in March, 1854. This town, previous to the building of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, had two or three stores and a population of twenty or thirty people, but when Green City sprang up on the railroad most of the town was moved to the latter place. A few

families still live at what was once Kiddville, but which is now in cultivated farms.

Wintersville.—This place was surveyed for the proprietor, J. N. Winters, April 23, 1857. The town plat contains eight blocks, and the southwest corner of Block 6 is 8 chains and 55½ links from the southwest corner of Section 12, Township 63, Range 22. Mr. Winters started a store here about the time the town was laid off, and ran it about fifteen years. S. W. Mellor kept a general store from about 1858 to 1873, when he moved to Milan, holding the office of postmaster most of the time of his residence in Wintersville. Dr. Terry Jones practiced medicine for a number of years, and then kept a drug store for some time. He is still a resident of the town, but is now only practicing medicine. E. L. Webb and Anthony Muck were blacksmiths in this town for a number of years, both before and after the war, and Isaac Brow ran a carding machine there for some years. When Wintersville was the largest it had a population of about 150, some of whom have recently moved to the new town of Harris, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. At the present time Higgins & Parkhurst run a dry goods store, William Cutsinger, a grocery store, and John Macklin, a blacksmith shop, and the population is about 125.

Sullivan City.—This town is located on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 34, Township 63, Range 22. It contains four blocks, and an aggregate of thirty-two lots. The street running north and south through the center of the town is named Main Street. The original proprietors were John A. Ford and Frances J. Ford, his wife, who made, executed and delivered the deed to the plat, October 30, 1857. This town, after struggling along for an existence for a few years, finally gave up the ghost. There is now no town at this place.

Newtown is situated on the west half of Lot No. 2, of the northeast quarter of Section 2, Township 64, Range 22. It was laid off January 16, 1858, and contains eight blocks, each containing eight lots. The town lies partly in Sullivan County and partly in Putnam County. The first store at Newtown was a drug store kept by Jones & Eaton, and the first grocery stores

were started by Miller & Evans and W. Todd; and the first dry goods stores were by Jones & Moberly and by Guyman & Bros. These were also general stores.

Putnam Lodge, No. 190, A. F. & A. M., was chartered May 28, 1859. Its first officers were William Jackson, W. M.; A. L. Thompson, S. W.; D. A. Moore, J. W. The present officers are J. W. Harryman, W. M.; J. C. Guyman, S. W.; Thaddeus Overstreet, J. W.; C. W. Thomas, Treasurer; C. F. Brown, Secretary; James McAllister, S. D.; D. A. Williams, J. D.; L. D. Cain, Tyler; J. D. Haley, S. S.; John Miller, J. S. The lodge has a good strong membership, and is in a sound financial condition.

Jacksonville was laid off January 20, 1858, for the proprietor, Branson Jackson. It is situated on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 63, Range 20. The history of Jacksonville is similar to that of Valparaiso. After the completion of the Council Bluffs & Kansas City Railway, the plat was vacated, and the business and inhabitants moved to Boynton. Its former site is owned by Ernest Geslin.

Valparaiso was surveyed September 10, 1857, for Elijah Casteel, proprietor. The southwest corner of Block 5 of this town is 8 chains and 27 links east and 18 links north of the quarter section corner on the west line of Section 18, Township 64, Range 19; an addition to the town was made April 1, 1859. This town flourished to some extent for a few years, but after the completion of the present Council Bluffs & Kansas City Railway, and the building up of Pollock, Pollock took its place.

Bowmansville was surveyed September 11, 1858, and is situated on the southeast quarter of Section 11, Township 62, Range 22. The plat contains four blocks and an aggregate of thirty lots. When Bowmansville was in its prime there were about a dozen houses within its limits; at the present time there is nothing here but a farm owned by Mr. Norman Jaynes.

Pleasantville was surveyed October 1, 1858, for the proprietors, Rev. Daniel Lafevere and Ellen Lafevere, his wife. It is located on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 62, Range 18, and originally contained four blocks and two half blocks, and was divided in forty lots

each 60x120 feet in size; at the present time Pleasantville consists only of a farm, owned by Judge Taylor.

Bairdstown is situated on the southwest quarter of Section 6, Township 63, Range 20. It was surveyed for the proprietor, Miles B. Baird, November 9, 1859, and contains four blocks, each block containing eight lots. Bairdstown never attained any size. A store was at one time kept there by Thomas Lane and Miles B. Baird, under the firm name of Baird & Lane. Upon the spot once occupied by their store, now stand the Bairdstown Methodist Episcopal Church.

Green City was surveyed April 30, 1880, by T. J. Dockrey, for the proprietor, Henry Pfeiffer. The plat contains fifty lots, each 60x130 feet in dimensions. The streets running east and west are First, Second, Third and Fourth, and those running north and south are West, Grant, Green, Lincoln and Sherman. The public square lies between Second and Third, and Green and Lincoln. Ash's addition was made December 3, 1880, by Eliza J. Ash and her husband. The addition contains six blocks, and the streets running north and south through it are Douglas, Hancock and State Road. In 1880 no one was living on what is now the town plat but J. B. Ash and family, and the first family to move in was that of L. L. Cram, who lived for some time in the railway depot, a building erected by means of donations made by the farmers of the vicinity. This point is probably the highest on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railway, between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and is about 1,200 feet above sea level. The first lot in town was sold to the Birdseye Grange association, and the second to H. O. Woy, who removed an old building from Kiddville, and erected it upon this lot. D. Godfrey and a Mr. McDonald opened in this building the first stock of goods sold in the town, and it is sagely related by the knowing ones that the first articles sold were six tin fruit cans. S. H. Davis brought from Kiddville the small frame building in which he kept the first post-office, and built the first dwelling house in the town. Mr. Davis remained postmaster until some time after the change in the administration in 1884, when he was succeeded by L. L. Cram. C. B. Comstock, in

1880 or 1881, erected a fine store building and also a warehouse, and other buildings were put up in rapid succession until in 1882 there were about 150 inhabitants in the place. The creamery was completed this year. There are now two churches in the place, Methodist and Presbyterian. In Green City there are now three large dry goods stores, one grocery, one furniture store, one hardware store, two livery stables, one drug store, two blacksmith shops, one lumber yard—Dorsey & Co.; one millinery store, one harness shop, carpenter and builder; the Weston House, J. W. Murry, proprietor; R. S. Magee, physician and surgeon, and Drs. Ferrell and Roberts.

The Green City Cemetery Association was organized in 1883, and incorporated under the statutes of Missouri upon the petition of J. C. Custer, Charles B. Comstock, G. P. Thomas, George Scott and others. G. P. Thomas was the first president, and J. C. Custer, secretary. The association is governed by five trustees, and all owners of a lot or lots are members of the association. Annual elections are held for the election of officers and the transaction of business. The grounds contain four acres, one-half mile north of town, and are on a beautiful, slightly rolling prairie. It is nicely laid off with streets and alleys, with a fine entrance and exit driving way, which divides the grounds into three parts. The east part is set apart for public burial and for those not able to purchase lots. Everything is arranged systematically, and arranged with great skill. The interest on the money obtained from the sale of lots defrays all expenses in keeping the grounds in proper repair.

Green City was incorporated February 10, 1882, upon the petition of D. H. Davis, J. A. Hill, C. J. Pfeiffer, and others to the number of thirty-nine of her inhabitants. C. B. Comstock, J. B. Ash and W. S. McDonald were appointed trustees.

Owasco lies on Section 36. Peter Putnam, in 1855 or 1856, bought an acre of ground of James Cleeton, and upon this land put up a store and ran it a year or two, when he sold the place to John McKinzey, and after some years Mr. McKinzey sold to the present proprietor, Arthur Brock, who is also the postmaster. Besides the store and post office there is only a blacksmith

shop, and the population of the village consists of three families —about twelve or fifteen inhabitants in all.

Sticklerville is described in the records as commencing four and one-half feet east of the quarter section corner on the west line of Section 23, Township 62, Range 18. It contains two blocks, each block being divided into twelve lots, and each lot being 100x50 feet in size. Main Street runs east and west along the south side of the town, and Murray Street runs north and south through the center. It was surveyed March 15, 1865. Henry Stickler opened the first store there, and after him came William Smick, now of Milan, then two or three others, and finally J. E. Hartzler, who is now keeping a store at this place. T. C. George has a hardware and agricultural implement store, and George Ford, a blacksmith shop. Dr. B. F. Bunch is the physician of the place, which now contains about fifty inhabitants.

Judson lies in Section 26, Township 64, Range 21. J. T. Triplett bought the land upon which the town stands in 1872, at which time there was but one house upon it, owned by S. S. Hardin. Mr. Triplett built the first store there in 1879, and a blacksmith shop, put up in 1880, was and is still run by S. S. Hardin. Mr. Triplett ran his store until July, 1886, when he sold the goods and rented the building to J. M. Somerville. In 1886 a drug store was started by a Mr. Floto, who sold it out, and the building is now being occupied as a dwelling by Dr. L. Stewart, who and Dr. R. G. Waters are the physicians of the place. A. J. Triplett was the first postmaster appointed in 1865. R. B. McClanahan was appointed in 1886, and resigned, and J. M. Somerville was appointed in 1887. The population of Judson is now thirty.

Haley City or Humphreys is situated on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, about eleven miles southwest of Milan, on Section 36, Township 62, Range 22. It was surveyed in April, 1881, by G. M. Garvey, for the proprietors, Laura J., Sarah S., James M. and Rachel Stringer. The original town contained seventeen blocks, Block 8 being reserved for the public square, and the entire number of lots being 246. The streets running east and west were First, Second,

Third and Fourth; those running north and south: Hudson, Jones, Moberly, Main, Stringer and Humphreys. J. M. Stringer's addition to Haley City was made January 4, 1882, and consisted of three blocks, or twelve lots, the survey being made by J. L. Alkire, county surveyor. Laura J. Stringer's addition to the town of Humphreys was made May 9, 1882, and consisted of nine blocks, or nearly fifty lots; the name was changed from Haley City to Humphreys between the dates of the two additions.

At the time the first survey and plat were made there was no building within the limits of Haley City, it being a corn-field. The first building erected was on the northeast part of the plat, by James Moberly, but this was not in the present business portion of the place. Here the first one erected was by James M. Stringer, a one-story frame, 22x40 feet in size, used for a store, with a ware-room addition. It stood on the south side of the public square, and was completed about June 20, 1881. A. Jones built the second building, a one-story frame, for a store, which he opened up about July 1. J. M. Sullivan opened a drug store early in July, and Jones & Moberly opened a hardware store in a frame building about August 1. Dell & Moberly soon afterward opened a dry goods and grocery store, George T. Moberly, a dry goods store and grocery, Glaze & Allen, a millinery store about October 1, and James M. Stringer, a drug store about December 1, 1881. Berg & Block opened a store in the spring of 1882. James M. Stringer sold his drug store to Dr. J. Allen Henry, who subsequently sold it to its present proprietor, Dr. W. J. Mairs. The first blacksmith in the place was William Abernathy, who started his shop in 1886, and the second was John Hooker, in the spring of 1887. J. N. Burbridge opened a harness shop in 1884, and J. C. Henry, his furniture store in 1886. What is now known as the American Hotel was erected about the 8th of July, 1881, and the Grand Central Hotel was erected about the same time by Sarah and Catharine Stringer. The Hudson House was erected in 1881, by A. W. Hudson, and is now owned by R. G. Kimbrough. The Park Hotel was erected in 1881, by William Hughes. The Humphreys Milling Company was organized in 1882, and

erected a steam flouring-mill, one-fourth of a mile west of the town. The building is a three-story and basement structure, and contains one run of buhrs and four sets of rollers. The capacity of the mill is twenty-five barrels of flour per day. The engine is a forty horse-power, and the entire establishment is worth about $15,000. The interests of the other members of the company were purchased in the spring of 1884 by James M. Stringer, who is now the sole proprietor of the mill.

The first physician in Humphreys was Dr. Brown, and the present ones are Drs. F. M. Reid, J. M. Sullivan, D. K. Stringer, L. Dell and W. J. Mairs. The insurance agents are D. M. Crouch, J. C. Henry, G. W. Cowgill, O. G. Allen and John St. Clair. The first lumber yard was established by Sandifer & Fisher, who afterward sold out to Browning & Seaman. The only lumber now in the town is owned by Moberly & Son. The two livery stables are owned by Grace Brothers, and William J. Ingerham. The postoffice was established in 1881, the first postmaster being W. C. Dye. The second and present postmaster, D. M. Crouch, was appointed May 18, 1885. The railroad station was first opened about August 1, 1881.

Humphreys is a beautiful little town of about 450 inhabitants, many of the residences being very neat, cozy, little frame structures. The society is excellent, as is usually the case in college towns, and it has been found that the town and college mutually assist each other, and besides the college there are three church organizations—Baptist, Christian and Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Humphreys Lodge, No. 427, I. O. G. T., was organized March 10, 1882, by Mrs. S. A. Williams, with a membership of thirty-five, and the following elected officers: O. M. Shanklin, C. T.; Lucy Glaze, V. T.; J. C. Henry, Chap.; W. H. White, Sec.; J. W. Rhea, Fin. Sec.; Effie Shira, Treas.; Thomas Higgins, M.; Minnie Chappel, D. M.; Minnie Allen, I. G.; Thomas Glaze, O. G.; Nannie Dickerson, R. H. S.; Annie Hudson, L. H. S.; John Stringer, P. C. T. The present officers are H. B. Decker, C. T.; Ellie West, V. T.; John Clapp, Sec.; William Gay, Fin. Sec.; Mrs. C. Border, Treas.; Mr. Cooper, Chap.; Jesse

Rodes, M.; Mrs. H. B. Decker, D. M.; Nellie Dewitt, I. G.; George Stringer, O. G. The present membership is forty-three. When the lodge was organized a strong whisky influence prevailed in the community, and there were three licensed saloons in the town. At the present time there is no saloon, and the temperance sentiment is very strong, the change being in a large measure attributable to the existence and efforts of this organization.

Humphreys Juvenile Temple or Band of Hope was organized July 10, 1887, by Mrs. S. A. Williams, with a membership of thirty-five, and the following officers: Mark Sullivan, C. T.; Carrie Jacobs, V. T.; Lulu Cowgill, Sec.; Frank Decker, Asst. Sec.; Nellie Dewitt, Treas.; David Rodes, Fin. Sec.; Fred. Bader, Chap.; Frank Constant, P. C. T.; Alfred Rodes, M.; Lena Cowgill, D. M.; Mabel Modiell, Pres.

Besides those mentioned above as being now in business in Humphreys, there are grocery stores kept by H. B. Decker, J. B. St. Clair & Son, D. M. Crouch and T. G. Williams; millinery stores by Mrs. G. W. Shearer and Minnie Allen; and a photograph gallery by G. W. Shearer.

Humphreys Lodge, A. F. & A. M., U. D., was organized in 1886, with seventeen members, and the following officers: Prof. G. A. Smith, W. M.; G. T. Moberly, S. W.; A. Jones, Jr., J. W.; F. Reid, Sec; and J. M. Stringer, Treas. The lodge meets in the college building, on the Saturday on or before each full moon, and on the second Friday night afterward.

Humphreys Lodge, No. 437, I. O. O. F., was chartered August 1, 1883, the charter members and officers being H. C. Flagg, M. G.; J. M. Dell, V. G.; E. A. Lee, Sec.; A. J. Sorge, Treas.; and Jesse Rodes. The present officers of this lodge are E. A. Lee, N. G.; Jesse Rodes, V. G.; D. K. Stringer, Sec., and Jacob Blum, Treas. The lodge now has about twenty members, meets in a hall in Dr. Mairs' building and is in a more prosperous condition and enjoys brighter prospects than ever before.

The Humphreys *Gazette* was started by Joseph S. Wright in 1881, and ran by him about three months, when he sold out to Stringer & Cornell who conducted the paper about six months,

when they sold out to O. M. Shanklin, who continued the paper about eighteen months, when he suspended its publication. In February, 1884, it was started up again as the Humphreys *Advance* by D. M. Crouch, who ran it until August, 1886; Prof. G. A. Smith then took charge of the paper but found after conducting it a few months that in such a small town there was more labor than profit, and discontinued its publication in August, 1887.

Haley City was incorporated August 8, 1881, upon the petition of the following gentlemen: J. M. Sullivan, L. E. Carroll, W. P. Linder, James Moberly, D. C. Eastwood, W. H. White, W. G. Owens, John Welch, A. W. Hudson, William H. Lewis, J. F. Miller, R. W. Thompson, Henry Quiner, A. N. W. Palmer, Michael Lochard, O. J. Coons, Johnson Mize, W. J. Britton, M. F. Adams, C. A. Fuller, W. L. Everhart and William Floyd. Trustees were appointed as follows: W. P. Linder, Henry Quiner, A. N. W. Palmer, A. F. Brown and J. F. Miller. The officers elected in 1882 were as follows: Trustees, H. H. Wilson (chairman), John Welch, Peter Chappel, D. G. Browning and Rice McAfee; marshal, Michael Lochard; clerk and attorney, O. M. Shanklin; assessor, O. G. Allen; treasurer, A. J. Seaman; street commissioner, Michael Lochard; health officer, J. A. Henry, M. D. The officers elected in 1883 were: Trustees, O. G. Allen (chairman), Joseph A. Dawson, George T. Moberly, Leonard Dell and C. W. Dunlap; clerk and attorney, O. M. Shanklin; assessor, A. H. Kernes; marshal, A. W. Hudson, and treasurer, A. J. Seaman. In 1884 they were: Trustees, O. G. Allen (chairman), G. T. Moberly, C. W. Dunlap, Leonard Dell and J. B. St. Clair; clerk and attorney, A. H. Kernes; marshal, P. W. Chidester. In 1885: Trustees, O. G. Allen (chairman), G. T. Moberly, L. Dell, C. W. Dunlap, James C. Henry; clerk and attorney, A. H. Kernes; marshal, P. W. Chidester; treasurer, P. T. Grace; in 1886: Trustees, O. G. Allen (chairman), D. G. Brown, P. T. Grace, J. M. Burbridge, C. Border; clerk and attorney, D. M. Crouch; assessor, J. C. Henry; treasurer, P. T. Grace; marshal, P. W. Chidester; And in 1887: Trustees, O. G. Allen (chairman), P. W. Chidester, J. M. Burbridge, C. Stringer and Carl Border; clerk and attorney, D. M. Crouch; assessor, J. C. Henry; treasurer, John St.

Clair; marshal, W. B. Milstead. Health officer for 1883–84 was J. A. Henry; for 1885–86, Leonard Dell, and for 1887–88, Dr. F. Reid.

Winigan was laid off February 4 and 5, 1880. The southeast corner of the plat is two rods north from a point 120 rods west from the quarter section corner, or the one-half mile stake, between Sections 34 and 35, Township 61, Range 18. It contains six blocks, each twelve rods square. A post-office had been established there in 1874 on the petition of John Tatman and others, the first postmaster being Mr. Van Kelsie. The first store was established by A. L. Wright, in 1878, and about two years later Joseph Frost started the second store. At the present time there are two dry goods stores, one drug store, two blacksmith shops, and a steam saw and grist-mill. Joseph Thresher is the present postmaster; the town is built on the farm of James M. Thresher, and contains a population of about twenty-five persons.

Osgood is a station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, in Bowman Township, on Section 2, Township 62, Range 22. It was laid off in October, 1886, the town plat containing thirty acres. The railroad company purchased this amount of land of E. J. McNabb, in September, 1886. Main Street running east and west is eighty feet wide, the side streets being sixty-six feet wide. Lots are 25x142 feet on Main Street, and 58x142 on the side streets. The company erected a depot and station supply house, and the place bids fair to become a flourishing village. It has a beautiful location, and is surrounded by a fine farming country.

Harris was started as a town in the spring of 1887, the first store being built there by Judge A. W. Harris in April of that year. The second was built by his son, O. Harris. A drug store was built by Dr. Robison, and a lumber yard established by Robert Ash; a blacksmith shop and wagon shop by Joseph Busick; a livery stable by John N. Haley. There is also a depot, a post-office, established in 1887, with E. B. Hunt as postmaster, and a church building belonging to the Methodist Episcopal denomination. This town is the great rival of Newtown, in the west part of the county.

Arcand Lodge, No. 389, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation in 1870, and chartered in October, 1871. The charter members and officers were J. S. Todd, M. Rolls, A. Sandifer and T. Jones; S. W. Mellor, W. M.; James Watson, S. W.; J. C. Cole, J. W.; S. S. Tunnell, Treas.; J. T. Richardson, Sec.; J. S. Hart, S. D.; S. R. Pile, J. D.; J. H. Harryman, Tyler. Its present officers are R. H. Cochrane, W. M.; J. T. Eaton, S. W.; O. Harris, J. W.; S. S. Tunnell, Treas.; J. T. Richardson, Sec.; J. E. Stone, S. D.; W. H. Reed, J. D.; S. R. Pyle, Tyler; G. N. Todd, S. S., and J. H. Harryman, J. S. The lodge now has twenty-one members, and is in a good financial condition.

McCullough is located in the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and in the west part of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 3, Township 61, Range 20, on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railway, nearly seven miles south from Milan. It was laid out October 29, 1877, by Mr. Sumner, a railroad engineer. The post-office is named Cora, after the daughter of John J. Smith, who was the first postmaster. The present merchants are G. W. Morris, D. T. Ransom and G. H. Sheckells. At present there is no church or school in Cora, and the population is about 100. The first little store ever kept in this place was in the spring of 1877 by Robert E. Boswell, and the second was by John Smith, who commenced in the fall of 1877 and ran it about a year. Ketcham Bros. then kept a store a short time. D. T. Ransom commenced in the year 1881, and is one of the present merchants. The blacksmiths have been Frank Penn, who commenced in 1878, Oscar Brown, John Dodson & Son, David Tyree, and Peter Cassady. J. D. Hollingshead commenced the business of making hoops here in 1886, and employs on the average about six hands. The most important business of the town is the tie industry, large numbers being sold here every month. The latest addition to the industries of Cora is the steam corn-mill and saw-mill by Joseph McPherson, son of Rev. McPherson, who now resides at this place. The mill is capable of grinding about 125 bushels of corn per day, and the circular saw is capable of

sawing about 3,000 feet of lumber daily. The postmasters of Cora have been John J. Smith, 1875; Frank Penn, 1877; E. B. Meserve, 1879; J. W. McGill, 1880; J. T. Watkins, 1881; D. T. Ransom, 1882; G. W. Morris, 1886, and William Antoney, 1887.

Pollock is on the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railway, and embraces the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 64, Range 19, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 12, Township 64, Range 20. The proprietors of the town were H. F. Warner and his wife, Mary Ann, and William Lane and his wife, Mary E. The survey was made in July, 1873, the plat containing thirty-two blocks. The streets running east and west are A, B, C, D and E, and those running north and south, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth. Godfrey's Addition to Pollock was made in October, 1876, south of the original town. It contained fourteen blocks, divided into 111 lots, sixty-eight of which are 108x54 feet in size, the others of various sizes and shapes. In a business point of view, the town of Pollock is quite a thriving little place.

Olive Lodge, No. 349, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation in March, 1884, and its charter is dated in October, 1884. The charter officers were George T. Rodgers, W. M.; John C. Schnelle, S. W.; Ed Cunningham, J. W.; James C. Watson, Sec.; Hannibal Rodgers, Treas.; E. M. C. Ledford, J. D.; George W. Rodgers, S. D.; and other members were Walter M. West, R. B. McClanahan, I. M. Roberts, William Smick, A. F. Schnelle, E. W. Van Wye, William N. Smith and John D. Smart. The present officers are J. C. Schnelle, W. M.; I. M. Roberts, S. W.; J. C. Watson, J. W.; T. M. Downer, S. D.; J. S. Combs, J. D.; J. M. Downer, Sec.; Hannibal Rogers, Treas., and Isaac Kidwell, Tyler. The present membership is twenty-nine, and the lodge is in a prosperous condition.

Boynton is on the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railway, six miles north of Milan, in Section 7, Township 63, Range 19, and in Section 12, Township 63, Range 20. It was surveyed by H. A. Sumner, April 9, 1877, and contained four blocks with an aggregate of seventy-four lots. The streets running east and

west are North, Commercial, Oak and Valley. The proprietors were Isaac L. and Lydia England, and Samuel and Charlotte Rogers. The first business house here was built in 1876 by Andy Stewart, the store being known as Stewart's store. E. W. Van Wye built a store and also a house in 1879, and the first blacksmith shop was also put up this year. The first physician was A. C. Roberts. The first residence was built here in 1879. The first preaching in the town was by the Rev. Mr. Nickerson, of the United Brethren Church, who also performed the first marriage ceremony ever performed in the place, that of Nile Creason, Jr., to Miss McCloud. The first death was that of Clarence Van Wye, son of E. W. Van Wye.

Browning lies in both Sullivan and Linn Counties on the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railway, twelve miles south of Milan. The northern part of the town lies in the southeast quarter of Section 32, Township 61, Range 20. The original plat was surveyed by C. G. Bigger, surveyor of Linn County, in October and November, 1872, for the proprietors, Francis E. and Elvira Stone, William R. and Dorcas M. Robinson, John C. and Anna J. Stone and Benjamin F. and Mary B. Stone. The plat contained five blocks, lying between A and B Streets running east and west, and First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Streets running north and south, the number of lots being fifty-five. Robinson's addition to Browning was made February 9, 1882, the survey being made by James P. Withrow, deputy surveyor of Linn County. This addition consisted of two blocks, one in each county, each block containing ten lots 45x125 feet in size.

The town was named after Mrs. Browning, of Burlington, Iowa, by Justin Clark, who was a member of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad Company. Mrs. Browning was the wife of a brother of Hon. O. H. Browning. The land upon which the town was laid off was formerly owned by Lot Lantz, one of the former county judges of Linn County, and the town was founded by B. F. Northcott and a few other gentlemen. The first house built was by John Gable, as a residence for B. F. Northcott, but it was first occupied as a dwelling by John Edwards, who lived in it until his death, in 1873. John Edwards kept the first store

in the town, on the east side of the railroad, in a house moved into town from Mairs' farm, about a half-mile east of town. The second store was by Y. J. Biswell in 1873, and the third by W. J. Kennedy, in 1873, who also kept the first hotel. A blacksmith shop was started in 1873 by William Armstrong, and a drug store in 1874 by Dr. Lewis Patterson. The first marriage in the place was that of N. O. Meacham to Mrs. Matilda Smith, a daughter of F. E. Stone, and the first birth was that of a child to William and Rebecca Armstrong, in the spring of 1873. The child lived but a short time and its death was the first in Browning. The first school was taught by W. T. Wogan, in the spring or summer of 1874. The first school-house was built in the year 1881, at a cost of about $600. It was blown down and the present brick building erected in the year 1884, at a cost of about $3,500. Dr. Patterson was the first physician to practice in Browning, and Dr. William Witte the second, but Dr. William R. Robinson was the first to reside within the limits of the town. Rev. J. H. Cox preached the first sermon in the place, in a building now owned by J. T. Fleming & Son. At the present time there are three church buildings in the place, one owned by the Methodists, one by the Christians and one by the Baptists, the latter erected in the fall of 1887. The present business and professional men of Browning are: dry goods—J. T. Fleming & Son, D. B. Bolling & Son, John H. Biswell & Co., and F. Haymaker & Co.; grocers—Adams & Son, C. Jessee, Haynes & Carter and Myers & Son; drug stores—John McCewn, Crawley & Gable and Smith & Duncan; hardware stores—Lindley & Turner and Isaac Winters; agricultural implements—R. L. Gibson & Bro., who also deal in lumber, lime, lath, shingles, hair, sash, doors and blinds; and Clay Leonard; blacksmiths—Thomas Vanseggen, Columbus Penn and John Crist; livery stables—Curl Brothers and Smith & Myers; the Browning Hotel is kept by D. C. Jessee; physicians—Alonzo Mairs, W. T. Stephenson and Charles Van Wye; lawyers—W. P. Taylor, B. F. Pierce and E. B. Fields. A saw-mill is owned by John C. Stone, capable of sawing 12,000 feet per day, and a grist-mill by Wilson & Holden. A jewelry store is owned by J. W. Oxley. The postmasters of

Browning have been George Milburn, John Edwards, W. J. Kennedy, T. M. Brinkley and W. T. Stephenson.

The Browning Savings Bank was established in the spring of 1884, with a capital stock of $10,000, and nine stockholders. The officers were B. D. Bolling, president; C. A. Deaderick, cashier, who were also directors, the other directors being Joseph Schrock, W. W. Anderson and Perry McCollum. The present directors and officers are B. D. Bolling, president; W. P. Taylor, cashier; Joseph Schrock, Morgan Leonard and W. T. Prather. The business done is that of general banking, collections being made a specialty, and deposits are received to any amount, six per cent interest being allowed on six months' deposits of $300, and upward. At the present time the capital remains the same, and the surplus funds amount to $324.68.

The Browning *Record* was started about September 1, 1886. It is a strictly local paper, six-column folio, edited and published by C. W. Northcott,

Browning Lodge, No. 373, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 26, 1877, and chartered May 19, 1877. The charter members and officers were Y. J. Biswell, N. G.; J. P. Hardy, V. G.; A. V. Chenoweth, Sec., and John Gable, Treas.; H. A. Atkins and Hiram Powell. The present officers are J. W. Clark, N. G.; L. F. Creason, V. G.; S. J. Lay, P. G.; R. L. Gibson, Sec.; G. W. Gibson, Treas.; T. W. Vanseggen, W.; J. S. Alexander, R. S. N. G.; H. W. Crawley, L. S. N. G.; J. H. Biswell, Chap.; Hiram Powell, I. G.; L. C. Lantz, O. G., and E. W. Creason, Con. The lodge has fifty-five members at this time, and is in sound financial condition.

The lodge of the A. O. U. W. was instituted May 17, 1880, and chartered on the same day. The charter officers were B. F. Carter, P. M. W.; C. Penn, M. W.; J. M. Shafer, F.; T. M. Brinkley, O.; B. D. Bolling, Rec.; Y. J. Biswell, Rec.; H. C. Hill, Fin. Sec.; C. W. Northcott, G.; J. C. Stone, I. W.; G. R. Woodward, O. W. Trustees—W. T. Stephenson, G. Anderson and Y. J. Biswell. The number of charter members was twenty. The present officers are G. R. Woodward, M. W.; T. M. Brinkley, F.; A. S. Christy, O.; J. S. Alexander, Rec.; J. W. Lindsey,

Receiver; C. F. Turner, Fin.; John Mairs, Guide; J. A. Mairs, I. W.; J. H. Richardson, O. W. The present membership is nineteen. The lodge meets every second and fourth Thursday in each month, and is in excellent financial condition.

Biswell Lodge, No. 510, A. F. & A. M., was instituted April 18, 1882. The charter members numbered seventeen, and the charter officers were John Carter, W. M.; W. B. Calhoun, S. W.; D. W. Biswell, J. W.; L. B. Phillips, S. D.; J. W. Moore, J. D.; J. W. Lindsey, Tyler; W. J. Kennedy, Sec., and F. S. Hanks, Treas. The present officers are John Carter, W. M.; J. R. Creason, S. W.; J. F. Hubler, J. W.; George L. Carter, Tyler; H. W. Crawley, Sec., and J. W. Lindsey, Treas. The present membership is thirty-five, and the lodge is in good financial and social condition. Meetings are held on the first Saturday night of each month.

There are also a lodge of Good Templars, and a Grand Army post in Browning.

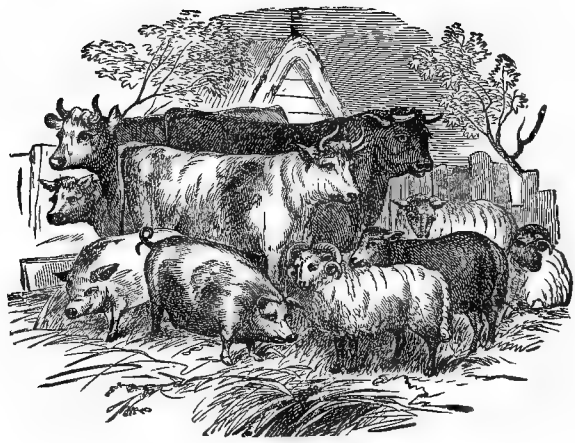
Browning was incorporated February 8, 1878, in accordance with the petition of the following persons: J. A. Calhoun, W. J. McCray, B. L. Caster, J. A. Sturgis, V. O. Sturgis, H. C. Hill, F. Gross, W. J. Kennedy, E. Jenkins, George R. Woodward, F. P. Williams, E. H. Schrock, Joseph Henley, W. A. Huntsman, J. G. Alexander, J. W. O'Neal, D. W. Biswell, J. C. Alexander, Y. J. Biswell, Charles Riley, G. W. Eads, R. M. Johnson, B. D. Bolling, C. F. Turner, Jacob Louesell, J. Y. Duncan, J. H. Dobbins, C. Penn, John J. Jones, S. A. Maloney, W. H. Jones, John Urback, R. J. Clark, William J. Dueink, John Newton, William Kane and L. E. Caster. Trustees were appointed by the county court as follows: W. J. Kennedy, William J. McCray, H. C. Hill Y. J. Biswell and S. A. Maloney.

The present officers of the town of Browning are W. J. McCray, mayor; and members of the council, J. W. Lindsey, M. R. Jenkins and J. H. Walker; W. P. Taylor, clerk.

Elgin lies in the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 34, Township 63, Range 19. It was surveyed by Samuel W. Mellor, August 15, 1881, for Joseph Cavenee, the proprietor. The plat contained fourteen blocks, with lots 119x62½

feet in size. The streets running east and west are Wilson, Hampton, Main and Johnson, each sixty feet wide; and those running north and south, each fifty feet wide, are Charles, Center and Elgin. The town is on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, six miles east of Milan. At the present time there is nothing here but a station, the poor farm lying in the immediate vicinity.

Reger is situated on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, and on the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 30, Township 62, Range 20. The plat, which contains four blocks, divided into twenty-four lots, was filed for record September 5, 1881. Alonzo Henry's addition was made a short time afterward, and contains two blocks, divided into six lots. The first merchant in the place was R. E. Beazley, and the post-office was established in the fall of 1881, with John Wadkins, postmaster. The merchants at the present time are R. B. Davis & Bro., and John Clements. A sawmill is owned by J. G. Duvall, and the interests of the railroad company are in the hands of O. B. Bennett. Reger is a great railroad tie center, the largest in Sullivan County, and larger than any other on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad. In 1886 about 300,000 ties were shipped from Reger station, this being the principal industry of the place. John Clements is postmaster at the present time. The distance by railroad from Reger to Milan is seven miles.



PART II.

HISTORY OF ADAIR COUNTY.



HISTORY OF ADAIR COUNTY.

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Location, Boundary, etc.—Adair County is bounded on the north by Putnam and Schuyler Counties, on the south by Macon County, on the west by Sullivan County, and on the east by Knox County and part of Mount Pleasant Township, of Scotland County. The north line of the county extends to within eighteen miles of the Iowa boundary, while its south line is 135 miles north of the Arkansas boundary. The eastern line is about forty-four miles distant from the Mississippi, and the western line 140 miles distant from the Missouri. The total area is 567 square miles, or 362,880 acres. The population in 1880 was 15,190, but a conservative estimate of the present number of inhabitants places the figures at 17,000.

Kirksville, the county seat, is ten miles distant from the north line, eleven miles from the south line, twelve and one-half miles from the east line, and fourteen and one-half miles from the west line, the courthouse forming the center. The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad runs north and south through the city, while the line of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad running east and west bounds the city on the north. With few exceptions all the villages of the county enjoy railroad facilities. Novinger and Crawfordsville, west of the county seat, and Brashear on the east side, are stations on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific, while Millard, in Pettis Township, and Sublette, in Polk Township, are important points on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad.

Topography, etc.—The greater part of the surface of the county is undulating or heavy rolling prairie, while a little over

one-third the area is covered with luxuriant oak, hickory, walnut, maple and other valuable timber, as shown in the list of native trees and shrubs. In the neighborhood of the Chariton and Salt Rivers the country is decidedly broken, but the area so broken is so confined, circumscribed, that it is not noticeable on the great fertile field which the county presents to the agriculturist. Along the streams or skirting the prairies of eastern Adair strips of native timber or shady groves remain to rob the prairie of its winter loneliness, while west of Kirksville, in the valley of the Chariton, the great primeval forest remains, and is, even to-day, more than a remnant of the wilds of sixty years ago.

The eastern townships may be classed with what is known to Missouri geologists as the eleventh group of tobacco lands. The estimated average capability of the soil is 1,000 pounds per acre under ordinary conditions. The western townships are related only politically to their sisters east of the Chariton River. Naturally they belong to the Grand River group, and as such offer their rich treasures of finest hard wood trees and excellent coal in lieu of agricultural wealth.

Drainage, etc.—The Chariton River enters the county at the north center of Nineveh or Township 63 north, Range 16 west, whence it flows in a tortuous course to the south line, forming a physical dividing line between Liberty and Benton and Walnut and Pettis Townships. The tributary streams of this river within the county are Short-eye Creek, Spring Creek with its tributary, Davies Creek, Billy's Creek, Hog Creek, Walnut Creek and Little Mussel Creek flowing southeast, and, with the exception of the two last named, joining the parent stream within the county. Brush Creek and its branches, including Hazel Creek, Rye Creek, Big Creek or "the Kirksville Ditch," Sand Creek and the east fork of the Chariton flow west or southwest from the Adair divide into the Chariton, and with the exception of the east fork of that river begin and end within the county, thus mapping out indelibly the lines of the river valley. The parent stream rises in Clarke County, Iowa, flows east through the counties of Lucas and Appanoose in that State, then entering on a general southern course runs in a swift current to join the Missouri in Chariton County, of this State. All the streams

flowing southwest are clear as crystal, the water pleasant to the taste, partaking in some instances of mineral tint and properties, and in some decidedly chalybeatic.

Salt River is the name bestowed on an octopus stream, in reality the north fork of Salt River, east of the main divide. Its headwaters may be said to belong to this county, although a few streamlets forming them may be traced into Schuyler County. The main stream is formed above the village of Brashears.

Floyd Creek and Steer Creek unite with the main head stream of the river. Southeast of Brashears, Bear Creek and a number of its tributary rivulets join the main stream, which runs in a general southeastern course to join the Father of Waters, above Louisiana, in Buffalo County.

South Fabius River and its tributary, Cottonwood Creek, may be said to have their headwaters in Clay Township, of Adair County, and, like Salt River, to flow southeast to the Mississippi, entering the great river below West Quincy.

The valleys of North Salt River and of the South Fabius are not so clearly defined as the beautiful valley of the Chariton, but those streams are no less useful than their ultra-divide neighbor in the facilities for drainage which they offer.

Throughout the townships a number of rivulets bring a supply of water to every farm. They are Goose Creek in Liberty Township, Sugar Creek and Sand Creek in Benton, Richard Creek and east fork of Chariton in Pettis Township, Long Branch, Titus Branch, Surratt Creek, Hog Branch and other small streams in Wilson Township. Some of these streams carry the coloring matter which oxide of iron imparts.

The lakes in this county belong to the basin of the Chariton. In Nineveh Township, within an area of six square miles, are Marine Lake, Scobee Lake, Fish Lake, Upper and Lower Reed's Lake, while Long Lake is south of Nineveh village. A few ponds, remainders of large bodies of water, are scattered through the county, and springs are numerous, the most noted of which is known as Baden Springs (chalybeate), on Hog Creek.

Surface Geology.—The surface of the county presents drift and alluvium, the latter represented along the creeks and in the soil by local or recent accretions. The bluff, or upper crust or

subsoil, from eight to fifteen feet in thickness, belongs to the eastern townships. This clay is exposed near Meeks' old mill, on Sugar Creek. It is a marly composition and is considered a safe fertilizer to top dress the loam. Beneath these clays the drift material is encountered—clay, liberally mixed with small, round pebbles, merging into sandy soil and pebbles, and again into sand and boulders. Sometimes all these strata are encountered within six feet of the surface, but the blue clay and large boulders of the drift are generally far below. Thus a section on Sugar Creek presents the following formation:

	Feet.	Inches.
Slope from hill-top	15	0
Brown clay, with white, calcareous nodules	8	0
White sand, brown sand and pebbles	15	0
Boulders, pebbles and sand	10	0

At Nineveh there is a peculiar confirmation, showing an exposure of twenty feet of clay, a dark blue and brown, mottled in the upper layers, with brownish mottle below. A six inch seam of brown sand, resting on a thirty-six inch bed of black heavy clay and pebbles, supports this clay, which in turn rests on thick sand beds, merging into a soft black sandstone.

In the northern and eastern sections of Adair, the Drift averages about 175 feet in depth, generally resting on a thick, heavy bed of blue clay. Throughout, boulders of granite, syenite, hornblende, greenstone, quartzite, jasper, quartz, agate and limestone are found. Among the *debris*, masses of leaves, bark and worn stems are common, marking the track of the last glacier in what is now Missouri.

The coal measure rocks are common throughout the twelve western sections of the county, and outcrop from the mouth of Rye Creek north along the Chariton to its source in Iowa. On Shut-eye and Spring Creeks the beds are higher, and at the heads of creeks rising around Kirksville the upper sandstone of the middle coal measure series may be seen, sometimes in thick beds near the hill tops. On Alum Creek this rock hangs out over its eroded or worn base, showing traces of alum on its surface, minute seams of coal, and pockets or layers of red ocher. This rock rests on a shaly bed, ten feet in thickness, which has for its base ten feet of rough conglomerate. At the old mill site on this

creek, a dark ash-blue limestone, forty-four inches in thickness, appears, the lower eighteen inches of which is remarkably even jointed. To present to the reader at a glance the general formation of this section, the following record of excavation will suffice:

	Feet.	Inches
Sandstone		
Bituminous shale, a few feet slope		
Limestone	4	0
Dark blue shale	2	0
Sandstone	28	0
Red and green shale	2	0
Red shale, slightly sandy	1	0
Rough beds fine-grained limestone		

One mile west of Kirksville, and common to the head of each branch of Big Creek, to the hills near the Chariton, and to Spring, Sugar, Alum, Billy's and Ely's Creeks, is the following conformation:

	Feet.	Inches.
Drab, greenish drab, irregular, compact, hard, fine-grained and sometimes mottled limestone	3	0
Rough, mottled, bluish and light drab limestone	1	6
Olive and blue calcareous shale	0	10
Greenish drab and gray argillaceous limestone	0	5
Shale, olive above, argillo-bituminous below	2	0
Ash drab, irregular beds, fine-grained limestone with calcite veins and specks	1	4
Yellowish green shale	0	2
Black shale	0	1
Dark green shale	2	0
Nodular limestone and shale	1	6

In the upper strata *Ath. Subtilita* and *Crinoid* columns were found, while in the lower or nodular limestone *Bryozoa*, *Fistulapora* and *Hemipronites* were common.

Shales replete in fossil remains were not unearthed, but are reasonably supposed to exist here.

On Billy's, Big and Sugar Creeks are found very even beds of fine-grained, dove-colored limestone, containing minute calcite specks, marked by splintery to sub-conchoidal fracture. When polished this is an excellent stone, and in some cases does well for flagstone or sidewalks. The fossil remains are so minute as to be almost obscure. Below this peculiar rock a shelly limestone, highly fossiliferous, exists. Beside the *Ath. Subtilita* and *Pr. Castatus*, no less than six distinct fossils were discovered,

together with a fish tooth. At the mouth of Big Creek this fossiliferous limestone presents itself in all forms, also at Sharr's and Dumy's mills, on Sugar Creek, near its mouth, these rocks with lower and associate strata are exposed. Thus a section at this point gives a conformation as follows:

	Feet.	Inches.
Shaly sandstone and sandy shale		
Dark, blue-black, shaly limestone	0	10
Black bituminous shales	0	10
Hard black slate with gray concretions	1	8
Soft bituminous shale	0	5
Calcareo-bituminous shale (fossil)		
Fine-grained, compact, dark, concretionary limestone with carbonate, iron and the remains of plant roots	0	8
Fire clay		

In this southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 64, Range 17, a boring revealed the following named strata:

	Feet.	Inches.
Slope of 25 %	35	0
Hard calcite conglomerate	1	3
Slope	2	0
Buff and brown coarse argils, rough bedded limestone	1	6
Alternations of sandy shales and shaly sandstone	14	0
Clay slope	5	0
Light-blue, hard, compact limestone	1	9
Olive shales	0	6
Bituminous shale and slate	2	0
Coal, divided by thin seams of clay	2	9

The light blue, hard, compact limestone, or the twenty-one inch strata named above, is only five feet above the coal in Section 30, Township 64, Range 16, on Brush Creek, and comes still closer in other localities. On Joab's Creek the greater number of Turkey Run formations exist, the whole underlaid as follows:

	Feet.	Inches.
Black coal smut, clay seams	0	10
Blue clay	1	6
Bluish-drab, fine-grained limestone	0	6
Drab sandy clay	0	6
Drab, shaly limestone	16	0
Dark shales, clay and sand	6	0
Black, shaly and carbonaceous limestone	1	0
Bituminous shale	2	6
Black calcite and bituminous shaly band, fossiliferous	0	8
Blue-black ironstone, with fossils	0	2
Ash-colored fire clay	4	0
Rough, ash-drab, fine-grained and friable limestone	4	0

The formation on Turkey Run, which may be considered the naturnal roof or cap of that just given on Joab's Creek, is shown thus:

	Feet.	Inches.
Slope		
Outcrop of drab limestone, brittle and bituminous		
Olive shales	1	0
Nodular limestone and shale	1	6
Light-blue clay shale	0	8
Bituminous shale with gray bands	0	8
Coal	0	5½
Blue clay	0	3
Coal	1	0
Fire clay, blue above, brown below	1	0
Brown, nodular limestone	4	0
Sandstone, top nodular, bottom shaly	12	0
Blue, sandy and clay shales	6	6

Throughout Adair, Sullivan and Linn the conformation is geologically related, beginning with sandstone at a depth of thirteen feet and ending with sandy shale at a depth of 495 feet.

Iron ore is found in some places within the county—red hematite in the coal measures and goethite. Geologist Broadhead, speaking on this subject says: "On the Chariton River, two miles north of the south county line, numerous masses of septaria are washed out of the shales and strewn along the river bank. The joints are mostly filled with clear calcite and this is often studded with beautiful, minute crystals of limonite. These often shoot out from beneath calcite crystals, in which position we find them closely adhering at the base and thence diverging. There is an occasional clear crystal of quartz, entirely enclosing those limonite crystals. This variety of iron is called goethite. The limonite is sometimes collected in globules, varying in size from a pin point to one-sixteenth of an inch, on these calcite crystals. The calcite is generally a regular rhomboid, and has its surface sometimes covered with a pale, flesh-red. The limonite is brown hematite, and the goethite a variety of limonite. In the prairie clays, east of the divide, limited concretions of oxide of iron and oxide of manganese have been discovered, also traces of copperas and a liberal diffusion of iron pyrites in the coal measures. Placer gold is present in small quantities, while carbonates may be seen, and ocher seams of red and yellow worked.

Economic Geology.—Let us wander back to the valley of the Chariton, when the foundations of the present coal beds were laid. What a scene! Stretching to the horizon, an immense marsh—a wilderness of reeds and weeds and mosses, inhabited, if we may so speak, with amphibians, hideous, frightful monsters, alive with 10,000 species of reptile, but not a man in the whole great waste—not even a bird flew hither to look in upon the loathsome wilderness. How many years this slimy sea, this vast archipelago, required its drying process to continue is not known. The process is being gone through to-day, and will continue even after our own time in this very country.

There are at least five feet—more generally eight feet—of vegetable *debris* required to form one foot of coal, and since there are two feet, a low estimate, representing the seam in this county, it must have required ten to sixteen feet of rich vegetable *debris* to form the coal bed here. To compress this, to surround it with all the constituents necessary to convert the mass into coal rock was the next task of the great manufacturer. Years of growth and decay and then the drift, with all the natural convulsions which preceded and followed it, completed the beginning of the coal era, and this process continued in some form down to the present time, brought the dusky rock into its present shape and position, and in some instances raised it to the eyes of the traveler, as if beseeching him to tell mankind of the part it was willing to take in developing the country.

The mineral wealth of Adair County has only been partially brought to light within the last quarter of a century. Much of it is still hidden from the geologist, which the near future will reveal and utilize, while deep down, among the archæn rocks, a storehouse of valuable material waits upon that distant time when overpopulation will summon its surplus to the mining galleries a thousand fathoms down.

What has been done here to unearth that dusky treasure, known the world over as coal, is related in the report of the geological surveys preceding 1874. At that time Geologist Broadhead reported three workable coal seams in this division of Missouri. He states: "The lowest is that worked on the Chari-

ton and its immediate tributaries in the northern part of the county. It is from three to four feet thick and is occasionally mined in Range 16, from Rye Creek northward." The section at Beeman's old mine, in the southeast part of Section 3, Township 63 north, Range 16, presents the following conformation:

	Feet.	Inches.
Slope	50	0
Hard, bluish-drab, coarse-grained limestone; drab with ferruginous spots, showing remains of univalves in relief	1	6
Hard, tough, coarse limestone, gray or brown, specked with calcite fossils in relief	0	11
Drab clay	3	0
Soft, brown limestone with fracture bluish drab	6	9
Buff and green clay with black base	1	3
Bituminous shale	2	0
Shaly coal	0	1
Fire clay	1	6
Green, shaly sandstone	2	0
Green-gray, soft sandstone	1	0
Sandy shales	3	0
Blue clay shales	10	0
Sandstone and shales	35	0
Bituminous shales	3	0
Hard, shiny black coal	2	6
Clay	1	2
Poor coal	1	0
Fire clay	3	0
Hard, blue and drab mottled limestone, showing remains	1	6
Deep-blue sandy shales	0	9
Hard, ash-colored argillaceous limestone, abounding in crinoid stems and black specks	0	3
Blue, shaly sandstone with thin layers and nodules of yellow ocher	15	0

The coal dips up the river 5 feet in 300 feet, varying from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet in thickness of seam. The dark streak 50 feet above the coal is, probably, the equivalent of Spring Creek coal. Here, as everywhere, the coal is separated by a thin clay seam, which, in some cases nearly thins out. The coal above the upper stratum, as shown in the record of the Beeman shaft, is superior to that below, being black, with a dull band, irregularly jointed, with curved surfaces, calcite plates in joints and charcoal on bed of fire clay, the seam being twenty feet above the Chariton water level. At the time of the survey a similar coal seam was worked

by Stout & Holmes in the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 2, Township 63, Range 16; one by E. Besanco on the northwest quarter of the same quarter; one by J. Porter on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 2; one by J. Snyder on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 3, and one by Motter & Co. in the northwest quarter of Section 2, in Township 63, Range 16. In the greater number of cases shafts were in existence from 15 to 25 feet below the bed of Hazel Creek, which had to be excavated through seams of black slate from 1 to 5 feet in thickness before the 3 or 4-foot seam of coal could be reached.

One mile above Conner's mill, in the bed of Rye Creek, the Watson shaft was sunk years ago to a depth of 40 feet. This excavation was made through several thick beds of whitish-gray sandstone down to the 3-foot coal seam. Owing to the poor quality of coal this shaft was abandoned prior to 1874.

The outcrop of coal in some of the small gulches around Nineveh presents veins 3 and 4 feet in thickness. In this vicinity, particularly on the Conner farm, many coal pits have been worked, the excavation being made through heavy beds of sandstone and thick seams of bituminous shales, which, as a rule, overcap the coal.

On the divide, in the neighborhood of Kirksville, which is estimated to be 180 feet above the bed of the Chariton (almost the total depth of the drift), coal is much too far below the surface to warrant mining with small capital. Here the miner should bore, dig and delve, between 300 and 400 feet, before the object of his underground mission could be reached. That coal is here, well-formed, complete in all essentials for fuel and gas, is accepted by geologists. Its development is only a matter of time; for in this age of associated enterprise it is more than probable that some of the capitalists of the county seat will take such measures as to insure to the city a new industry and a cheap fuel. In 1868 the railroad company made a boring on Dr. Gates' land.

The coal seams along Spring Creek and its rivulets are from fifty to eighty feet above those of Rye Creek, but are not generally so thick. Similar seams are common along Turkey Run,

Shut-eye Creek, and throughout Morrow Township. In the neighborhood of the Four Lakes, and west of the Chariton, near Shibley's Point, shafts were put down prior to 1873, and a three-foot seam of coal penetrated. The upper layer is of poor quality, but the two-foot layer below is a very superior solid coal. Iron pyrites abound in this formation. In the roofing limestone strata of six feet in thickness, numerous fossils are found. West of Spring Creek, on Section 9, Morrow Township, a coal seam of eighteen inches is capped by a twenty-four inch seam of blue and black shales, and this in turn by the limestone roofing. Just east on Section 10 Gardener's mine, with Stahl's bank to the northwest, presented a similar formation; while less than a mile southward, in Section 15, where the Williams' bank was operated, two seams, one eighteen inches and one thirteen inches, were found separated by a two-inch bed of blue clay. Close by, where the Stanley bank was worked, the formation presented is as follows: Six inches of coal, with blue clay streaks; twelve inches of coal, three inches of clay, and thirteen inches of coal to bed. In the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 15 the coal seam is much heavier, averaging, it is said, three feet in thickness. The outcrop on Billy's Creek, in its course through the Campbell farm, presents a very different relationship to any of the coals enumerated. This outcrop, as it appeared early in the seventies, was, at the water's edge, eighteen feet below the top of the bank. Of this depth six feet was local drift, three feet of soft sandstone layers, six inches of black calcareo-carbonaceous ironstone, thirty inches of bituminous shales, fourteen inches of clay shale resting on the outcropping, twelve-inch seam of coal. In the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 36, Morrow Township, a similar conformation exists, but the coal is a dull-black, showing iron pyrites and a little lime between the fractures and joints. Southwest of Kirksville, Section 18, Benton Township, a seam of coal, varying from four to eight inches, and remarkable for its eighteen-inch dip in sixty inches, is roofed by thirty inches of bituminous shales, a seam of blue fire-clay, and a heavy layer of argillaceous shales. This coal is what is known as hard bank, though its proper place is far below. Such is the outcrop on a tributary of McPhetridge's

Creek. Doubtless in other parts of the county the prospector might find hard bank to repay his search, but here it is limited for 1,400 feet distant is the Spring Creek series, with its calcite-filled fractures and irregular joints.

In March, 1873, the Porter Coal & Mining Company reached a six-and-a-half-foot seam of coal, 100 feet down, at a point on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, five miles west of Kirksville.

In August, 1873, Charles H. Kight, then residing three miles north of Kirksville, discovered an extensive bed of peat there, harvested some, and on trial found it to make an excellent, pleasant fire.

The miners' estimate of coal deposits is 1,000,000 tons of coal to every square mile per foot of thickness of seam. Placed at an average of a two-foot seam, as in this county, and allowing three-fourths of the county to rest on this coal field, we would have 760,000,000 tons of coal to look forward to. But estimating from a true geological standard, *i. e.*, accepting the fact that coal does exist here, and that this coal is similar in quality to that of other better known coal fields, the gross product would approach 2,800,000,000 tons. Now, presuming that the entire population of the county resolved to develop this immense coal field, and each one took out three tons of coal per day, how many years would it require to exhaust the deposit? 61,443.9 years.

Painters clay, a species of ochers in a very rough form, of course, is exposed at Big Creek west of Kirksville, and along that stream to the Chariton, also in the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 62, Range 16, there is an exposure of twelve feet of brick, red clay and a lighter exposure at Sharr's mill. West of the Chariton, on Section 16, Township 62, Range 16, there is also an exposure of this clay with a higher one of mottled buff and drab of excellent quality. These clays are minus a particle of sand, are smooth and easily worked, and should form good material for the paint manufacturer or the potter. The red clay found in other parts of the county, as well as at the points designated, is equally suited to manufacturing purposes. Clay for fire brick and similar manufactures is plenteous in Adair, but owing to its place below the

coal seam the development of these deposits is left over for the future to begin.

Limestone, as found on Big Creek and Sugar Creek, burns into a strong heavy white lime as a general rule; while the Spring Creek strata, subjected to regular lime-burning heat, may be relied upon to yield a strong-bodied hydraulic lime, particularly when selected from the irregularly fractured rock. There are other uses to which some of the hard, brittle limestone of the county could be subjected. Properly crushed, placed on a well prepared road-bed of broken stone, and then well watered and rolled, it makes a road or street which will stand reasonable traffic for years, and in rain or sunshine be clean for travel. There are a few beds of lime rock in the county which are said to show large, even flags, and other strata fractured so regularly as to be ready for the stone mason's hands.

Gold.—From within a few miles of Kirksville, there is a tract twelve miles wide, extending north, through which gold specked sand or placer clay exists. In 1875 B. W. Bozarth, Capt. Harris, J. W. Stallcup and E. W. Parcels, old miners, found gold in this region. Dr. Lilly and A. Miller worked through the hills that fall, and other prospectors averaged $1 per day. Lewis Musicks, six miners, Judge Knott, Col. Gilstrap and others from adjoining counties, and a few prospectors from distant New York, were here then working among the hills.

Fossils—The fossils discovered here are certainly very distinct reminders of a vegetable world, which long ago disappeared; nor is there a trace of a cotemporary animal world, now buried deep down, wanting, for a fish tooth was found years ago in the shelly limestone near the Campbell farm on Billy's Creek. The list of fossils discovered within the county embraces among others the following species:

Sp. lineatus
Avicpec.
Interlineatus.
Orthocevas
Pr. Congispinus.
Carboniferus.
Ath. subtilita.
Sp. planœonuescus.
Cho. mesoloba.
Hemipronites crassus.
Fusilina cylindrica.
Rhombopora lepidodendroides.
Sp. Kentuckensis.
Chonctes.
Sp. perplexus.
Bryozoa.
Fistulapora.
Costatus.
Ath. Missourienois.
Meekella.
Sp. cameratus.
Pr. Nebrascensis.
Laphphyllum.
Pr. muricatus.
Pr. Prattenanus.
Myalina subquadrata.

C. Vernuiliana.
Pr. semireticulatus.
Allorisma.
Bellerophon.
Macrocheilus inhabilis.
Pleurotomaria.
Bell. percarinatus.
Allorisma regularis.
Athyris.
Aviculopecten
Schizodus.
Wheeleri.
Meekella straito costatus.
Lingula.
Solenomya.
P. spaciosa.
Petr. occidentalis.
Actœonina minuta.
Streptacis Whitfieldii.
Cardium Lexingtonensis.

Both in coal and limestone beds the great ferns of a past age found a resting place and wrote their own forms for epitaphs, so with other leaves and stems and shells. Break the rock and there we find the outlines of vegetable and animal life of prehistoric times, and in some instances more material testimonials as the following: Worn tree stems, massed leaves, crinoid columns, crinoid stems, a Gonitite, a fish tooth, fish spines.

Trees and Shrubs.—It has been already stated that the country east of the Adair divide, or of the ridge on which the county seat stands, including the ridge itself, bears an incrustation of drift material sometimes as thick as 180 feet. Throughout this area, the general character of the soil compares favorably with the finest land in the west. Along Salt River and its tributaries and on the hillocks, which here and there relieve the prairie, belts or groves of healthy timber are found. Along the village streets, on the farm house lawn, or in the public square, as at Kirksville, cultivated trees are found, all showing remarkable growth and beautiful foliage. In the Normal Park trees foreign to the county, such as ornamental pine, juniper cedar, tamarack and plantain, have grown into a little forest in less than a decade and a half, surrounding and hiding as it were the old apple orchard which prior to that time formed the only shady grove in that part of the town. In the gardens several kinds of small and large fruit flourish, white flowering shrubs attain an unusual growth, and the flowers a peculiar brilliancy and perfume. Cross the divide and a country entirely different in physical characteristics presents itself, stretching away to the northwest. We are among the hills and valleys of Chariton, among the black oak, white oak and hickory kings of the forest, or dreaming of next March among the fine sugar groves of the valley lands.

The southwestern part of Adair is in fact a rolling prairie,

with patches of scrub oak and groves of other dwarf trees. The drift beds are often at the surface, thus giving it a barren appearance. It is generally known as the "Grazing Lands," though some, jealous of its advantages, are pleased to name it "The Barrens." To them the whole section of Adair west of the Chariton is a barren land; but to those who are acquainted with its sharp ridges (sometimes reaching 150 feet in height), and its deep valleys, it is a country possessing a large area of excellent warm prolific soil, composed of clay, sandy loam, boulders, pebbles and sand or worm drift. Such are the facts in the case of the "Barrens," or of that portion of the county west of the Chariton and south of Spring Creek.

In 1879 the Chicago Log Company had a force of men cutting walnut logs on the Chariton. It being too expensive to haul the logs to a railroad, they resolved to drive the timber down to the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad bridge, and there load it on flat cars. This was the first regular log drive on the river within this county.

The principal native trees, shrubs and vines are named in the following list:

Ash,	Green Brier,	Oak, Swamp White,
Aspen,	Gooseberry,	Oak, Chinquepin,
Bitter-sweet,	Hackberry,	Oak, Pin,
Bladder-nut,	Hazel,	Oak, Spanish,
Box Elder,	Hickory, Shellbark,	Oak, Laurel,
Buckeye,	Hickory, Pignut,	Oak, Burr,
Button Bush,	Honeysuckle,	Oak, Poison,
Basswood,	Ironwood,	Plum, American,
Black Haw,	Linden,	Raspberry,
Birch, Red,	Locust, Honey,	Red Bud,
Crabapple,	Maple, White,	Red Root,
Cherry, Red,	Maple, Sugar,	Rose, Wild,
Chokeberry,	Oak, Red,	Sumac,
Corralberry,	Oak, White,	Thorn (every species),
Cottonwood,	Oak, Black	Walnut, Black,
Elm, Red,	Oak, Black Jack,	Walnut, White,
Elm, White,	Oak, Post,	Waahoo.

Hickory is said to form one-fourth of the native trees; well-formed healthy oak is plenty, the aspen may be said to be confined to Locust Creek, the burr oak to the hills and the sugar maple to the bottoms. The cultivated trees are represented

mainly by soft maple, Osage orange, box elder, and some ornamental pines.

F. M. Browne, in his letter of August 31, 1871, claims to be the first man to set out a maple tree at Kirksville.

Zoology.—Throughout the pages devoted to pioneer history, and, more particularly, in those which contain the personal history and reminiscences of many early settlers, the reader must be made acquainted with the greater number of wild animals which were found here by the first settlers. So, also, a reference to the list of fossil remains will tell of prehistoric habitants of the wilderness. It is safe to say that the buffalo era was past forever in this part of Missouri when the pioneers looked in here in 1828. The deer, however, were here in large numbers, so large, indeed, that the hunter might walk to the prairie border any evening or morning, select from a herd the largest, and bring him down with a bullet from the old flint-lock rifle of those days. Wolves, large, gray and thoroughly wolfish, found a congenial home along the Chariton; the bear claimed sovereignty here, while the small game were found everywhere. The rattlesnake, spreadhead, viper and others of the reptile species, were aggressive and dangerous residents. Birds have always been well represented; the shy prairie chicken, east of the divide; the proud pheasant on the west side, both sometimes on visiting terms, at other times separated by fierce family feuds. In the trees of Adair the whole feathered tribe found a pleasant home, and in our own days both resident and visiting birds of nearly every family make summer time here a festive season for themselves, and a time of pleasant study for the ornithologist. In December, 1887, some beaver were trapped on the Chariton, ten miles south west of Kirksville, where an industrious lodge is said to have continued in existence through all the vicissitudes of the last sixty years.

In February, 1869, J. S. Williams killed two rattlesnakes west of Kirksville. The fine weather lured the reptiles out some months before they should have ventured.

In February, 1874, John W. Dodson raised a fox two miles northwest of Kirksville, and after a run of eight miles caught him in John Hannah's yard.

The last deer seen in the county was killed in 1878 or 1879, two miles west of Kirksville. The hunters were Messrs. Eckert, Miller and Reed.

Reptiles are here still and scarcely a year passes but the bite of the rattlesnake or spreadheaded viper results fatally in one or more cases.

Storm, Flood and Prairie Fire.—On April 30, 1866, a tornado passed through the county. In Polk and Clay Townships it leveled fences, buildings, etc.

The prairie fire was an occasional pioneer visitor, but for a quarter of a century preceding 1867 the tracts burned over were small, and the damage unnoticeable. In November, 1867, one Pratt who settled on the open prairie five miles southwest of Kirksville, the spring previous, was burned out by prairie fires. The first great prairie fire within the pioneer period is noticed in the history of early settlement.

The overflow of the Chariton in June, 1875, entailed heavy losses on the residents in the neighborhood of Sharr's mill or Sloan Point. Of the twelve houses in the village, seven were almost totally submerged. At the Porter mines the river was four miles in width. The flood was higher by six feet than any previous one.

The tornado of May 30, 1879, demolished Watson's two-story house, Mrs. Bagg's house, Prince's house; unroofed S. S. McLaughlin's barn and Robert Burris' barn, overturned Peter Moore's barn, unroofed Harvey Genning's barn, moved W. H. Griffith's barn six feet from foundation, wrecked John Link's house, demolished Mose Hankin's house, leveled to the ground Robert Hankin's dwelling, and also Wallace's house on Big Creek, took off the upper part of Robert Mercer's house, demolished J. M. Davis' dwelling, together with destroying orchards, fences and small buildings. The following detailed account of this storm is as follows, as contained in a local paper, published about that time:

"The cyclone originated on the Chariton, ten miles southwest, near Dr. John's, just east of Noah Farr's. It began on Long Branch, and moved in a northeasterly course, twisting off the timber and leveling the fences. About one mile from where it

started it struck the Widow Salisbury's barn, and crushed it into splinters. It crossed the Chariton, and pounced upon John and Ed. Link's house and wrecked it very badly, twisting off trees near by, eighteen inches in diameter. Going half a mile farther on to Cow Creek it swept down on Mose Hankins' house and totally demolished it, sending his household furniture over the tops of trees, and scattering his bacon to the four winds of heaven. Near by it leveled to the ground Bob Hankins' dwelling and left not one stone on top of another. The next house destroyed was Mr. Wallace's, who lives opposite Mrs. Samuels, on Big Creek. From this point it went careering through the timber, tearing up big trees by the roots and breaking others off and scalping the high points, when it spied Robert Mercer's dwelling built in the north side of a steep hill. It took off the upper part of the house very unceremoniously, bounded across and up a ravine, and struck John M. Davis' dwelling, demolishing it completely.

"Across the brakes it went, through Capt. Slingerland's pasture, and on to J. E. Watson's house with all the fury of the mad, irresistible, terrorizing wind demon that it was. Mr. Watson and wife and four children and sister, Miss Mary Myers, had gone upstairs to bed, but were not yet asleep. They heard a terrible crash, and Mr. Watson thought the house had been struck by lightning, then a sensation as if they were being carried upward, then a crashing and falling of timbers, one of which struck Mr. Watson on the head and rendered him senseless, and when he revived found himself on the ground weighted down with the broken timbers and unable to move. His wife was near him, and apparently unhurt. The children were found scattered around promiscuously, and the little boy badly bruised, as was also Miss Myers. Watson called for help, but was unable to make the neighbors, who lived some distance, hear, and Mrs. Watson had to go and summon assistance. It was about an hour before help sufficient arrived to extricate Mr. Watson from what came near being a terrible death. The house was a two-story frame and strongly built, and yet in ten seconds it was completely crushed and torn into shreds almost and scattered for several hundred yards around. The floors were torn up and nails pulled

out of the sheeting. The roof was entirely demolished, and the shingles and sheeting strewn thickly to the northeast for nearly half a mile. The flue was broken into sections of about two feet in length; tin sheeting was torn off and rolled into a scroll; the bay window was thrown to the east and other parts to the west. The floor over the large cellar under the main part of the building was entirely removed, leaving the whole cellar exposed. It is impossible to depict the destruction; it was one mass of *debris* with not a post standing. One door was found about three quarters of a mile distant. Every piece of furniture in the house was broken with the exception of one small table; beds, clothing and carpets badly damaged. It was a ruinous wreck, wrought in an instant and made complete.

"What is true of Mr. Watson's house is also true of the others mentioned, and the most wonderful part is the escape of all the occupants without loss of life or serious injury of body or limb.

"Mr. Mercer's house was built in the north side of a hill, and in order to strike it the wind had to swoop down over the brow, which it did in good order. The roof was scattered in all directions, and several trees near by crushed down or twisted off. The roof from the corn crib was blown away. The bridge across the little creek in front of the house was carried off; the fence posts were broken off or pulled up for the distance of 100 yards. Four bee stands were carried away, and were not afterward found. A heavy trunk of books was carried from the second floor of the house and set down in the yard without injury; an iron wedge was picked up from the floor and carried out at the window. An idea of the force exerted may be gained from the fact that a piece of 2x4 scantling, about 18 inches long, with square ends, was driven perpendicularly down in the ground to the depth of 15 inches. The extreme tops of the limbs of a tree about 50 feet from the house were broken off as though some one had done it with their hands; the remainder of the tree was not hurt.

"Two hundred yards across the ravine were the ruins of Mr. Davis' house, a total demolition. The only warning they had was the bursting open of the south door, followed quickly by the crush that leveled everything. Mr. Davis was caught under the falling timbers and severely bruised on the head, left shoulder,

left side and lower limb. One boy was considerably bruised, but was able to extricate himself. His daughter, thirteen years old, was blown about 150 yards, across into the adjoining field, but was not seriously hurt. She was so bewildered that it took her some time to find her way back, and said she had been dreaming of hunting birds' nests, and wanted to know whose house that was and why they built such structures. The other four children were scattered about promiscuously, but unhurt. Not a piece of furniture was left whole, and considerable clothing was lost.

"The track of the cyclone was not more than 100 yards wide till it reached Mr. Watson's house, after which it seemed to spread out to double that width. A large rock weighing 1,500 or 1,600 pounds in Wash Conner's yard, who lives near the Chariton, was moved some distance, and a very large sycamore tree taken up by the roots.

"It passed through the northwest part of Kirksville, entirely demolishing J. E. Watson's large new two-story dwelling, Mrs. Bagg's dwelling and Mr. Prince's dwelling, each one-story buildings.

"It gave Dave Baird's residence a close call, lifted the roof of S. S. McLaughlin's barn, proceeded on its way and struck the earth again at Robert Burris', two miles northeast of Kirksville, raising the roof from his barn and whirling his wagon through the air a distance of 100 yards, also blowing down twenty-five or thirty large apple trees, twisting them off like tender reeds.

"The next building in its track was Peter Moore's barn, which it threw down, and from there it went to Harve Ginnings' and unroofed his barn, and cut down about half of his large apple trees. It also moved W. H. Griffith's barn, a short distance this side of Salt River, about six feet, and scattered the fences in the vicinity of Salt River in all directions. It became very much wider about the time it reached Clay Township. A great many fruit trees were blown down, which was the greatest damage in that section. The orchard just adjoining Floyd's Creek, on the hill, was badly torn up."

The tornado of June, 1880, overlooked Kirksville, but destroyed fences on the Foster and Fletcher farms, took up large apple trees in the Horton orchard, lifted Horton's dwelling in the

air and tore it in pieces, also his smokehouse and barn, and even destroyed the cultivator, carrying the implement eighty rods. Mrs. Horton and daughter were injured. William Crow's new house was lifted into the air, when the floor fell to the earth, leaving the walls and roof to be carried no one knows where, by the wind. The family came down with the floor uninjured. Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, of Clay Township, was converted into kindling wood.

In July, 1886, a shower of hail fell near Bear Creek, damaging crops and breaking all the glass in the side of Mr. Fegley's house.

Conclusion.—Stock farming is one of the great industries of the county, as shown in the chapter on statistics. In recent years only has much attention been given to stall-feeding; but now this branch of the industry has received a new impetus from the demand for hand-fed fat cattle.

Hogs find a ready market at Kirksville and other railroad points within the county, and so with sheep, horses and mules.

Grain farming has reached a very high place in the eastern townships of Adair, and even among the hills of her western townships, large farms and beautiful homes are to be found. For a number of years corn and wheat have given precedence to oats, of which a large surplus is always ready for export.

In a word, it may be concluded that this little republic of 567 square miles holds within itself all the material to supply the necessaries of life and many of its luxuries to a population equal to eight times its present number of inhabitants, or about 125,000 persons.

EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT.

Adair, like her sister counties of Missouri, dates the first settlement back in pre-historic times, when a race certainly superior to the Indian, and in some respects to the Caucasian, inhabited the country. Beyond the various reminders of that civilization, brought to light from time to time, we have no record.

The people discovered here in 1828–29 came hither within the historic period. They knew nothing of the flint spear-head, nothing of the prices of pottery, nothing of the rich coins which

their red brothers unearthed in every cornfield. Not one tribal legend taught them that their ancestors were here before the Caucasian beheld the continent. They looked eastward, rather, and there, where the sun is rising, fixed the birthplace of their race—looked toward the graveyards where long lines of Indian heroes slept. The Indians of 1828–29 were exiles here.

In 1829, scarcely sixty years ago, the Iowas were historically connected with this part of Missouri. No doubt can exist regarding the statement that the valley of the Chariton was known to the tribes, while yet the illustrious Spanish and French explorers were content with having seen the Mississippi; but there does not exist a record that any tribe built their villages here.

Indian Treaties.—The treaty of St. Louis, between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, made November 3, 1804, provided for the cession of all the country bounded by the Mississippi, Wisconsin, Fox and Illinois Rivers, on the condition of the United States paying in goods, $2,234.50, and an amount of $600 to the Sacs, and $400 to the Foxes. It was also stipulated that their wars with the Great and Little Osage Indians should forever cease, and that amity should forever exist between the first and second parties. The signatory chiefs were Layauvois, Pashepahoe or "The Giger," Quashquame or "Jumping Fish," Outchequaha or "Sun Fish," Hahshequaxhiqua or "The Bear." The witnesses were Pierre Chouteau, Aug. Chouteau, Charles Gratiot, John Griffin, William Prince, secretary to Gen. Harrison, who signed for the United States. The treaty of Portage des Sioux, September 14, 1815, was signed by Black Hawk, May 13, 1816, at St. Louis. It was simply confirmatory of the treaty of 1804; but the chief declared he was wheedled into signing it.

The Chicago council of August 17, 1821, resulted in robbing the Pottawattomies of 5,000,000 acres of land in Illinois and Wisconsin. Another treaty with this tribe was negotiated at Chicago, September 26, 1833. The scene was barbarous indeed. The Indians were made drunk, and in this condition were led by designing men to sign away the few privileges left them in their old home east of the Mississippi. In 1835 they received their

last annuity in Illinois, and were transferred to their new reservation in Northern and Northwestern Missouri.

The treaty of August 4, 1824, made at Washington City, which was ratified in January, 1826, provided for the relinquishment of all title to lands in Missouri by the Sacs and Foxes, and also of the half-breed tract in the southeastern part of Iowa. At this time the confederacy numbered over 4,600.

The Big Neck War.—Upon the extinction of the Indian title to the lands in Northern and Northwestern Missouri, in 1825, the Indians, who were the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas, abandoned the country, and removed northward into the region now embraced within the State of Iowa. From time to time, however, they returned to their old hunting grounds in Missouri, and made temporary sojourns. The bottom lands of the "Grand Chariton" were favorite pastures for deer and elk, and the stream was filled with fish to be had for the taking.

Somewhere on the Des Moines River there dwelt in the early summer of 1829 a band of sixty or seventy Iowa Indians, under the leadership of a sub-chief called Che-Quesa, or "Big Neck." He had formerly lived in Missouri, and knew the Chariton River country thoroughly. He was from the first dissatisfied with the treaty of 1825, and in time became seditious and rebellious, and at last removed his band back to the neighborhood of their old camping grounds, with the expressed intention, it is said, of living in the county permanently,

Passing down the valley of the Chariton, the Indians reached the vicinity of the "cabins of the white folks," west of Kirksville. elsewhere mentioned, and came upon the cattle and hogs of the handful of whites, grazing and feeding in the bottom. The dogs of the savages, wild and wolfish, imagined that they had discovered in the hogs a new species of game, and setting upon them soon had a dozen of them by the ears, while their masters looked on with amusement and delight. A number of pigs were killed, and the Indians had fresh pork for supper and breakfast.

The next day Isaac Gross, John Cain and Jim Myers visited Big Neck at his camp, and not only protested against the conduct of the Indians, but objected to their presence in the country. "This country now belongs to us," said the white men, "and you

must leave it. You signed away your right to it, and now you must pay us for the hogs you have killed and go away and never come back."

In his broken English, old Big Neck replied: "I did not sign a treaty. I come here to live and *you* must *puck-a-chee* (go away) and take your cattle with you; or, if you want to fight, *come on!*" Twenty armed warriors gathered about the leader and made sundry hostile gestures. The white men then retired to their cabins, and after a brief consultation determined to go to the settlements in Randolph County for safety and assistance.

On the night of July 24, the fugitives reached the house of William Blackwell, in Randolph County, and in a few hours the news of a threatened Indian invasion had spread throughout the Silver Creek settlements, and a company had been formed to march up and repel it. A messenger was at once dispatched to Howard County to acquaint the authorities with the alarming situation in the upper country, and by 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 25th, the volunteers set out for the cabins.

The company was composed of about forty armed and mounted men and boys, and was commanded by Capt. William Trammell, a brave but prudent leader, who had been long accustomed to frontier life, with all that the term implies, and possessed the entire confidence of his men. Myers, Gross and Cain accompanied the volunteers as guides. Marching rapidly, Capt. Trammell and his men reached, the first night, a locality known as the "Grand Narrows" (so called from a peculiar opening in the timber bordering the prairie), in what is now the southern part of Macon County. The next day they marched to the "Cabins," a distance of forty-four miles. On the morning of the 27th a council was held, and it was determined to proceed to the encampment of the Indians and compel them to leave the country.

Ordering his men to load their rifles, to carefully pick their flints and look well to their primings, but to do nothing rashly and without orders, Capt. Trammell moved ten miles to the Indian camp, which was on the east bank of the Chariton, northeast of the present site of Nineveh, and a little north of the farm of Mr. Motter, where a line was formed and an interpreter called for. Big Neck and some of his warriors came forward, and

a brief conference ensued. Capt. Trammell was cool and collected. He informed the Indians that he did not desire a fight, but that they were trespassers in the country and must depart; that no serious objection would be made to their entering the country peaceably, merely to hunt and fish, but that a permanent occupation would not be permitted, and since the Indians had committed some outrages, they must, by way of penalty and expiation, leave forthwith. Big Neck seemed inclined to assent to the demands of Trammell, and the matter was in a fair way to be settled without a fight.

But certain spirits on each side were determined, as it seemed, that the affair should not terminate peaceably. Several among the whites declared that they had not "come so far for nothing," and demanded that the Indians be at once driven off. Capt. Trammell commanded his men to keep quiet, and observing his main line to be coming forward rode a few steps to the rear and ordered the men back to their places. But many of the Indians began to load their guns, and some of them took to the trees. The Indian to whom Myers had referred began to prime his piece and Milton Bozarth called out to Myers, who was looking in another direction, "Look out, Jim, or he will shoot you!" Instantly, Myers turned, presented his gun, fired and shot the Indian through the head, killing him instantly.

A brief scene of confusion and tumult arose. The Indians raised the war-whoop and opened fire. The squaws, with peculiar shrieks and cries, retreated bearing their papooses. Capt. Trammell gave the command to fire, and the fight was on; it was of short duration. Only fifteen of the whites discharged their pieces. The Indians advanced, yelling and shouting, and the whites, demoralized as much by the blood-curdling war-whoops, as by the fierce and unexpected resistance they had encountered, fled in panic and great disorder. The horses were badly frightened; some of them became unmanageable, and throwing their riders dashed madly away.

The whites retreated down the Chariton, in the direction of the settlements in Randolph. Some crossed the river and followed it down the west bank. It was save himself who can. Perhaps half of the company, Trammell at the head, passed down

by the cabins, and taking up two women and a few children, bore them away, continuing the flight throughout the entire night, and never halting until within five miles of Huntsville. From here the women and children were sent farther down, into Howard County.

Three of the whites were killed. Powell Owenby was thrown from his horse and ran into a brush patch and was killed; Frayer Myers, father of the man who fired the first shot, was shot through the body, and from appearances died in a few minutes; William Wynn was killed, and his body was found charred and blackened, and almost unrecognizable. It was believed that he had been wounded, taken prisoner, and burned to death. All of the three were killed within half a mile of the Indian camp. Capt. Trammell was mortally wounded, and died within a few days after reaching his home. A man named Asbell carried an arrow in his body all the way to Howard County, before it was extracted. Perhaps half a dozen others were wounded more or less seriously. On the side of the Indians, three were known to have been killed.

As soon as might be a company of seventy-five men were raised in Randolph and Howard, and accompanied by Richardson, Guess, William Blackwell, Isaac Gross, Jim Myers and others who had participated in the fight, set out at once for the scene. This company was commanded by Capt. John Sconce, a brave and experienced Indian fighter, who afterward resided in Ray County, and led his famous company of "spies" in the Florida war, doing gallant service at the battle of Okeechobee. Capt. Sconce led his company to the battlefield, and found that the Indians had retreated. He followed the trail some miles, when, realizing that the Indians had passed out of the country and beyond pursuit, he returned and buried the bodies of Wynn, Owenby and Myers, and then went back to Howard County. A regiment of militia from Howard and Randolph, under Col. John B. Clark (afterward member of Congress, brigadier-general in the Missouri rebel army, etc.), was sent up the Chariton to the State boundary, but no Indians nor "signs" were found, and on the 10th of August, writing from Fayette, Gen. Clark reported that the "disturbances" had ceased.

A battalion was raised in Chariton and Howard, and sent up to co-operate with Col. Clark's command. This battalion was commanded by Gen. Peter Owens. One of the captains was Maj. Daniel Ashby, of Chariton. The following extracts describing the services and experiences of this battalion in the "Big Neck War," are from a manuscript account of that episode, written by Maj. Ashby himself many years ago, and may be of interest in this connection:

"The whites being defeated, evacuated the country, and, as in all such cases, it created great alarm in the outside settlements. There was a great deal of unnecessary running done, as usually transpires in such alarms. Upon the alarm of Indians all who are in the least exposed will fancy themselves in danger. Especially when night comes on they imagine some great danger or bugbear and cannot sleep, and when daylight returns they are off at once for some more safe place. This time all the out or exposed settlements ran in, and I afterward learned that the *Indians ran also!*

"There was a part of a regiment, composed of men raised in Howard and Chariton Counties, all under the command of Gen. Owens, of Fayette. A company of seventy-six men, raised in Chariton County, elected me as their captain, James Heryford lieutenant, and Abner Finnell, ensign. After the election of officers I wrote to Gen. Owens at Fayette, that the company was ready for active service, and awaited his orders. In reply to my letter Gen. Owens returned me the following order:

Capt. Daniel Ashby:—You will, with your company, proceed to the lower Iowa village, on Grand River, and reconnoiter the country from said village eastwardly to the Big Rackheap, on the Grand Chariton River, where my command will be by the time you arrive there, when you will join my command.

P. OWENS, *Com't.*

"I started on the march with my men within an hour after receiving this order. We encamped at Cross' schoolhouse that night, and I went home, leaving the command with the other officers. On my return the next morning I found many of the men and some of the officers drunk. I made diligent inquiry and learned that after my leaving, the evening before, a motion was made by some one (whether an officer or not I don't know), and it carried, to send to Heryford's for whisky, which, judging from

the effect it had on the company, was very strong; and I might add it was very mean whisky, for some of the most civil, well-behaved men were on their horses, galloping up and down the camp, firing pistols, hallooing 'fire,' shouting 'halt!' etc. The first order I gave was to fall into line of march; I then gave orders to 'make ready,' and then, 'take aim—*fire!*' At the discharge of the guns I ordered them to 'shoulder arms,' and then I marched them off with empty guns. It was lucky I did this, for we had not marched more than two or three miles until two men, both non-commissioned officers, quarreled, and would have shot each other if they had not been compelled first to load; while they were loading I ordered them taken prisoners and their arms taken from them, and that they be marched without arms, under guard, until we stopped for noon, by which time all the whisky and its effects had disappeared and the guard also. I had them tried by some of the officers and they passed sentence that they should be reprimanded by the captain, which was done, and this ended all the difficulty that happened in my company during the campaign.

"In compliance with the order of Gen. Owens, we went to the Indian village named therein, but found nothing but peaceful Indians, who seemed very much surprised and very sorry over the disturbance, and they came to me with the calumet, or pipe of peace, for me to smoke, saying they were all 'arro-pee,' the same as 'we are all right.' We then left, and encamped at the three forks of Yellow Creek. Next day we arrived about sunset at a high bluff on the Grand Chariton River, about two miles below the Big Rackheap.* From here I sent two platoons of six men each to the top of the bluff, with orders for them both to fire if necessary, giving ten minutes between the firing of each platoon, but in three or four minutes after the first fire, I heard a similar report about two miles northeast, across the Chariton River, which was nearly bank full.

"Charles Heryford swam across it, about seventy yards, carrying his rifle in his hand. We then constructed a raft of dry logs upon which we carried our camp equipage and a few old men,

* The "big rackheap" was a huge drift of timber in the Chariton, in the upper portion of Macon County. The bottom was covered for several acres with logs, trunks of trees, and other pieces of timber brought there from time to time by the floods.—*Compiler.*

and the remainder swam across. We fixed up as soon as we could and marched to Gen. Owens' headquarters. On the way we met an escort that piloted us into camp, when we took our position in the main army. We lay in camp several days, waiting for some troops that had been sent on a long scout, who, on their return, reported they had followed the Indian trail north about forty miles, and that the signs appeared to be eight or ten days old, and it also appeared that the Indians were marching in great haste.

"The command [Gen. Clark's] also reported that on the trail they found a dead Indian, who, judging from all appearances, was a chief. He was sitting up by a tree, tied by strips of bark, which were wound around him in several places. He was profusely decorated with beads and feathers. His blanket, which was very large and fine, was wrapped around him. His leggins and moccasins were also of the finest materials, and decorated with beads and porcupine quills, all worked together in a fanciful style. His hair was long, hanging down his back in a very graceful manner; it was lightly tinged with gray about the temples, and the front part of it was plaited in small braids. In his ears were large brass rings, and his nose had small silver rings attached to the center. By his right side there was a bow and a large quiver of arrows. Around him was gracefully fastened an officer's belt of wampum, which was very highly ornamented with white, red, and green beads, and about his neck were large strings of beads of various colors, some of which hung down on his breast over a foot. He had around him a belt made of dressed elk hide, in which was a butcher knife and also a fine pipe-tomahawk, with a handle about twenty inches in length and very nicely wrapped, and finely plaited porcupine quills of various colors. He was sitting on a buffalo robe neatly folded. There was fastened to his wampum sash a large silver brooch, *with the square and compass engraved on it.* He was a fine portly looking Indian, and had been shot in the right breast, which killed him almost instantly. After taking a good look at him, many of our command seemed to regret his death, though killed in battle with our frontier settlers.

"We were then put under marching orders, with the announce-

ment from Gen. Owens that, the enemy having fled, there was no necessity to keep up military discipline, and that the captains should take command of their companies and march them to their respective counties and discharge them at as early a day as possible. So we formed in companies and marched home, to again take up our ordinary pursuits; and this ended the Big Neck War."

Old Che-Quesa, or Big Neck, returned to the Des Moines River territory, where he sojourned many years before his death, which occurred in 1844. A stream in Davis and Van Buren Counties, Iowa, is called Chequest, a corruption of Che-Quesa, and was named for the old chief, who once lived on its banks.

The Black Hawk Troubles.—In 1830–31 the Big Neck War of the Chariton country was repeated in Illinois. In that year Black Hawk and his people returned from their annual trans-Mississippi hunt, only to find their cabins on Rock River tenanted by the families of the whites, and their own women and children shelterless on the banks of the river. The red men were indignant, but did not then venture to dispossess the whites. In 1831 they returned and took possession of their corn fields and cabins. This was in accordance with the treaty of 1804, which gave permission to them to live there until the lands were sold by the United States. Against all justice Gov. Reynolds sent the Illinois militia to drive them out. On their approach Black Hawk sent a flag of truce, a new treaty was made, and the tribe agreed to move across the river and never recross it without the permission of the United States or the State of Illinois. The Indians understood that they signed simply not to recross the river with hostile intent. Under this belief they with their families crossed the river in view of Fort Armstrong, April 6, 1832. The move was construed by the whites as a hostile one, and the old British-Indian chief and his tribe were hunted to captivity, death or starvation.

Treaties with Sacs and Foxes.—By the treaty of September 21, 1832, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a tract of land on the eastern boundary of Iowa, fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, or about 6,000,000 acres. One of the articles of this treaty



Edwin Darrow

(DECEASED)

ADAIR COUNTY.

provided for the Sac and Fox reservation of 400 square miles, which included Keokuk's reserve. This reserve was ceded in 1836. Keokuk and Pashapaho, with thirty other chiefs, represented the Indians in 1832.

The Iowas were at one time identified with the Sacs and Foxes, but withdrew from that tribe. Subsequently they selected Van Buren County, Iowa, us their headquarters, and there they were attacked by the Sacs and Foxes under Pashapaho, with Black Hawk, then a young man, in command of the young warriors. The Iowas were attending the periodical horse race, unarmed, of course. Their enemies attacked them in force, and destroyed their power, killing men, women and children indiscriminately, and burning their village.

Among the contemporary chiefs of Black Hawk were Appanoose, Pashapaho, Hardfish, Kiskekosh, Napope and Wapello. Hardfish's band were the irreconcilables of the tribe. Wapello died at the forks of Skunk River, March 15, 1842, and was succeeded by Poweshiek as the senior chief of the confederated tribes, while the new confederate chief's tribe was placed under Pasheshamore, who was in command when the Sacs and Foxes were moved to the Indian Territory. Keokuk led his tribe to Kansas in 1845, and died there from the effects of whisky. Wykoma, Wapello's son, is said to be still living.

Few old settlers of Northern Missouri fail to recall the days of the Indian exodus. They remember that August of 1842 when the treaty was made which wrested from the Indians their last reservation in Iowa. In May, 1843, the Indians were moved westward, and were allowed to hunt through the territory west of a line drawn north and south through Red Rock, Iowa. Their principal village was at Ottumwa, called by them Ottumwano. Even this privilege was to extend only to October 11, 1845, when the whole confederacy was moved south.

The scenes connected with the removal of the tribe from Ottumwa to the temporary reservation in the severe winter of 1842–43 were heartrending in the extreme. That fearful weather called forth from the tribe curses on the white man, and even their own chiefs, who signed away their lands, did not escape. The tribal prophet impressed upon the people that all this pun-

ishment was inflicted by the Great Spirit because they had agreed to barter away their country, and to appease their god all the sacred rites of their creed were performed with a solemnity awful in its sincerity. Shortly after the Government established a military and trading post, known as Fort Des Moines, and round it for almost three years, this unfortunate people lived in abject misery. Everything was done to debase them, nothing to raise them up from the condition into which contact with the white man brought them. When the final order came to move forever from their prairie hunting grounds, grief and wretchedness found expression in the tears of woman and warrior. So appalling was the scene that Schoolcraft wrote:

I will go to my tent and lie down in despair;
I will paint me with black and will sever my hair;
I will sit on the shore where the hurricane blows;
And reveal to the God of the Tempest my woes.
I will weep for a season, on bitterness fed,
For my kindred are gone to the hills of the dead;
But they died not of hunger or lingering decay—
The hand of white man hath swept them away.

Boundary Line Troubles.—The settlement of the Iowa and Missouri boundary question came up in 1838. The Iowa people established a line, which they believed to be the just south line of their young State. Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude running through the rapids, in the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Des Moines River, and insisted on running their line west from a point just below Keosauqua, about ten miles north of the true line. This gave the Iowans a chance to repeat the action of Michigan *vs.* Ohio in 1832. The name of Iowa's Governor was the same as that of Ohio's some years before; the strip in question, west of the Mississippi in 1838, was only a few miles wider than the six mile strip, which brought on the little civil war, known as the Toledo War. Missouri was determined to hold the tract, and officials of Clark, Macon and other counties were prompt in assessing and collecting taxes. Sheriffs levied on the personal effects of a few; when the tocsin was sounded the Missouri officials were arrested, and 1,200 men of Iowa stood armed to defend their State; Gov. Boggs of Missouri called out the State militia, and very little

provocation was necessary to precipitate war. Under such circumstances Gens. Dodge and Churchman, with Dr. Clark, were despatched to the State House of Missouri with a message of peace. On arriving their they found that Gov. Boggs had sent messengers to the Governor of Iowa, and that the commissioners of Macon and Clark Counties had called back their days of war and tax collectors. A suit was instituted under authority given by Congress, which resulted in favor of Iowa. William G. Miner of Missouri and H. B. Hendershott of Iowa were then appointed commissioners to survey and establish the line as at present known.

Pioneers.—The first settlement of Adair County was made in 1828 by James Myers, Isaac and Stephen Gross, Nathan Richardson, Reuben Myrtle and a single man named Gupp. They settled on the farms of George and Philip Cain and King Collet, six miles west of Kirksville. At that time the red man and wild animals were the principal occupants of the country west of the ridge, while eastward, on the prairie and openings, the buffalo and deer found a pleasant home. The nearest settlement was that of James Loe, down in what is now Macon County. Shortly after the above named men came in they were joined by Canady Owensby, William Taylor, David E. Sloan, William Parcels and son, W. H. Parcels, Josiah Rogers and Abe Earhart. William Parcels came on horseback from Kentucky in 1838, and in 1839 brought his family, and settled on the west side of the Chariton, three miles below Sloan's Point. In 1838 Canady Owensby settled on the farm where he resided in 1882, being the only one of that set who held the old home. In 1840 D. E. Sloan settled west of the North Missouri Railroad, and built the house in which Mrs. Murphy resided. He opened the first trading house in this district in front of where W. L. Grigg, now of Kansas, resided, hauling salt, flour, powder and lead from Hannibal, which he traded for hides and produce. Withrow opened another trading house just north of Kirksville.

Early in 1829 the Cliftons, Cains (John Cain, father of George, hitherto mentioned) and Robert Miller arrived—some with their families, some came simply as prospectors to look

the ground over. John Cain bought the claims of the Myers family, about 1,000 acres, for $20, and one claim for a pair of shoe leathers. Col. Jones, John Cain and Clifton brought with them hand mills, and when Cain's first crop of wheat was harvested and a few bundles threshed, the powerful daughters of Robert Miller and Col. Jones, four remarkable pioneer girls, assisted the female head of the Cain family to sift the flour through thin cotton stretched over a piece of Buckeye bark just pealed from the tree for that purpose. The flour obtained was not sufficient to make bread for this harvest company, so it was made into a flour pudding.

Jack Floyd, a ranger of Adair County, early in the thirties, was killed at the raising of Tribue's mill in Clark County. He it was who killed the dreaded wolf of the St. Francisville trail. Together with Floyd, several hunters and trappers, working directly for P. Chouteau & Co. among the Sacs and Foxes, were known here at that day.

Andrew Bozarth and his sons, with Isaac Parton, came here in 1830, leaving their families in Howard County. That year they made an attempt at a clearing, and planted some corn in Pettis Township, where the Brookfield bank robbers were captured some years ago. This son is now a resident of Liberty Township, and he remembers distinctly that the Bozarth family arrived the following year, settling near the corn patch. In 1832 young Bozarth had charge of a pack-horse and accompanied the troops sent hither to protect the settlement. At this time he was only nine years of age, and had the experience of being lost for one night in the forest. Among the tragic events of pioneer times was the death of Avington Bozarth, by drowning in the Chariton River. In 1833 Hiram Bozarth came to this county, preceded by Thomas Parton and Isaac Hargis. In the summer of 1832 a block-house was constructed on the Cain farm, where King Collet now resides, and a smaller one on the ridge at Long Point, just outside the city limits of Kirksville.

The following story is related of the only veteran of the Revolution who has ever been known to reside here. This was about 1832. His name was John Lay, who was accompanied by his wife and son, the latter a gray-haired and tottering old man.

They halted at the William Horton cabin to ask some questions, when the latter related his surprise at such an old, old man being on the road to the west. "Yes," replied Lay, Jr., "I am pretty old, but I had to come a long way to keep father and mother company; they are in the wagon." "Well now, by thunder," said Horton, as he jumped off the fence, "stop your team, I want to see them." This was done, and there were the old soldier and his wife—each full of life and delighted with the frontier. This aged woman, it is said, could spin a dozen of flax a day, even after she became a centenarian.

Nathaniel Floyd came to Adair County in 1832, and settled on the farm owned by G. Grebbs. At that time there was but the single settlement in Barton Township, and one at Moccasinville, now Macon. The cottonwood tree on the Grebbs' place, which was set out in the spring of Harrison's inauguration, by Nathan Floyd's daughter, to support a campaign flag, was ten feet eight inches in circumference in 1882. Prairie fires as well as bush fires were then common, for the Indians were accustomed to encircle a large tract of country with fire so as to corrall the game. In one of those instances Floyd and his wife had an adventure. They had been visiting neighbors, and on returning saw that they were cut off from home by a line of fire. The horses could not be driven across it, so Mrs. Floyd undertook to cross the line. Her woolen clothing caught fire, and burned to the last shred, and long before her husband discovered her, for he took the horses a circuitous route, and on reaching home had to set out in search of his wife, who was not found until the next day. The marks of this terrible burning she carried with her to the grave.

Another story is related by William Floyd, who, while riding through the heavy prairie grass—as high as his horse's back, saw an object which seemed to leap or to be tossed high above the grass about 200 yards ahead. As he approached he could see it was a man, and on hastening hither found Coleman Stewart lying on the ground beside a large buck, which had one antler torn off, and forelegs tied with a suspender. Stewart, on seeing him, cried out, "for God's sake help me Will, for I'm near gone." Floyd cut the deer's throat, and put an end to the struggle. It appears Stewart shot off the horn, and stunned the deer, which

on recovering attacked the hunter. Stewart, however, held the remaining antler, and in the struggle which resulted in his pinning the animal down and tying its forelegs, he exhausted his strength and lay down beside his prey.

Jesse Walker and the Adkins were here prior to 1835, but Jones and others left the wilderness with the intention of returning.

From 1835 to 1845 the Indians were regular visitors. Keokuk's Indians were friendly, but not so their dogs, which oftentimes attacked hog pens, and killed the grunting inmates. Under such provocation the settler or settlers would complain, sometimes so emphatically that the red men never revisited that locality.

In the fall of 1832 Bennett Brown and Samuel Hoy came hither with cattle. In their report they speak of the black bear being plenty on Billy's Creek, panther everywhere, black wolves in small packs, and forest wolves arranged by two packs to every four square miles, otter and muskrat always ready for the hunter, and honey to supply 10,000 tables. After this, when the tax gatherer from Macon appeared, his bill against the settlers would be paid in beeswax, wolf scalps or small furs.

In 1835, when Robert Myers settled on Bear Creek, two miles south of the present county seat, his only neighbors were Jesse Walker and James Myers, the latter a pioneer of 1828. The Adkins family resided in a cabin, five miles away. Nathaniel Floyd lived seven miles distant, and John Cain, eight miles away. This Robert was the son of John Myers, who was killed in the battle with the Indians on the Chariton, a brother of James Myers, who precipitated that battle, and also of John Myers, Jr. His wife was Martha Lynch, daughter of that soldier of the Revolution—Henry Lynch, a native of Ireland, but an old settler of Maryland in 1776. In his statement he makes the assertion that his neighbors of 1835 and himself were the only heads of families then residing within the present limits of Adair County, and he is positive that each of those men had to go to Huntsville, sixty miles distant, to mill, and so continued until the introduction of the hand mill in the fall of 1836 or 1837.

Edward Stewart settled on what was the Nason farm in

1882, on Steer Creek. In 1837 he purchased 160 acres in Floyd County, from Nancy Floyd, paying her two and a half pounds of coffee. When he came in 1831 he brought 200 hogs, which grew fat on the mast, and realized large profits. Stewart and Frank Adkins were great hunters; at one time they had eight or ten barrels of honey and over 100 bee trees standing in the woods. Ned Stewart's hunting experiences were varied and numerous. One day, with his brother, George, he tracked a bear into a thicket on Steer Creek, sent in the dogs, and surrounded the hiding place. In a short time the dogs were heard; in a moment a huge panther dashed past, and in another George came rushing up, saying, "there is a den of devils in here, and they're killing every dog we've got." Rushing his horse through the bush he saw one of his dogs with a leg broken. Dismounting he bound the wound with his shirt sleeve, then proceeded to the scene of battle, saw a huge female panther bound into the thicket, leaving two cur panthers in the arena, which on seeing him fled. George soon arrived, and pulling one of the junior panthers from beneath a log, the combat was transferred from panthers and dogs to panthers and men. George swung the panther round and round until Ned came to his relief; the latter tried to enwrap the swinging brute in a quilt, but it was torn in shreds; a large tanned deer skin was next tried, and the instant this enwrapped the animal George let go his hold, and on the ground the panther struggled for liberty. Both men leaped on the animal and when he worked his paws through the hide, seized and tied them, then placed a pole on his neck, next tied his hind feet, and then turned their attention to the other cur which ran up a tree. Ned climbed up and cut down the limb on which the panther No. 4 rested. No sooner did the animal reach the ground than he sprang up the tree in pursuit of his tormentor, but George caught his tail, and held him until Ned came down when both captured the brute. During all this time the dogs kept the old female panther off, and she was driven up a tree; she was so furious they did not dare approach her. Ned fired twice and broke both her shoulders. Still she fought, and the men dared not shoot for fear of killing a dog. George threw a hatchet at her which struck her above the eyes; the hickory handle she caught and tore into splinters and even left

the tracks of her teeth on the blade. Ultimately Ned Stewart shot her through the head, and then left the field of combat followed by the male panther to within a few rods of their home This they followed next day and killed. They sold the cubs in Randolph County to a showman for $50.

Owensby was the first to settle on the prairie. Hiram Reed was the first white settler in Liberty Township. When it is considered that it required five or six yoke of oxen to break this prairie it is no wonder that men selected the friable soil of the valleys, however unwise such a selection might prove. Owensby could only work on his prairie farm early in the morning or late in the afternoon, for, during sunshine, myriads of green-headed flies would drive his cattle or horses wild; even the deer were driven into the woods by this horde of flies.

In the matter of mills, the pioneers of 1836–67 brought with them handmills, and as those became worn out, they looked to the two water-mills for aid. Sometimes these mills would be rendered useless by high water, when a general round of borrowing was resorted to, but in some instances, as in the case of an early wedding, boiled hominy was the sole grain dish presented; corn partly boiled, then grated and made into bread was another means of meeting an emergency.

Robert Miller's four daughters stand as monuments of early days. Those strong-limbed, shapely damsels would hew logs, and raise a house or barn with their father's help.

Col. Jesse Jones, from Mercer County, Ky., came to Randolph County, about 1832. About 1835 he sent "Rob" and "Paulina" up to Adair, on the Chariton, west of Kirksville to run a stock ranch—horses, cattle and hogs. In the spring of 1837 the Jones and Collets came, and Jones opened a farm on Section 10, Township 62, Range 16, clearing heavy timber, etc. Col. Jones had about twenty slaves, one of which, "Uncle Isaac," is still living. He had a water-mill on the Chariton at the Macon County line, put up a horse-mill at his farm, had a ferry which ferried scores of emigrant teams to the Grand River country, and also had a small store, bringing goods from Hannibal, by way of Shelbyville, following the " bee trail" part of the way. The flies were so bad he had to travel at night in summer. He whip-sawed some lum-

ber for his buildings. He stated that there were only about six families here when he came—Bozarths, Owensbys and others. Fulcher and Easton lived on Upper Chariton.

Among the settlers who came to the county in 1842 were the following well-known heads of families: David B. Rice, Nathaniel Scoville, Simeon Carson, A. T. Hite, William Roberts, Thomas Jackson, William Tillotson, John Singleton, Richard West, the Pollards, Thomas Williams, the Lesleys (on Chariton, below the wagon ford, before 1842, for in November, 1842, the place is spoken of as Lesley's "old place"), George Buckalew (bridge on north fork of Salt River), A. S. Bryant, John R. Adkins, Anson N. Robinson, John Michael, Hugh Michael, Henry Davis, David A. Ely, John Boyle, Joseph and Horatio Delbridge (of Benton Township), Henry Adkins, A. J. Bernard, Squire Holman, James T. Kirk, William Waggoner, Mancel Garrett, John B. Earhart, Joseph Stewart, Dr. Abram Still, Levy Lanesberry, George Clevenger, and others, whose names are given in the history of the courts of 1841–42.

Andrew H. and W. P. Linder came to the county in October, 1839, settling in Township 61, Range 16. The year following A. H. Linder purchased lands on Section 32, in Township 62, on the same range. At this time William H. Parcels resided east of Linder's new home. Hiram Reed, an unenviable neighbor and very suspicious character, built his cabin near the present hamlet of Linderville in 1838. Two or three families named Harguses, resided on Section 34, Township 62, Range 16, east of the Chariton.

Survey of the Public Lands.—The United States survey of the public lands of Adair County was carried out under McRoberts & Allen. The first named completed the survey up to Township 61; the latter, assisted by B. A. Bozart, surveyed north of Township 61; McRoberts completed his part of the work in 1838, while two years later Allen reported the northern townships ready for the market.

First Entries of the Public Lands.—No sooner were the surveys completed and the lands opened for entry than a rush was made to the land office by both settlers and speculators. Among the latter was an officer of the land office, who, while, it is said,

attending to clerical duties, did not forget other duties for himself, such as entering several quarter sections of the best lands.

In presenting the list of the earliest land buyers in each township it is not the intention to consider any of them as pioneer settlers, because, in other sections of this work, the men who cleared their farms along the Chariton, or broke the prairie along Salt River, are referred to. The names, however, must be for all time associated with the beginnings of the county's progress and actual settlement.

Original Entries.—Original entries of lands in Township 61 north, Range 13 west, now known as the eastern eighteen sections of Wilson Township are as follows: Peter J. Soners, April 22, 1856; Thomas Davidson, September, 1853; Obediah Prekston, December, 1854; W. H. Casey, June, 1855; Sidney Smith, November, 1855; William Prekston, February, 1855; H. B. Hukman, November, 1855, and John Creary, August, 1854, were the original owners of Section 4. The north half of Section 5 was selected by the State under act of 1841, while James Wilson entered the southwest quarter in June, 1839, and Thomas Glasscock the southeast quarter in April, 1839. The buyers of Section 6 were David H. Culbertson, July, 1857; Theodore Papin, September, 1855; Joseph Gaston, December, 1851; Andrew Armstrong, same time; Eusebius B. Waterman, March 10, 1855; and the State selection, east half of the northeast quarter, under act of 1841. Section 7 was disposed of as follows: Theodore Papin, north half, September, 1855; Joseph L. Papin, southwest quarter and northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, September 1, 1855; D. S. Roberts, south half of the southeast quarter, April, 1855; and John Creary, northeast quarter of the southeast quarter in November, 1853. Section 8 was purchased in small tracts, the east half of the northeast quarter being entered as swamp land in April, 1859, and the west half bought by Thomas Glasscock in April, 1839. James Wilson and Benjamin Wilson bought three-quarters of the northwest quarter in 1839, and John Creary the southwest forty acres in November, 1853. The Wilsons entered most of the north half of the south part of Section 8 in 1839; Joseph Chick also bought there, while John Creary and B. P. Clurd purchased in 1854 and 1856. All of the section was

selected by the State in 1841, except Josiah Well's west half of the southwest quarter entered in November, 1840; Edmund Reitter's east half of the southeast quarter in April, 1839, and John and Eliza Creary's east half of the northeast quarter in 1853–54. Section 16 was reserved as school land. Section 17 was purchased by J. D. W. Thompson, southeast quarter in September, 1849; Adam Arn and Manuel Posten, in 1855–56, northeast quarter; Samuel, William and Thomas Davidson and Eusebius B. Waterman purchased the west half in 1854–56. The purchasers of Section 18, between 1854 and 1856, were William and John C. Davidson, Joseph Papin, William W. Holmes and Frederick Lowery. In 1853, 1855 and 1856 the west half of Section 19 was entered by James H., James T., Stephen and William Wilson, Sylvanus Burkhart and John B. Shelton; the north half of the east half by Thomas Glasscock in 1839; John Davidson in 1839; William Wilson in 1855; the south half in 1856 by Benjamin P. Curd, Sylvanus Burkhart, J. B. Shelton and W. S. Wilson. In Section 20 the west half of the southwest quarter was sold to David C. Sloan, November 1, 1838, and the east half to Louis Vanlandingham. Ellis Wilson, John and Sam Davidson purchased each forty acres in the northwest quarter, while Peter Kelly purchased forty acres there in 1838. The east half of the east half of Section 20 was purchased by Ellis Wilson and Joseph Chick in 1839, and the west half of east half by Wilson and Chick in 1839, and S. B. Davidson and Kindred S. Fets in 1855–56. Section 21 was sold between 1839 and 1855. K. S. Fets and William Montgomery bought in 1839; John Q. Pemberton, the northwest quarter in 1853; and P. B. Curd and K. S. Fets, in 1854–55. The southwest quarter of Section 28 was sold to Alfred Gupton, January 11, 1839, and the west half of the northwest quarter in February, that year, to Stephen R. Gupton; John Serat, J. Q. Pemberton, B. P. Curd, and K. S. Fets bought the balance, except the State selection or the east half of the southeast quarter. The north half of Section 29 was purchased in November, 1838, by Simon W. Souther, a part of southeast quarter in 1839 by Alex Simmonds, and the remainder of the section in 1853–56 by Joel C. Wilson, Reuben Jackson and William Tompkins. Section 30 was sold in 1854–56 in small tracts to

Jacob Gilstrap, Samuel Vance, Nancy Wilson, J. H. Wilson, B. P. Curd, in the east half; Washburn Wade, Stephen Wilson, J. J. Maxey, J. Q. Matthews, in the west half. The entries of Section 31 were James I. Sparks, in May, 1839, west half southeast and all southwest quarter; James C. Miles, south half of the northwest quarter in 1854–56; John Send north half northwest quarter in 1855; Samuel Vance, Henry C. Mathews, Aug. D. and M. J. B. Delassus and Fountain Dougherty. Section 32 was purchased in 1855 by Josephine Papin, with the exception of forty acres by Francis R. Spencer. In Section 33 Stephen Gupton purchased the northeast quarter in 1839; William Pepper, the east half of the northwest quarter; J. Q. Pemberton, the west half of the northwest quarter; George J. Bitler, 120 acres, southwest quarter, David Ringer, forty acres, while Isaac H. Jones' eighty acres, Peter J. Saver's forty and Isaac D. Hatmaker's forty made up the southeast quarter.

Thomas M. Easley entered the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 1; Elijah D. Gale, the northwest quarter of Section 15, in 1850; Hugh Wilson, 120 acres of the northwest quarter of Section 24, in 1839, also forty acres in the southwest quarter, the same year; Elijah Wade, the southwest quarter of Section 25, in 1839; William N. Morris, 80 acres in the southeast quarter of Section 31, in 1850–52; Henry C. Bernard, the north half of the southeast quarter of Section 30, in December, 1839. Outside of those early entries the balance of the township was sold between 1852 and 1856.

In Township 61 north, Range 15, or east part of Pettis, the following entries were made: Andrew J. Jones entered the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 5; Andrew Hatfield, the east half, and Michael G. Clem, the west half of the southeast quarter, in October and November, 1839. James Nicholas purchased Section 4 from 1839 to 1854. Noah Stukey entered the east half of Section 7, in 1839. Thomas J. Meeks, Levi Nicholas and Benjamin Murphy, entered lands south in 1839, 1840 and 1841. Section 30 was entered in 1839, by Jeremiah Praether, John Wood, John Murphy, Thomas Howard and Thomas Murphy. Charles G. Buckley bought the east half of the southeast quarter in 1840; Section 29 was all taken up in 1839, by Joseph

Claybrook, Hugh, Michael and Jerry Praether; so with three-quarters of Section 31—Gabriel Johnson, James Cross and Isaac Cross, purchased in 1839. Sections 8, 9 and 10 were mainly purchased in 1839, by James Nicholas, William H. Horton, George Horton, A. Hatfield, Jesse Kirk, T. S. Birch, B. S. Furnish and Noah Stukey. Thomas J. Meeks had 360 acres on Section 15, in 1839. Thomas Allan, Stanton Carter and Elisha McDaniel had bought on Section 22, in 1839. Tilly Emerson bought on Section 26, with others, in 1839, and Archibald T. Hill, in Section 35. There were a few entries in 1840, 1841 to 1845, but not until 1850 did the immigrants come in large numbers. In 1856 every acre outside the school section, and a very small area of swamp land, claimed private ownership.

Township 61 north, Range 16 west, or west three sections of Pettis, and east three sections of Walnut Township, dates the beginning of its land sales from 1840. In January of that year Larkin Richardson purchased the northeast quarter of Section 5. In June, 1843, Robert Baldwin bought the southeast quarter. A. H. Linder bought the north half of northeast quarter in September, 1840, and Benjamin Millay the south half of that quarter in 1845. William P. Linder and Marion Samuels bought round the Section 4 swamp in 1840. The Linders, Nicholases and Richardsons bought other tracts that year in the northern sections. Joseph Knight and Ichabod Moberly bought in the north half of Section 21; Harden Hargis, in Section 34; Jesse Jones, southwest quarter of Section 33, and Champterry Carter, in Section 30, during the year 1840. A few other sales were made prior to 1850, but after that date the township was bought up rapidly.

Township 61 north, Range 17 west, or the western thirty-six sections of Walnut Township, may be said to have been purchased within the last thirty-one years, or in 1856–57. The greater part was sold in 1857. Thomas Rhoads made the first entry, October 16, 1853, on the south half of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 1.

Township 62 north, Range 13 west, or the eastern part of Salt River Township, dates the beginning of the sale of the lands back to 1839, although the north half was disposed of mainly in 1855–

56, John F. Thrasher being the exception, he buying the northwest quarter of Section 17 in April, 1839. James Wilson and Nicholas Conkle on Section 20, Peter Conkle and John F. Thrasher on Section 29, David Thomas on Section 30, Margaret R. Houston and Peter Conkle on Section 31, were the buyers in 1839.

Township 62 north, Range 14 west, or the western thirty-six sections of Salt River Township, was bought up in the fifties, except Jane and Abraham Earhart's eighty acres in Section 26, purchased in 1845–46.

Township 62 north, Range 15 west, or the western thirty-six sections of Benton, may be said to have been sold within the decade 1846–1856. The site of Kirksville was entered December 25, 1846, by Jonathan Floyd, in trust for the county.

Township 62 north, Range 16 west, or western part of Benton and eastern part of Liberty, was sold during the thirteen years, 1846–1859.

Township 62 north, Range 17 west, or the western section of Liberty, like the township adjoining on the east, presents the names of very few early land buyers. During the period 1850–59, however, every acre of this beautiful land passed from the United States to private owners.

Township 63 north, Range 13 west, or the southeastern part of Clay Township, may be said to have passed into the hands of private owners since 1849, when John A. Hutton purchased 160 acres on Section 6. The swamp lands were entered in 1841. In 1864 Peter J. Soures managed to secure the only quarter section remaining in this township.

Township 63 north, Range 14 west, or the western part of Clay Township, dates its first land sale to April 17, 1846, when Jesse Kirk entered the southeast quarter of Section 31. In 1850 land sales began in earnest here, and within seven years the title of the United States passed into private hands.

Township 63 north, Range 15 west, or the northern sections of Benton Township, dates its first land sale back to March, 1842. On December 22, 1847, Colden W. Hardin, and September 28, William H. Horton, entered lands in Section 20. The first purchase was in March, 1842, when Richard Wright entered forty acres on Section 34.

Township 63 north, Range 16 west, or the south part of Nineveh, drew the attention of land buyers in 1847, when Erastus Rice bought forty acres in the southeast quarter of Section 19. John Booth entered the northeast quarter of Section 5, December, 1846, but his was the solitary claim there for at least four years. In 1850 the big sales commenced, and United States lands continued open here until 1871.

In Township 63 north, Range 17 west, or the south part of Morrow Township, land was sold to Richard Yalewood in December, 1849. Thomas Meadows purchased the southwest quarter of Section 17 in December, 1845. Outside those sales the great body of land remained for the buyers of 1855–56.

Township 64 north, Range 13 west, eastern part of the northern part of Clay, was all sold in 1853–56. The swamp lands in the southwest corner were entered by the State in 1841.

Township 64 north, Range 14 west, or the northern part of Clay Township, passed out of the possession of the United States to private owners between 1852 and 1856, Squire Hendren buying on Section 31 in 1852.

Township 64 north, Range 15 west, or the northern part of Polk Township, dates the sale of lands from 1851, when H. W. Broughton, W. M. Davis and others, bought tracts on Section 27. Oliver Towles entered in Section 26 in January, 1850, so did Israel Lebrer; Edward Robinson in 1850; Alexander Latham in 1851.

Township 64 north, Range 16 west, or the northern sections of Nineveh. The swamp was entered by the State in 1850. In 1851 Jesse Melinex settled in Section 22, and in 1847 Preston Melinex in Section 21. In 1855–56 the land was bought up.

Township 64 north, Range 17 west, or the northern sections of Morrow, was bought up in 1856–57. In 1852 Robert Burns purchased in Section 22, just two years after the State entered its swamp lands.

Marriages in 1841.—No one outside the pioneer circle can ever realize with what natural beauty of coloring the sublime and ridiculous were blended in each marriage scene of early years. There are few, indeed, who remember those ceremonies and actors of 1841, and to this circle the following list must be a pleasant reminder :

January 17—James Sallee and Margaret Gilbert by Samuel G. Briggs, minister of the gospel. March 7—John Stager and Susan Piles. March 18—William Willis and Polly Ricenon, by Jeremiah Grogan, justice of the peace. March 28—Zachariah Reed and Mary Ann Dilman, by Jeremiah Grogan, justice of the peace. April 11—William McGrew and Harriet Palmertree, by Othmiel Bacus, justice of the peace. April 25—Nelson Yates and Amanda Laughlin, by Samuel C. Bryan, minister of the gospel. In May—Jacob C. March and Harriet Kelly, by William V. Ripley, justice of the peace. June 19—Adam Doan and Dosia Sloan, by A. T. Hill, minister of the gospel. June 23—Daniel Corneilson and Rebecca Bean, by William J. Cook, justice of the peace. June 28—Salsberry Miller and Sarah F——, by William Hendren, justice of the peace. July 1—John Morgan and Denisa West, by William J. Cook, justice of the peace. July 3—Andrew Mote and Susannah Crain, by A. Still, minister of the gospel. July 15—Erastus Rice and Amanda Mason, by Thomas S. Wright, justice of the peace. August 12—Lewis Carpenter and Julia Ann Bruce, by Thomas Partin, justice of the peace. September 2—David A. Ely and Ann Jones, by John S. Morrow, justice of the peace. September 3—Stephen T. Spalding and Susan Wilson, by H. Ostangenberg, Catholic priest. September 8—William M. Sloan and M. Schobe, by A. T. Hill, minister of the gospel. October 3—Littleton H. Conklin and Julia Ely, by Thomas S. Wright, justice of the peace. October 13—Benjamin Musgrove and Katharine Humphreys, by William J. Cook, justice of the peace. December 2—Hansford Wilscher and Amanda Jane Sneed, by A. S. Bryan. December 18—John Wilson and Hannah Corneilson, by Spencer Grogan, justice of the peace.

The marriage of Missouri Evans with Levan Dean took place at John Dean's house prior to 1841, or about the time Barnhart promised to marry Mary Speers in Ohio. It appears that in 1840 one Archibald Barnhart promised to marry one Mary Speers. Her parents prevented his letters reaching her, and, believing she was forgotten, she married Samuel G. Daines, who died in Adair County in 1877. The promise to marry was given near Athens, Ohio, in 1840, and fulfilled near Kirksville, Mo., December 22, 1881, when Squire I. D. Lay united the old, old lovers.

Early Hunters.—Hunters from all parts were attracted to this part of Missouri prior to its county organization. They were selfish in the extreme, and equally as "cheeky," for when more than matched with Indians they would order the latter to move far away from the range the intruders had selected. Once a band of hunters, mostly settlers, chose the range at the confluence of the Big and Little Mussel Creeks for a range, but on going there found that some Indians, under Black Hawk, were in possession, but just then absent on the hunt. The white fiends ordered the squaws to pack up and leave. This they were about doing, when a shot was heard afar off. One young squaw flung down her burden, dashed into the forest and shrieked. Her cry was followed by a war-whoop, and instantly Black Hawk *lui meme* stood before the trembling white cowards. One of the latter ventured to explain, when the chief dashed his open hand against the speaker's breast, told him to leave, and scanned the intruders with contempt, while they walked away, abashed and conquered.

The early famous hunters were Nathaniel Floyd, John Cain, Francis Adkins, Edward E. Stewart, James Adkins, Joseph Stewart, James Myers, James Clifton, Thomas Clifton, David Floyd, William Brasfield, Dennis Brasfield, John Lesley, Thomas Turner and John Burton. Of this number Francis Adkins removed to Oregon, Edward E. Stewart lives six miles north of Kirksville and Thomas Clifton lives five miles north of Kirksville. The others have all gone to the "happy hunting grounds."

One of the most noted incidents of all the early hunters may be mentioned that of Frank Adkins, whose hunting grounds were in the north part of the county, on Salt River. His great specialty was hunting deer of which he probably killed a greater number than any other man in Adair County. John Cain hunted mainly along the Chariton. He was a fine shot, and killed great numbers of all kinds of game. Nathaniel Floyd hunted in the north part, on Salt River and Black Bird, where he killed numerous deer, bear and other wild game.

Edward and Joseph Stewart who were old companions of the Adkins Bros. were great hunters. It is thought that Edward Stewart was the most daring and intrepid hunter who ever lived

in the county. He had many a hand to hand fight with bear, panther and other dangerous animals. He devoted almost his whole time to hunting in the first days of civilization in Adair County.

The Indians frequently came down the Chariton on hunting expeditions. The last big hunt was in the fall of 1837. About 200 came down the Chariton, and camped at Collett's Spring for some weeks, hunting through the county; they were Sacs, Foxes and Iowas. They had dances at the springs, and settlers went to see their games. This was the last great Indian hunt in this part of Missouri.

Names and Events 1828–43.—The first settlement in the county was that known as "The Cabins" in 1828. The location was west of "Long Point," where Kirksville now stands, on the Grand Chariton, and the inhabitants were James Myers, Nathan Richardson, Isaac Gross, Stephen Gross, Reuben Myrtle and Jacob Gupp.

The first Indian troubles in the county took place in July, 1829, caused by James Myers, and resulting in the death of several men who came to the aid of himself and fellow pioneers here.

In 1828–29 and 1830–31 the principal markets of this district were at Hannibal and Quincy, the former simply a boat-landing and a few log cabins occupied by Zach. Draper's store and James Brazier's tavern. Sam Stone also operated the ferry. The first trading post in Adair, preceding even Sloan's, was kept by Col. Jesse Jones; it stood on what has in recent years been known as the Joel Stinson farm. His daughter Martha, who married Conner, was clerk in this store. Col. Jones, who opened the first store in the county, also introduced the first tramp horse-power mill here. John Cain raised the first crop of wheat within Adair County.

The first death was that of Lovern Evans. His coffin was made of puncheons, hewed from the tree with an ax.

The first marriage was that of Missouri Evans to Levan Dean, celebrated at John Cain's house.

The first birth in the county was that of James M. Bozarth, born December 14, 1831. George Cain and Julia Floyd soon joined this youthful pioneer.

Bear Creek Church, built by the Missionary Baptists, was the first house of worship. The Linn Grove Meeting House followed in November, 1842.

The first tragedy, other than the Indian battle, was the shooting of Philip Upton, by George Cain. The latter left the county in haste.

The first ferry license was issued November 12, 1844, to Jesse S. Jones, for ferry on the Kirksville and Trenton trail over the Chariton. The rates agreed upon were 50 cents for a four-horse wagon, 37½ cents for a two-horse wagon, 25 cents for a one-horse wagon, 12½ cents for horse and man, and 6¼ cents for a person on foot.

Jesse Kirk kept the first tavern at Kirksville. He was also the first postmaster there, and served as first treasurer of Adair County.

In 1838 the first crop of timothy grass was sown by William Collett, and people from far and near would come to see it grow.

Mr. Hulsey was the first visiting preacher; he came here with Joseph Ringo, while *en route* to his destination. Shortly after Revs. Dr. Abram Still and James Radliff settled within the county, and to this latter preacher Ned and George Stewart presented the hides of the two panthers which they killed, and out of which the Reverend Doctor made a coat.

Bright G. Barrow was the first resident lawyer of Adair County, if the name of Brower, the school teacher, is omitted.

Otho H. Beeman erected the first brick house at Kirksville.

Judge Beeman made the first iron mold-board plow in Adair County.

W. H. Parcels built the first plank fence in Adair County. He owned the first cook stove ever brought to the county.

The first piano brought hither was the property of W. H. Parcels.

The first courthouse was built by John B. Earhart, of brick. John D. Callison was the carpenter, David James furnished chairs, benches and window shutters; George Horton made the furniture for the circuit and county clerks' offices, and Caleb Barrett was superintendent or commissioner. This building was completed, and the first county court held therein July 3, 1843. The cost was about $1,000.

Brower, a pioneer lawyer, represented the legal element of the county in 1838–39, and he is even credited with the honor of being the first school teacher here. The latter credit is erroneous, because Patterson had a school within the county ten years before the first school district was established.

The first school district was organized May 8, 1843, embracing all of Township 61 north, Range 13 west. The second district—Township 65 north, Range 13 west—was organized in October, following.

The first poor person appeared in the county in May, 1843, in the person of Daniel Armstrong.

The first bridge was authorized to be built over Shoal Creek in 1843. The subscription was $181, while the county granted $19. Even this small appropriation was opposed by Judge Gilstrap.

A tanyard was established at Collett's Spring in the spring of 1840, and used till 1855; operated at first by Washington and Lewis Connor; tanned a number of deer, bear and cattle skins.

The first grist and saw mill was built by Judge Ely, on the Chariton, at Nineveh.

The first steam mill was built by the Pennsylvania colony as related in the sketch of Nineveh.

In other pages, the beginnings of circuit and county courts, of villages and hamlets, and of each industry and institution within the county are noticed.

In 1840, and as late as 1841, Long Point was the name given the location of the present city.

Snell, one of the chain carriers in the survey of Kirksville, killed deer on its site about that time, and later still he saw Indians hunting and trapping on the Chariton. His wife settled near this location in 1840, where she died in April, 1879.

In early days money was very scarce. In point, it is related, that King Collett received a letter on which 12½ cents were due. Collett was then an employe of Washington Connor, but neither of them could gather up this sum and so had to skirmish around to borrow it.

Beginning and end of Slavery in Adair.—When the county was established in 1841 there were no less than sixty slaves. From

that day in 1835, when John Cain introduced Dick, and in 1837, when Jesse Jones introduced his four slaves to his pioneer neighbors, up to the close of 1860, the colored bondsman and woman were part and parcel of the social fabric. They visited the homes of one another, sang and danced with true African hilarity and sometimes prayed with equal energy. They were not the slaves for whom the Federalists fought. Beyond the fact that they were owned body and soul by white masters, there was little or nothing in their condition to win for them sympathy, because they were well treated as a general rule, well clothed and fed, and required in turn to accomplish a reasonable day's work. For work done beyond the task allotted them, they were paid; their holidays were many, and on such occasions many of them turned such days into money at one industry or the other. In the case of married slaves, the owner would not part them except driven to such a course by stern necessity; and in the few instances where deeds, ill-becoming even the civilization of twenty-five years ago, were perpetrated, the power of public opinion made the perpetrator the slave. During the twenty-five years slavery existed here, not a few purchased immunity from service, a few instances of excursions on the underground railroad are only known, and only a few cases of anything approaching extreme cruelty.

However difficult it may be for the actors in the celebration of the second centennial of American independence to realize that men were owned here, and treated and sold as horses or mules as late as 1861, it will be still a harder task for the colored men and women, who celebrate the first centennial of negro emancipation, to believe the following statement:

KIRKSVILLE, ADAIR COUNTY, MO., Dec. 28, 1858.

Messrs. Editors of the State Journal (Wis):—A shocking affair occurred in this place yesterday, which may be interesting to some of your readers; the particulars of which are as follows: A Dr. Patton, residing some two miles north of this town, brought a negro man to this place in order to sell him; but finding no buyers, resolved to take him south in spite of the entreaties of himself and family to be left with his family. A chain was made fast to one foot and hand preparatory to taking him, when he seized an ax, laid his hand upon a block and severed three of his fingers. I saw the poor wretch a few minutes after, and a more heart-rending scene I never saw. Three of his fingers were cut close to his hand, and the little finger was cut close to the bone. He said he would rather die than leave his wife and children. He knew that the cutting

off of his hand would render him unfit for market, and therefore he would be allowed to remain with his family.

SAMUEL WOOD.

There are many witnesses of this scene still at Kirksville; but the man who wrote this letter died in the Union service, and lies buried at Lone Jack. The slave was named Lee; he was subsequently sold to Chin, a merchant of Kirksville, who took him to Kentucky. Robert Adams, who was taken here by Jesse Jones, died in 1887, and Isaac Jones, who also came with him, is the last of the pioneer slaves now residing in this county.

ORGANIC AND POLITICAL HISTORY.

The grant to Crozat by Louis XIV embraced Missouri, and as a part of Louisiana it was governed from 1712 to 1717 under the laws of Paris. From 1717 to 1762 similar laws were observed. In the latter year France agreed to cede to Spain all the country west of the Mississippi, and in 1764 this cession was accepted. In 1769 Count O'Reilly arrived at New Orleans —formally took possession of the country, which continued a Spanish possession until 1800 when it was retroceded to France. In 1803 Napoleon ceded the whole of Louisiana to the United States, and on December 20, 1803, it was formally transferred to our Government. Under the act of 1804 the territory was divided into the territory of New Orleans and the district of Louisiana, the latter attached to Indiana for judicial purposes. In 1805 the territory of Louisiana was established. In 1816 Howard County was established out of the western parts of St. Louis and St. Charles Counties. The new county included all the country on each side of the Missouri from the mouth of the Osage to the mouth of the Kansas River. In December, 1818, Jefferson, Franklin, Wayne, Lincoln, Pike, Madison, Montgomery and Cooper Counties were established. In 1820 Missouri was admitted a State, and during that year the counties of Lillard, Ralls, Cole, Chariton Saline, Gasconade and Callaway were set off and organized.

Adair in Macon County, 1837–41.—In Vol. A, County Court Records of Macon County, there are many references to the early organic history of what is now Adair and Schuyler Counties.

Liberty Township was established in May, 1837, beginning at ranges dividing Ranges 14 and 15, at the middle, to Township 56, running west to county line; thence to Township 58, east to the line dividing Ranges 14 and 15. Elections were held at Green's house, with William Sears, Jesse Gilstrap and Canaday Owensby, judges.

Independence Township comprises the country north of Township 58, to the north county line. Abram Dalle, Charles Hatfield and Figher Rice were judges of election.

A line running east and west from the mouth of Rye Creek formed the northern boundary of Pettis Township, in 1837. Elections were held at Hartin Parton's house, with Robert Miller, Hartin Parton and Isaac Hargis, judges.

Gocean (Goshen) Township, established May 12, 1837, included the country north of Pettis, ten miles north of the present State boundary. Samuel Eason, John Lesley and James Cochrane were judges. The election was held at Eason's house.

John S. Morrow, James C. Cochrane and Joseph Owensby were the county judges of Macon.

In July, 1837, the name of Elisha Chambers appears as judge of election in Pettis Township.

In August, 1838, Robert Miller was justice of the peace for Pettis Township; W. T. Brasfield constable of Gocean (Goshen) Township, and Elvan Allen was one of the county judges.

Cochrane Township was set off in February, 1840, from the mouth of Wild Cat Creek, west with that creek, and thence north to the State line. William Gorney, James Cochrane and Jesse Truitt were judges of election.

In May, 1840, William Hibbard, Canaday Owensby and Joseph Ringo were appointed judges of first election for Benton Township. In December, 1840, the names of John Murphy, K. S. Filts and E. Sloan appear as justices.

In 1840 Nathan Floyd, Thomas Clifton and Silas Richardson was judges of election for Gocean Township.

In September, 1840, the country west of the Chariton between Hog and Billy's Creeks was attached to Pettis Township and the main branch of Billy's Creek, from the mouth of said creek to the county line, was declared to be the line between Pettis and Miller

Townships. William Hurley, John S. Morrow and David Young were appointed judges of election for Morrow.

Organization of Adair.—Sixty-five years ago the territory now known as Adair County was unknown to the white settlers of Missouri, and unexplored save by the Indian and trapper. The United States' charts of the territory did not show a stream existing, and for some years the traveler up or down the Mississippi would look westward and consider it an immense marsh, while the traveler on the Missouri River would look eastward and form a similar opinion. The Indians and trappers did not once venture to refute such erroneous ideas.

The counties of Ralls, Chariton and Ray, then comprised all Northern Missouri. That portion of the present Adair County in Range 13 was included in Ralls, the other ranges, 14, 15, 16 and 17, in Chariton. County after county was organized; Howard County being the principal rendezvous of emigrants, and the one from which hailed the pioneers of Adair. Macon County was ultimately organized, and of it Adair formed a part until 1841.

The act setting off from Macon County the townships in Ranges 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 west, extending to the Iowa boundary from the south line of Township 61 north, took effect January 20, 1841. Jefferson Collins, L. B. Mitchell, and Thomas Farrell were appointed county seat commissioners, and they selected the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 62 north, Range 15 west, as the most central position for the seat of justice. Their instructions were to locate within two and one-half miles of the geographical center if not in the center; and here Jonathan Floyd entered lands for the county in 1846.

The original townships of Adair County were Benton, Richland, Wilson, Goshen (Goshean), Wells and Fabbe (Fabius). Morrow was named in honor of her first constable, Jesse Morrow. Lewis (Conner) Connor, was justice of the peace for Benton Township in 1843. Cochrane Township is first mentioned in Adair County records in 1843. In 1842 John T. Wright, George Tharp, Joseph Stewart and William Roberts were in Goshen Township; Seaman Atteberry was then a resident of Fabbe (Fabius) Township. Pettice (Pettis) Township was in existence in February, 1844. Thomas S. Wright, the first jus-

tice of the peace for Morrow Township, resigned in November, 1843, and John Booth was appointed to fill the vacancy. John Summers was in this township in November, 1843. The remaining townships were set off and organized under authority of the county court.

First Courthouse.—The first courthouse was built in 1842–43, and the first meeting of the county court held therein July 3, that year. John B. Earhart bought the contract for brick work; John D. Callison for carpenter work; David James for chairs, benches and window shutters (blinds), and George Horton for office furniture in the clerk's office. This was a squatty one story building. The total cost was $1,000, at least one-fifth of what a similar house would cost to-day. The second courthouse, completed in 1855, was a pretentious building even for 1865, and with its historic associations and well kept records deserved a fate very different from that which gave it up to destruction. It was burned April 12, 1865. The records of the county clerk's office were given up to the fire with the exception of one assessment book, that of 1859, and a few documents of little use to any one. The circuit clerk's more important record books and documents were saved, and this was due particularly to J. L. Porter, who leaped into the office to the rescue and led the rescuing party. The old courthouses are described in the history of Kirksville, and some of their political, religious and military connections noticed in the pages devoted to these subjects.

Transactions of the County Court.—The first county justices were Joseph Ringo, Samuel Easton and John Morrow. The first court was held in a large school-house, about two miles south of Kirksville, and near the residence of Mr. Myers. The "court" and "bar" stopped with him. There was great trouble in getting juries. W. C. Warrener, the first county treasurer, resigned in February, 1842. Jesse Kirk was county treasurer in 1844.

The second county court was held at Jesse Kirk's October 3, 1842, Jeremiah Brower and Isaac Gilstrap presiding, with David James, clerk, and Isaac N. Ebey, sheriff; it took up the question of county roads, but nothing definite was accomplished until November, when Joseph Wilson took his place on the board. The first proceedings were in regard to roads. The first road

(November 7, 1842) commenced at David Rice's, then northwest to Nathaniel Scoville's, to intersect the road from Tippecanoe to Hargrave's mill. The second road was to commence at Simeon Carson's; thence to Linn Grove meeting house; then to A. T. Hite's; thence to intersect the county road at or near Mr. Roberts', leading from Kirksville to Tippecanoe. The third road was to commence at the wagon ford "below Lesley's old place;" thence up the Goshen ridge, the nearest and best route, so as to intersect the Mormon trail at the most convenient place. From 1842 to the present time much of the attention of the county judges has been given to petitions for opening and vacating roads, a record of which would fill a whole volume. It is now almost half a century since the board authorized the opening of the first road in Adair, but in all that time there has not been one mile of macadamized roadway put down; so that in this respect the county has not kept pace with her general progress. July 3, 1843, the county judges took possession of the temporary court-house, erected where P. M. Smith's hardware store now stands. On November 13 the court appointed Elvan Allen justice of Morrow Township, *vice* Thomas S. Wright, resigned, and John Boothe, also of Morrow Township, *vice* John Summers. On November 14 authority was given to rent the courthouse for school or other public purposes, always subject to public requirement.

School Township No. 2, or Congressional Township 65, Range 13, was established with Alex. Gouldsberry commissioner, and J. E. Holt and T. Hope, inspectors. On December 11 the court ordered the sale of Section 16, Township 63, Range 15, for school purposes, in School District No. 3 of that township, and also of Section 16, Township 61. Henry S. Miller was appointed districting justice of Wells Township, *vice* William V. Rippey, resigned, and Henry Shibley, of Morrow, *vice* John Boothe. At this session Isaac N. Ebey was absolved from the disagreeable and dangerous task of collecting taxes in the territory claimed by Iowa.

In February, 1844, John D. Callison gave bonds as county treasurer. Thomas Holman was appointed justice of Richland Township, and Joel H. Archer, of Benton, *vice* Arch. S. Bryant.

John Musgrove was appointed commissioner and William Price and Joshua Wilson inspectors of schools in District No. 1, Township 61, Range 13.

In June, 1844, Thomas Allen, —— Mikel and W. P. Jackson were appointed judges of election in Pettis Township; James Persing, John Serat and Ellis Wilson, of Wilson Township; Nathaniel Floyd, Lewis Conner and Nelson Grogan, of Benton Township; John Sumpter, John Mikel and Oliver Towles, of Goshen Township; S. Mellon, W. V. Rippey and Isaac Newland, of Wells Township; M. Weatherford, James Myers and S. G. Custer, of Fabbe (Fabius) Township; John Parton, William Sawyer and James Wells, of Parton Township; Richard Humphreys, John W. Rice and Walter Crocket, of Cochrane Township; James M. Brasfield, William I. Cook and David Griggsby, of Richland Township; Henry Shibley, Elvan Allen and John Scobee, of Morrow Township; William Ringo, Andrew Bozarth and John Loe of Liberty Township.

During this year primitive bridges were constructed—four over Floyd's Creek and three over Salt River. In August Nathaniel Dick was commissioned justice of the county court. Taverns were assessed $10 State, and $20 county tax. In August, 1844, Samuel Nesbitt and Owen Wilson were appointed justices of the peace for Wilson; Nelson Grogan, for Benton; John Warner and Alex Hamilton, for Goshen; D. Farris for Wells; H. Beauford and J. Willis, for Fabius; J. McCullom and George Sandford, for Richland. W. P. Linder was districting justice of Benton. Jonathan Floyd was elected county justice. In November, 1844, Section 16, Township 63, Range 15, was established a school district.

In November, 1844, the sale of Section 16, Township 65, Range 15, was reported; Joseph, William and L. Shull, Hans. Wilcher, Jonathan Floyd and Mr. Garrett buying 520 acres.

Noah Stukey, in February, and Samuel Withrow, in May, were sworn in as county justices.

In June, 1845, John T. Smith succeeded Callison as treasurer. During this session of the county board the boundaries of the townships of Pettis, Wilson, Benton, Liberty and Morrow were defined, and judges of election appointed.

In 1848 Township 61, Range 13; Township 61, Range 15; Township 62, Range 15; Township 62, Range 16; Township 63, Range 17, and Township 65, Range 16, were organized as school districts.

In 1850 the name of John S. Morrow appears as county justice, with Noah Stukey and Jonathan Floyd. In November, of that year, Franklin Freeman, Ellis Wilson and Colden W. Hardin were elected county justices. In 1851–52 the name of W. E. Greene appears. Benjamin Murphy, then county treasurer, was succeeded by E. Mullanix.

In November, 1852, George Miller took Ellis Wilson's place on the board. In August, 1854, David A. Ely took Miller's place, and in October of that year Henry Shibley, Nelson Grogan and John W. Galyen formed the board of county judges. B. G. Barrow was probate judge. John T. Porter was appointed county attorney in 1855. Jesse C. Thatcher was treasurer in 1856. Franklin Freeman succeeded Henry Shibley as county judge that year.

During the year 1856 a number of roads were established. In November the court appointed W. P. Linder, Henry Shibley, I. M. Wingate, Daniel C. McIntire, William G. Brashears, James Nicholas and A. H. Linder agents of the county, to circulate a petition requesting the citizens to instruct the county court whether they would take $50,000 additional stock in the North Missouri Railroad, to be extended north of the Hannibal & St. Joseph road provided the North Missouri Company would locate their line through Kirksville. In 1854 the county subscribed $50,000 toward building the road, W. P. Linder being agent of the county.

In October, 1856, the question of County Clerk Morelock's indictment by the grand jury was brought before the board. His suspension was ordered, and Bright G. Barrow was appointed clerk.

David A. Ely was president of the board in 1864. In 1864–65 Noah Stukey, Canaday Owensby and Samuel P. Shibley formed the county board. In February, 1865, Otho H. Beeman was sworn as county justice, *vice* Noah Stukey. Samuel W. Williams was treasurer, and Jonathan Shaver, assessor. The justices

of the peace, who entered certificates of qualification after the destruction of the courthouse, were M. H. Lewis, Clay, 1864; David Wells, Polk, 1864; Alfred Rice, Polk, 1862; Jonas Shott, Morrow, 1862; Jacob Carner, Clay, 1864; Tobias Feller, Nineveh, 1864; Joseph M. Smith, Walnut, 1862; J. G. Eitel, Pettis, 1866. In September, 1866, the county was divided into three districts, for the purpose of electing county court justices. Nineveh, Liberty, Walnut, and Morrow formed the first; Polk, Benton and Pettis, the second, and Clay, Salt River and Wilson, the third. In 1866–67 John Shibley, William Rogers and A. M. Gregg formed the board. April 22, 1867, D. S. Hooper presented his commission as judge of the county court, issued under the act of March 13, 1867. The office of justice of the county court was abolished. G. W. Parks was then treasurer. Guy Chandler was elected public administrator in 1868, and W. J. Ashlock, assessor. On December 25 of that year Jacob Sands qualified as judge. In May, 1870, the names of Jacob Sands, A. M. Gregg and A. H. Linder appear as county court justices. In March Jacob Sands was appointed to take charge of railroad funds and take up bonds. J. D. Stephens was commissioner for the poor farm. John M. Oldham was superintendent of the farm from 1868 to 1871, and served a subsequent term. In March, 1871, F. M. Harrington was appointed county attorney.

Sheriff John Owensby left Kirksville, February 1, 1867, with $14,000 for the State, but did not report at Jefferson in reasonable time, so that his bondsmen—Judge Ely and W. B. Harlan —gave chase, and with the assistance of detective Jacques, of St. Louis, captured him in the Indian Territory. In April S. S. Brinkerhoff was connected with this embezzlement case, and later W. L. Griggs was charged with embezzlement from Owensby. It is conceded by people who understood the case, as presented at the time, that the sheriff was morally guiltless of crime. He was during the war, and up to the period of this unfortunate affair, a man, at once the most popular and most powerful in Adair County. With all this he was made the dupe of designing men, and became the victim of his pretended friends. Few there are who have not heard or read of such duplicity. Some have suffered intense mental and physical pain; others have lost

reputation and fortune at the hands of friends, and to the one or to the other of these classes John Owensby belonged.

In November, 1870, a peculiar case growing out of the Owensby embezzlement was decided by the State supreme court. It was an appeal from the Sixth District Court—D. S. Hooper *vs.* David A. Ely and others. It appears that after Owensby disappeared, Ely and others, his bondsmen, proposed to one of the county judges the question of searching out the absconder, as he might possibly throw some light on public documents said to be destroyed in the courthouse fire and otherwise lost. The judge addressed told Ely to go ahead with the search, and he would influence the other judges to grant the expense so incurred. Ely and his co-securities pursued Owensby, brought him back, and presented their expense account to the county, $1,632.35, for which they received a warrant. Subsequently judgment was entered against them for $5,000 on Owensby's bond, and an agreement made that it might be discharged in county warrants. The defendants understood that their warrant for expenses was recognized, but the county judge who succeeded the old county court did not so understand, and ordered this proceeding commenced. The court decided that Ely and his co-pursuers were not county officers, and in pursuing Owensby acted in their own interests; that the county court in authorizing the issue of warrant did not act for the county, but for the defaulter's bondsmen, simply to lessen their responsibility—a simple, naked assumption of power, which must be checked. Therefore the ruling of the county courts was set aside, and the circuit court ordered to make the injunction against allowing the warrant perpetual, and to direct the holder to bring such warrant into court to be canceled.

In April, 1871, Jacob Sands, Jacob R. Cook and A. M. Gregg formed the board. In January, 1873, Samuel M. Crawford took Jacob Sands' place. In November C. B. Polley, J. S. Erwin, S. P. Shibley, A. H. Linder and J. H. Rainier were justices. In 1874 Noah Stukey was sole judge; in 1876 A. Slingerland presided.

The trustees serving under the township law of 1873 and 1875 were Noah Stukey, president; Benton, A. K. Collett; Salt River, John W. Gill; Pettis, S. M. Crawford; Wilson, A. J.

Elmore; Walnut, T. G. Lemons; Nineveh, Jonas Shott; Morrow, E. M. C. Morelock; Polk, D. A. Ely; Clay, W. E. Emerson; Liberty, A. H. Linder. In 1876, P. J. Brown, of Benton; D. A. Ely, E. M. C. Morelock, J. R. Cook, Jonas Shott, G. W. Lord, of Clay; A. H. Linder, of Liberty; J. N. McCreery, of Salt River; O. B. Milliken, of Walnut; J. R. Cook, of Wilson, with A. Slingerland presiding.

In August, 1877, the county court muddle, arising out of gubernatorial appointments, reached its climax. Noah Stukey, D. A. Ely and George T. Spencer received commissions from the Governor as county judges, and went to the courtroom to take possession. Mr. Slingerland, who claimed that he was still the legal judge of Adair County, had already opened court before the new judges arrived, and refused to vacate in their favor. They asked the sheriff to declare court open, but he informed them that he had already done so at the request of Judge Slingerland. They wanted to know if he refused to recognize them as judges. He informed them that he was ready to serve any legal writs that they might have. They soon left without accomplishing anything, but returned in the afternoon and attempted to establish themselves as the court, but again failed. They began statutory proceedings before Judge Ellison for possession, and succeeded soon after in having the question settled in their favor.

In April, 1878, D. A. Ely, Noah Stukey and George T. Spencer, with D. L. Conner special sheriff, and B. F. Heing clerk, presided.

In January, 1879, M. G. Clem was presiding judge, with Philip D. Shoop and John H. Rainier, associate justices. The members of the county court since 1879 are named in the record of elections.

Political History.—In 1842 the beginnings of political organizations were made in Adair, but not until 1844 were the two great parties of old, Whig and Democrat, led out to fight the battle at the polls. The Democracy were victors until 1860, when the Douglas party almost doubled the number of Breckinridge true believers, while the latter exceeded by forty-six the number of Unionists, and the so-called Unionists by 108 the number of straight Republicans. In 1864 all this was changed, and the

Republicans, who had succeeded the Whigs in 1854–55, made their first conquest in this county. The victory then won they have repeated annually down to the present time. During the war the Radical Unionists was a name bestowed upon a large number of Republicans.

The Greenbackers, believers in what the older political parties are pleased to term a delusive dream, were known in this county early in the seventies, but not till 1876 did they become pretentious. During the centennial year and 1877 they aimed at thorough organization, but not until the winter of 1877–78 was anything approaching organization attained. In March, 1878, A. H. Linder was president, and W. Halladay, secretary of the Greenback County club, and under their direction a meeting of the presidents of local Greenback clubs was held at Kirksville that month. The following members were appointed an executive committee:

A. H. Linder, president; W. Halladay, secretary; O. H. Beeman, treasurer; Robert Moore, James Berry, Mr. Davidson, A. M. Gregg, M. G. Clem, O. B. Milliken, Thomas Simmons, A. H. Linder, E. Wimber, Dr. Weaver, Polk Morelock, Jacob Halladay, Capt. Feller, Mr. McKim, Park Holmes, O. H. Beeman, W. Halladay.

The political status of the county from 1844, when it cast its first district vote for President, to the present time, is herewith given. The vote for president last presidential election is as follows:

1844—Henry Clay, Whig, 204; James K. Polk, Democrat, 450.

1848—Zachariah Taylor, Whig, 110; Louis Cass, Democrat, 200.

1852—Winfield Scott, Whig, 113; Franklin Pierce, Democrat, 201.

1856—Millard Fillmore, American, 283; James Buchanan, Democrat, 410.

1860—Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 185; John Bell, Union, 293; J. C. Breckinridge, Democrat, 339; Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, 616.

1864—Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 797; George B. McClellan, Democrat, 162.

1868—U. S. Grant, Republican, 930; Horatio Seymour, Democrat, 288.



Yours Truly
W. T. Bairs

ADAIR COUNTY.

1872—U. S. Grant, Republican, 1,427; Horace Greeley, Liberal Republican, 961; Charles O'Connor, Democrat,——.

1876—R. B. Hayes, Republican, 1,604; Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, 1,192, Peter Cooper, Greenback, 24.

1880—J. A. Garfield, Republican, 1,657; W. S. Hancock, Democrat, 1,269; J. B. Weaver, Greenback, 329.

1884—James G. Blaine, Republican, 2,040; Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 1,448; J. B. St. John, Prohibition, 34.

In 1864, ten years after the Republican party was organized under the oaks at Jackson, Mich., Adair County gave its first Republican vote. In 1860 the Republican candidate for Governor did not receive a single vote here. In 1862 Moses P. Green for Congress on the Emancipation ticket received 659 votes over his Democratic opponent's 275 votes, and in 1864 John F. Benjamin, Republican, received 921 votes against John M. Glover's 192. The county then became Republican, and so remains.

State and County Elections;—1865—Drake Constitution,—for, 569; against, 25. 1868—Negro Suffrage—for, 796; against, 384.

Mayor I. B. Johnson, who died December 25, 1879, was a member of the convention that drafted the Drake Constitution.

The vote for Governor since 1844 is as follows:

1844—Charles H. Allen, Independent Democrat, 245; John C. Edwards, Democrat, 417.

1848—James S. Rollins, Whig, 117; Austin A. King, Democrat, 221.

1852—James Winston, Whig, 127; Sterling Price, Democrat, 310.

1856—Trusten Polk, Democrat, 454; Robert C. Ewing, American, 310; Thomas H. Benton, Independent Democrat, 34.

1857—James S. Rollins, Independent, 189; Robert M. Stewart, Democrat, 412.

1860—C. F. Jackson, Douglas Democrat, 822; Sample Orr, Bell-Everett, 504; Hancock Jackson, Breckinridge Democrat, 4; James B. Gardenhire, Republican, 0.

1868—Joseph W. McClurg, Republican, 920; John S. Phelps, Democrat, 297.

1870—Joseph W. McClurg, Republican, 808; B. Gratz Brown, Liberty Republican, 686.

1872—Silas Woodson, Democrat, 995; John B. Henderson, Republican, 1,418.

1874—Charles H. Hardin, Democrat, 788; William Gentry, People's, 1,094.

1876—Gustavus Finkelnburg, Republican, 1,620; John S. Phelps, Democrat, 1,172; —— Alexander, Greenback, 24.

1880—Thomas T. Crittenden, Democrat, 1,266; L. A. Brown, 327.

1884—John S. Marmaduke, Democrat, 1,275; Nicholas Ford, Fusion, 2,031; John A. Brooks, Prohibition, 157.

From 1848 to 1878, the following is the vote for congressman from this district:

1848—E. M. Samuel, Whig, 70; Willard P. Hall, Democrat, 265.

1850— Bowman, Whig, 87; James B. Gardenhire (Benton), 2; Willard P. Hall, anti-Benton, 291.

1852—Mordecai Oliver, Whig, 126; Austin A. King, Democrat, 59; James H. Birch, anti-Benton, 247.

1854—James J. Lindley, Whig, 295; August W. Flournoy, Democrat, 287.

1856—James S. Green, Democrat, 477; James J. Lindley, American, 339.

1858—John B. Clark, Democrat, elected without opposition.

1860—M. C. Hawkins, Bell-Everett, 466; John B. Clark, Sr., Democrat, 904.

1862—Moses P. Green, Emancipation, 659; William A. Hall, Democrat, 275.

1864—John F. Benjamin, Republican, 783; John M. Glover, Democrat, 192.

1868—John F. Benjamin, Republican, 921; John F. Williams, Democrat, 296.

1870—J. T. K. Hayward, Radical Republican, 828; James G. Blair, Liberal Republican, 642.

1872—John F. Benjamin, Republican, 1,411; John M. Glover, Democrat, 992.

1874—John M. Glover, Democrat; H. S. Lipscomb, People.

1876—John M. Glover, Democrat; J. T. K. Hayward, Republican; John M. London, Greenback.

1878—William H. Hatch, Democrat, 726; John M. London, Greenback, 797; Daniel M. Draper, Republican, 1,254,

State Senators, 1842–78.—In 1842 Maj. Bean was elected State senator, and re-elected in 1846; in 1850 Hancock Jackson was elected. In consequence of a redistricting of the State no election was held for senator in 1856, when John W. Minor was elected; in 1857, as a result of another redistricting, Thomas Richardson was elected; in 1858, William S. Fox; in 1862, Abner L. Gilstrap; in 1866, Isom B. Dodson; in 1870, R. H. Brown; in 1874, Webb M. Ruby; in 1878, — Colwell, and by a redistricting, Pouse, of Randolph.

Representatives, 1842–78.—The first representative elected from this county was Maj. Lusk. The district comprised Schuyler, Adair and Putman. In the winter of 1844–45 the territory was divided, and the present limits established. Maj. Lusk was re-elected in 1844 over Maj. A. H. Linder, who was a member of the Whig party, the first race being against Col. Wells, a Whig. In 1846 Dr. James C. Good was elected over W. P. Linder, a member of the Whig party, and re-elected in 1848, over Dr. Cochrane, an Independent Democrat. In 1850 Joseph Ringo, a Democrat, was elected over Dr. Cochrane. John T. Smith was elected in 1852 over Maj. Morelock and Albert Page, the latter a Whig.

In 1854 W. H. Parcels, a Democrat, was elected over Judge D. A. Ely, who was a Democrat also. In 1856 Parcels was re-elected over W. P. Linder, who was a Know-nothing. In 1858 Dr. William M. Gates, a Democrat, who was the first regularly nominated candidate, was elected over John T. Smith. In 1860 W. H. Parcels was elected over John T. Smith, an Independent Democrat. In 1862 Jonathan Ransom was elected on the Union ticket, over Judge Beeman, a Republican, and over Judge Galyen, who was a Democrat at the time. In 1864 Dr. Lee was elected on the Union Republican ticket without an opposing candidate. In 1866 Maj. A. H. Linder, who had been defeated in 1844 by Mr. Lusk, was now elected as a Republican over Dr. A. H. Johns, an Independent Democrat. In 1868 A. L. Gibbs was elected on the Republican ticket over Judge David Wills, an Independent Democrat. In 1870 Judge D. S. Hooper was elected on the Republican ticket, over Judge Galyen as an Independent. In 1872 Judge Hooper was re-elected over W. H. Parcels. In 1874 Capt.

James Marquis was elected on a "people's ticket" over W. H. Parcels, who again came to the front for the last time. In 1876 Samuel M. Pickler was elected on the Republican ticket, over Rev. J. W. Hale, the "coal digger," who ran on the Democratic ticket. In 1878 F. M. Harrington was elected on the Republican ticket over Rev. Reyner, a Greenbacker.

County and Circuit Clerks, 1841–78.—Joseph Ringo, Morrow and Easton were the first judges appointed by the Governor when the county was organized. The first order was the appointment of T. Rose, county assessor. David James was the first clerk. He was appointed, then elected and re-elected, serving until 1853. In 1853 Maj. Morelock was elected for both county and circuit court over James. In 1859 R. M. Ringo was elected clerk of the county court, the offices of circuit and county court having before been divided. In the same year Col. W. T. Porter was elected circuit clerk, Ringo defeating Maj. Morelock and Porter.

The Constitutional convention of 1865 passed an ordinance declaring the various county offices of the State vacant, and conferring on the Governor the power to fill vacancies. This ordinance displaced R. M. Ringo and W. T. Porter, and the Governor appointed John Richey as county clerk, and D. S. Hooper as circuit clerk. In 1866 Capt. E. O. Gates was elected circuit clerk, and John Richey elected county clerk. In 1870 Richey was re-elected as county clerk, and Capt. Abe Slingerland, circuit clerk. In 1874 B. F. Heimy was elected county clerk, and D. C. Pierce, circuit clerk. In 1878 John C. Carothers was elected county clerk, and Maj. W. J. Ashlock, circuit clerk.

Sheriffs, 1841–78.—The sheriffs who have served the county are named as follows: When the county was organized, Isaac N. Ebey was appointed, and in 1842 was re-elected. In 1844 Preston Mullanix was elected over A. Stukey, a Democrat. In 1846 Col. I. B. Dodson was elected, and re-elected in 1848. In 1850 John Adkins was chosen, and re-elected in 1852. In 1854 W. H. Sheeks was elected, and re-elected in 1856. In 1858 Andrew Beaty was elected, and re-elected in 1860. Beaty resigned in the summer of 1861, and John Owensby was appointed. Owensby was elected in 1862, and re-elected in 1864. In 1866 Edwin Darrow

was elected, and re-elected in 1868. In 1870, Capt. Andrew Knight; in 1872, Joseph D. Miller; he was re-elected in 1874. In 1876, P. M. Smith was elected, and re-elected in 1878. The candidates for the office of sheriff from 1880 to 1886, with the vote each received, are given in the general election returns.

County Assessors.—Thoret Rose was appointed the first assessor, and by election and re-election served until 1848. In 1848 Christian Krupps was elected, and re-elected in 1850. In 1852 Isaac Turner was elected, and by re-election served until 1858. In this year the law was changed into four districts, with an assessor for each. In 1859 these assessors were Capt. James A. Smith, R. M. Ringo, John McAllister and John Pickens. In 1860 the law was again changed, and Franklin Freeman was appointed assessor for the county; he was elected in 1860. In 1862 James A. Smith was elected; in 1866, Hiram W. Snyder; in 1868, W. J. Ashlock; in 1872, James Brewington; in 1878, C. J. Sloan.

Elections, 1880–86.—The general elections of 1880 resulted as follows: Secretary, Michael K. McGrath, 1,262; James C. Broadwell, 1,656; Orville D. Jones, 334. Congress, John M. London, 1,940; W. H. Hatch, 1,359. Circuit judge, Henry F. Millan, 1,698; Andrew Ellison, 1,500. State representative, Francis M. Harrington, 1,632; Peyton F. Greenwood, 1,197; George Shaw, 359. County court justice, District No. 1, Solomon F. Stahl, 1,025; Noah Motter, 593; William L. Fletcher, 88. Justice District No. 2, J. Q. Johnson, 740; Daniel McGonigle, 533; John H. Rainier, 244. Sheriff, John Shaver, 1,602; John M. Kennedy, 1,356; James K. P. Morelock, 282. Collector, R. G. Bielby, 1,638; Henry Nicholas, 1,319; D. C. Lord, 282. Treasurer, Peter J. Brown, 1,597; Henry Eckert, 1,277; W. H. Hope, 361. Assessor, J. W. Waddill, 1,665; A. J. Elmore, 1,248; J. F. Bulkley, 319. Surveyor, Thomas J. Dockery, 1,650; John M. Williams, 1,253; John S. Mercer, 316. Public administrator, Samuel A. Murphy, 1,657; James Bennett, 1,267; Nelson Cole, 323. Township organization, for 1,074; against, 740.

The record of the general election of November, 1882, is as follows: Supreme court judge, Thomas A. Sherwood, 1,245; David Wagner, 1,572; T. M. Rice, 282. Representative, District

No. 1, F. A. Leavitt, 33; William H. Hatch, 1,314; John M. Glover, 1,701. State representative, John Shibley, 1,343; Francis M. Harrington, 1,468; William F. Kirkpatrick, 293. Circuit clerk, George R. Brewington, 1,263; William J. Ashlock, 1,568; John C. Shull, 271; County clerk, David A. Ely, 1,290; Samuel S. McLaughlin, 1,667. Sheriff, Jesse Hardin, 1,146; John Shaver, 1,579; Otis Miller, 284. Collector, A. J. Elmore, 1,147; Robert G. Bielby, 1,490; William L. Fletcher, 431. Prosecuting attorney, Stanley Thompson, 1,451; Amandus D. Risdon, 1,556. Presiding judge, Asa K. Collett, 1,169; James L. Hawkins, 1,295; Michael G. Blem, 626. Judge, District No. 1, George W. Novinger, 809; Joseph S. Hickman, 733. Judge, District No. 2, Joseph M. Moore, 622; Joseph Q. Johnson, 774. Probate judge, James M. De France, 1,214; Charles L. Lewis, 1,478; Andrew M. Gregg, 350. Treasurer, Madison Y. Wilkes, 1,255; Charles H. Malone, 1,519; William N. Hope, 314. Coroner, J. C. McClelland, 1,298; John Waddill, 1,603. Assessor. James Bennett, 1,303; J. W. Waddill, 1,473; H. O. Ryan, 327. Constitutional Amendment, yes, 373; no, 1,600. Township organization, for, 1,288; *contra*, 984. Restraining swine, for, 1,065; against, 1,762.

The elections of 1884 resulted as follows: Governor, John S. Marmaduke, 1,275; Nicholas Ford, 2,031; John A. Brooks, 157. State secretary, Michael K. McGrath, 1,444; Paul J. Dackson, 2,055. Attorney general, B. G. Boone, 1,447; David Murphy, 2,056. Congress, W. H. Hatch, 1,459; A. L. Gray, 2,026. State senator, William M. Vancleve, 1,444; Morris Tuttle, 2,056. Representative, John Shibley, 1,636; Francis M, Harrington, 1,846. Sheriff, James F. Bulkley, 1,553; James H. Kinnear, 1,929. Collector, Michael G. Blem, 1,633; Myron F. Strock, 1,850. Prosecuting attorney, John C. O. Ferrall, 1,649; Amandus D. Risdon, 1,845. Judge, District No. 1, George W. Novinger, 881; James H. Novinger, 885, Judge, District No. 2, John H. Rainier, 811; George R. Huston, 887. Treasurer, John S. Erwin, 1,584; Marcus J. Ross, 1,933. Coroner, A. K. Heinzman, 1,598; John Waddill, 1,910. Assessor, John A. Kelso, 1,602; Henry C. Sohn, 1,895. Surveyor, Otis Miller, 1,522; Stephen Hall, 1,974. Public administrator, Isaac Morgan, 1,600

James Writ, 1,893, First Con. Amendment, yes, 900; no, 1,188. Second Constitutional Amendment, yes, 1,668; no, 570. Restraining swine from running at large, for 1,409; against, 1,522.

The elections of 1886 are given as follows: Congress, W. H. Hatch, 1,428; W. P. Harrison, 1,898. State Senate, W. H. Sears, 1,426; T. Moody, 1,906. Representative, G. M. McGuire, 1,570; J. W. Davis, 1,743; G. Shaw, 20. Circuit Judge, Andrew Ellison, 1,558; Edward Higbee, 1,750. Clerk circuit court, Hugh M. Tingley, 1,243; James B. Dodson, 2,080. Clerk county Court, John Bagg, 1,241; Samuel S. McLaughlin, 1,903. Sheriff, Daniel H. Crawford, 1,357; James H. Kinnear, 1,933. Collector, William E. Greene, 1,525; Myron F. Strock, 1,799. Presiding judge county court, George W. Novinger, 1,637; William P. Tender, 1,666. County court judge, First District, John L. Porter, 815; Robert N. Toler, 881. County court judge, Second District, L. Wood Lyda, 687; George R. Huston, 914. Judge probate court, William N. Hope, 1,370; Charles L. Lewis, 1,957. Prosecuting attorney, John W. Johnston, 2,058. Treasurer, Marcus J. Ross, 2,098. Coroner, John Waddill, 1,898. Assessor, John R. Floyd, 1,444; Henry C. Sohn, 1,863. Constitutional amendment concerning revenue of taxation, yes, 2,178; no, 486. Judge supreme court, Theodore Brace, 1,433; John K. Cravens, 1,893; Jonathan P. Orr, 23; O. D. Jones, 1. State superintendent of schools, W. E. Coleman, 1,425; Ethan O. Cochrane, 1,855; Andry J. Emerson, 23; J. A. Bezoni, 2. Railroad commissioner, J. B. Breathitt, 1,416; George W. Hitchings, 1,901; James T. Bruner, 23; J. M. Jackson, 2.

Justices in 1886.—The justices of the peace elected in Benton Township in 1886 were Blair W. Ross, Thomas C. Harris and John Richey.

The return of the election of justices of the peace for Clay Township, in 1886, resulted as follows: Henry Rice, 200; William Ashfield, 161; J. H. Focht, 21; Joseph Woods, Elijah Kittle and George Reynolds, three votes each; T. J. Clarkson and J. S. Waddill, five each, and Simon Rorabangh, 4.

The justices voted from Liberty Township in 1886 were William Truitt, 160; William Bozarth, 100; C. Wright, 25; Lemuel Hannahs, 114.

The vote for justices of the peace in Walnut Township in 1886 was as follows: H. Day, 116; Joseph Berry, 89.

The justices for Wilson Township, voted for in 1886, are named as follows: A. M. Gregg, 138; J. W. Chadwell, 117.

The justices of the peace voted for in Morrow Township, in 1886, with the vote recorded, are given as follows: J. A. Sallade, 32; Jacob Shilbey, 37; James H. Fort, 95; J. H. Shibley, 36; Jackson McGrew, 74; D. R. Pickens, 64; N. Watters, 6.

The candidates for justice of the peace, voted for in 1886 in Nineveh Township, are named as follows: R. L. Hamilton, 116; J. A. Motter, 115; Aaron Kinyon, 38, and John Wellman, 32.

The election of justices of the peace for Pettis Township, in 1886, resulted thus: C. Shaffer, 163; R. Richey, 175.

The vote for justice of the peace in Polk Township in 1886 was as follows: J. J. Clark, 108; George Hicks, 64; W. T. Hutchinson, 16.

The election of justices of the peace for Salt River Township in 1886 resulted as follows: A. H. Burns, 204, R. Davidson, 212; H. E. Green, 36.

COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS, STATISTICS, ETC.

Agricultural and Other Organizations.—The Adair County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, chartered March 15, 1861, had the charter amended in the act of June 22, 1867, with D. S. Hooper, A. Sherwood, P. J. Brown, William Orr, Henry Capps, R. Miller, D. A. Ely, Thomas Haxby and A. H. John, incorporators.

The first annual fair of the society was held at Kirksville October, 1866, and for some years was carried out regularly. The Grange, the anti-horse thief and other organizations, and, in later days, the old horticultural society attracted the attention of this old association of agriculturists from the objects of the society. These causes, with the principal fact that, in the annual distribution of premiums favoritism rather than justice ruled, destroyed this useful association.

The Adair County Immigrant Aid Association, of which A. L. Woods was president in 1867; R. M. Ringo, vice-president;

W. F. Smith, secretary; A. J. Ellison, assistant secretary, and A. J. Knight, treasurer, was a powerful organization for good here after the war. This organization having served its purpose disbanded.

A similar society was founded in February, 1881, with A. H. Linder, president; I. Nagley, vice-President; A. L. Woods, secretary. Messrs. Ringo, Pickler and Griggs were selected to write a descriptive circular. This circular was written and published.

The Adair County Patrons of Husbandry met at the old Masonic Hall, July 12, 1873, and organized a grange council with John S. Erwin, Pres.; John D. Stephens, V. P.; Charles Patterson, S.; John W. Murphin, A. S.; John Mason, G. K.; Stephen Hall, Sec., and James Marquess, Treas.

This was, in fact, a council in which matters relating to the local granges as well as to individuals were considered. Notwithstanding its power for good, it did not always control the refractory elements among the bodies represented, for on January 1, 1874, Enterprise Grange No. 67, of Sublette, adopted the following extraordinary boycott resolutions:

WHEREAS, certain manufacturers of farming implements (some twenty-two in number) in the States of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa met in convention at Chicago, and passed resolutions to the effect that they would not sell their implements to the Patrons of Husbandry or farmer's clubs, except through regularly authorized agents. And

WHEREAS, we consider it one of the fundamental principles of our order to dispense with these "middle men" as far as it is in our power, they being detrimental to the good of the husbandman. And

WHEREAS we consider the action of said convention to be in direct opposition to the principles of right and justice, that we deem it an insult to the plowholder, and to yield to such tyranny is the province of slaves.

Therefore, be it resolved, By Enterprise Grange No. 67, P. of H., in the county of Adair, State of Missouri, that we will not, under any circumstances whatever, purchase any plows or other implements of said firms or their agents.

Resolved, That as our own State abounds in timber, coal and iron in large quantities, we encourage the establishment of factories for the manufacturing of such implements as the farmer stands in need of, by the Patrons of Husbandry in our own State, and we also recommend that each subordinate grange take stock in said factories to the amount of $2 for each male member.

Resolved, That we, as Patrons of Husbandry, will fall into the ranks and help stay this tide of woes before they grind us to dust, and we ask every grange in this State to "fight it out on this line."

Resolved, That we tender to our sister granges throughout the State, our hearty co-operation in all measures deemed best for the future good of the farmer, and our protection against the encroachment of rings and monopolies.

The granges in existence in May, 1874, were the County Grange, or Council, Kirksville Grange, Enterprise Grange, Oak Grove Grange, Victory Grange, Millard Grange, Rural Dell Grange, Paulville Grange, Blunket Grove Grange, Walnut Grange, Prairie Bird Grange, Liberty Grange, Wellington Grange, Illinois Bend Grange, Spring Valley Grange, Nineveh Grange, Green Morris Grange, Fabius Grange, Hazel Green Grange and Williams Grange.

The Grand Order of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association, or the A. H. T. A., assembled at Kirksville October 21, 1885. Lodge 46, of Kirksville, acted as host. Among the members present were D. A. Ely, P. M. Smith and E. Sampson, of Adair County.

Horticultural Society.—A meeting to organize a horticultural society was called for April 10, 1869; J. A. Richter presided with W. L. Griggs, secretary. At this meeting David Baird, John Patterson, W. H. Freeman, Dr. J. K. Bowen and W. L. Griggs were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution. Of this organization there is no written account.

The Adair County Horticultural Society was organized March 5, 1887, with R. M. Brashear, president; Charles Patterson, V. P.; W. O. Patterson, Sec. and J. W. Gill, Treas., and the following charter members:

J. M. Kellogg.
R. B. Frisbie.
L. Bartholemew.
F. M. Harrington.
C. B. Polly.
F. S. Northrup.
G. A. Giller.
H. J. Bailey.
Josiah Wright.
Henry J. Otto.
J. W. Parker.
Jno. Patterson.
D. G. Jacobs.
Noah Motter.
Thomas Dodson.
J. S. Erwin.
Jno. Cheffey.
J. P. Claypool.
Jno. Rice.
M. B. Foncannon.
William Morrow.
King Collett.
G. W. Novinger.
Henry Eckert.
William Spencer.
J. Q. Johnson.
L. P. Carman.
R. J. Espey.
I. H. Pidgeon.
S. C. Draper.
William Orr.
Wesley Leech.
I. B. Dodson.
Jacob Carner.
Abel Stukey.
S. A. Adams.
G. W. Morrow.
Jesse Hardin.
J. S. Kellogg.
N. J. Northrup.
A. H. Burns.
J. W. Waddell.
E. H. Knapp.
Jacob Wait.
Jacob Lantz.
D. A. Ely.
W. E. Newlon.
William Foncannon.
Columbus Rice.

Medical Fraternity.—The first mention of a resident physician in Adair County gives the name, Dr. Abraham Still. Of

him it is said that he gave more attention to preaching than to medicine.

Dr. Neff, of the Tomsonian School, practiced throughout the county for years, also Dr. Cochrane, referred to in the Masonic history of Kirksville.

In 1854 Dr. Gates came here and found Dr. James Good, an allopathic practitioner, to be the only regular graduate of medicine residing here. Drs. Shook and Patton of the same school followed, and then came Dr. William Lowe. It is authoritatively stated that W. M. Gates, an eclectic physician and graduate of the Cincinnati School of Medicine, was the first to practice medicine in Adair County, or in fact in Northern Missouri on the eclectic plan. Dr. A. P. Willard was an *ante bellum* resident of the county. The history of the circuit court of this county contains the names of a few physicians indicted for practicing here without licenses. From the fact that a license to them does not subsequently appear on the records, the names are omitted here.

The physicians of the county who registered under the act of 1873 are as follows: F. A Grove, J. M. Swetnam, A. P. Willard, E. A. Burns, W. G. Pierce, Jeptha S. Miller, George R. Combs, Wade H. Brown, R. M. Fowler, George A. Shirley, John Burton, A. H. John, Robert H. Brown, Philip Snyder, S. L. Ellis, F. T. Mellinger, Jacob F. Gall, H. G. Kernodle, J. H. Wesscher, M. L. Bunnelle, J. B. Weaver, W. H. Allread, S. R. Sage, John Zeigler, James Myers, W. M. Patton, W. R. Hopkins, S. J. McPherson, James M. Ledford, A. T. Still, C. V. Payton, Thomas H. Boscow, Benjamin Guffey, J. H. Williams, W. M. Gates, Moses Fry, Benjamin N. Bond, J. F. Caslow, J. W. Lee, Albert S. Pierce, Thomas P. Wiseman, William B. Mead, William L. Taylor, Robert L. Galbreath, H. Herrford, S. D. Weir, F. J. Withington, John Moran, J. Jackson Crider, Emlen Lewis, J. B. Carter, H. M. Stone, George D. Coe, Samuel Shevely, John W. McMenanny, J. W. Martin, G. A. Goben, S. W. Saunders, U. R. Patchen, W. S. Hall, E. H. Dorland, W. F. Perkins, Henry S. Strickland, J. W. Herrell, John A. Pulliam, F. M. Hickell, James A. Houser, J. E. Dunbar, W. F. Morrow, G. A. Sparling, J. Swayze Cater, W. T. Mefford, C. S. Boscow, Seth Clark, H. I.

Shull, H. K. Cunningham, W. S. Hall, Doctress Syrena Andrews, F. M. Barnes, John Shibley, James F. Snyder, Joshua Beach, Andrew P. Davis and Henry W. Heryford.

The Twelfth Congressional District Medical Association was organized at Edina, November 12, 1879, Dr. Lee, of Knox, presiding, with Dr. Morrow, secretary. The medical men signing the constitution were: Drs. T. J. Norris, Brown, McKim, Chaistie, Johnson, Crawford, Ju Don, Grove, Priest, Justice, Parish Neeper, Rick, L. S. Brown, Helm, Downs and McCully.

The Adair County Medical Association, of which Dr. W. F. Morrow was president in 1884–85, elected the following officers in May, 1885: Dr. John Burton, president; Dr. J. Moran, vice-president; Dr. A. S. Pierce, secretary; Dr. A. P. Willard, treasurer and Drs. Brown, Morrow and Herrell, censors. Dr. Albert G. Pierce and Dr. R. H. Browne were present at this meeting.

On January 16, 1883, a Wabash train was wrecked near Millard. Dr. F. M. Nickell, of Kirksville, was killed.

Stages and Railroads.—Stages and railroads must be considered *post bellum* acquisitions. Prior to the war of 1861–65, and during that fratricidal struggle, nothing meriting the name of a stage-coach was known in this part of Missouri. Freight was brought hither by wagons over highways that would be shunned to-day. Toward the close of the war the old stage resumed a more pretentious appearance—something to deserve the name—a greater number of better horses were brought into service, and transportation quickened. About the fall of 1865 a stage coach, "bran new," was brought hither from New York City; negotiations between stage owners took some practical shape, so that connections could be made at certain points, and the time of travel shortened. Out of these negotiations came the established fact that the Owens, Ransom & Co.'s stages connecting with Chapple & Smith's stages at Kirksville were in full operation in February, 1866. It was late when this was accomplished; but for over two years the people had to tolerate this tedious, uncomfortable and often times unruly means of transport.

North Missouri Railroad.—In 1854 the county was authorized to subscribe $25,000 to the stock of the North Missouri Railroad, through A. H. Linder, agent. In 1859 the county

court paid over to the company $500 cash, and $14,500 six per cent bonds. In 1862 or 1863 $1,000 of the bonds were paid, and the interest for one year on the balance, $13,500. In May, 1868, $500 in bonds, with accrued interest, were paid, and at that time an arrangement was made to pay the remaining principal and interest in four annual installments, beginning in December, 1868, the first two payments to cover accrued and accruing interest, and the last two payments the principal of the bonds. The first installment, $3,500, was paid in December, 1868. A levy of 2 mills on the dollar was made in 1868 to meet this, and from this special levy more than sufficient funds were obtained. In December, 1871, it was proposed to wipe out the whole bonded debt of $14,500, and ignore the $10,000 extra, authorized but not subscribed.

Ground was broken for the North Missouri Railroad at Kirksville October 30, 1866, opposite Frank P. Law's house, Washington Grove.

On July 18, 1868, the road was formally opened. The celebration was in charge of Jesse Burton, William Lough and R. H. Browne. At 11:30 A. M. the train arrived from Macon, and returned at 3:42 P. M.

This road, like many others which were built through the aid of bounties or subscriptions offered by the people, fell into the hands of a receiver, and was operated under his direction until March 30, 1887, when the transfer to the Wabash Western Railroad Co. was effected.

Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad.—The people having obtained one railroad running north and south, were not slow to observe the advantages which a road from the Mississippi to the Missouri, running east and west through the county, would offer. The people of Kirksville led in this matter. The Kirksville railroad committee of 1867 comprised J. A. Richter, R. M. Ringo, Capt. D. S. Hooper, J. H. Morris, J. B. Mears, Capt. B. F. Bumpas, O. H. Beeman, Judge D. A. Ely, J. M. De France, Judge Noah Stukey, A. L. Gibbs, W. B. Reynolds, George Boon, David Wells, Judge J. Shibley and W. Bulkley.

The railroad convention held at Quincy in May, 1869, resolved to take every measure to build a road from West Quincy to

Kirksville. F. M. Harrington was one of the delegates from Adair. In June a large meeting was held at Kirksville, which resulted in the railroad convention of June 24, 1869, being called to devise means for building a road from West Quincy to the Missouri River via Kirksville. This convention assembled in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. A company was organized, stock contributed and directors chosen, among the latter being J. M. De France, representing Adair County interests.

No time was lost in preparing for the work of construction. In October, 1869, the line of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad was surveyed to the Chariton River. The first ground was broken February 23, 1870, near the junction of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and the M. & M. A. L. R. R. On March 29, 1870, the townships voted on the question of financial aid as follows: Benton, 438 for, 9 *contra.*; Polk, 27 for, 4 *contra.*; Clay, 45 for, 24 *contra.*; Morrow, 34 for, 7 *contra.*; Nineveh, 21 for, 37 *contra.*; Salt River, 44 for, 6 *contra.*; Wilson, 14 for, 54 *contra.*; Pettis, 11 for, 36 *contra.*; Liberty, 23 for, 15 *contra*; Walnut, 2 for, 41 *contra.*, or a total of 706 for, and 474 *contra.* The counties eastward subscribed liberally, so that the road was constructed rapidly as far as Kirksville, which was its western terminus. In January, 1878, its extension westward to Trenton was begun. In October, 1879, the system was leased to the Wabash Railroad Company, and was operated by that company until August, 1885, when the name and title of the original company were restored. In January, 1888, the road was formally sold and the name changed to the O. K. R. R., or Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railroad.

Chicago, Atchison & Santa Fe Railroad.—In January, 1887, a meeting was called at Kirksville by Mayor Ross, to consider the question of securing the railroad, the route of which was being then surveyed. Subsequently a proposition was made to the Chicago & Santa Fe Railroad Company that in the event of making Kirksville a point on their line a liberal subsidy would be offered, but the company would not entertain the offer, for the reason that they determined to vary as little as possible from a bee line between Chicago and Santa Fe. The county, however, claims a small part of the Chicago & Santa Fe system, as it

crosses the southeastern corner, where the company built Gibbs Station.

The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad is represented in the county by 31,935 miles of permanent way valued at $4,556.-27¼ per mile or $145,504.56 for the county. The buildings are valued at $1,300. Of the mileage, 9.5 are in Salt River Township, 7.2 in Benton Township, 7.1 in Nineveh and 8.3 in Morrow Township. The side track at Brashier is .665; at Bullion, .189; at Kirksville .586 and at Novinger .189 of a mile.

The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific (northern branch) Railroad is represented in Adair County by 23¾ miles, valued at nearly $6,930 per mile, or $164,429.25 for the whole county, with buildings valued at $2,115. In Wilson Township are 3.5 miles of track, in Pettis about 4 miles; in Benton about 11 miles, and in Polk about 5.3 miles. There is 1 mile of side track at Kirksville, one-fifth mile at Millard, and the same length at Sublette.

Earlg Bridges.—The first bridge authorized by the county court was that over Shoal Creek, built in the summer of 1843. The settlers in the vicinity subscribed $181, and the county granted $17 toward this much needed improvement.

On March 4, 1857, the act authorizing the erection of a toll bridge across the Chariton was approved. The owners named were John Loe, Zeph. Reynolds and Thomas Hays, incorporated under the title, Chariton Bridge Company. The charges authorized were: Horse and rider, 10 cents; footman, 5 cents; single horse, mule, jack or jennet, 5 cents; work ox, 2 cents; each head of other stock, 1 cent. The bridge was to be completed within two years, and ferry boat or bridge competition within two miles was prohibited.

The first bridge built over the Chariton River, within the limits of Adair County, was completed December 15, 1869. On August 7 the contract was sold to Wheeler, of Hannibal, for a truss bridge 260 feet long, with 130 feet main span. The total cost was $4,421.53. Prior to December, 1869, the traveler had to resort to the dangerous ford or the expensive and slow ferry to cross this river.

Statistical.—The total direct tax derivable from stocks, mercantile and other sources, in 1886–87 was $2,087.17.

The insurance companies assessed in Adair County in 1886 were New York Life Insurance Company, assessed $307; tax, $5.22. Royal Life Insurance Company, assessed $272; paid in taxes, $4.63. Northern Assurance Company, assessed $65; paid $1.11 in taxes. The National, the Agricultural of New York, the Fire Assurance of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Fire Company, Washington Life & Marine Company, Commercial Union, Liverpool & London & Globe, German American, Milwaukee Mechanic's Mutual, Northwestern National and Westchester of New York, were assessed $1,362; paid county tax, $13.62; school tax, $5.46; Benton Township tax, $4.10. The companies assessed here in 1887 were the above, with the following named additional: V. B. & M. Insurance Company, Hartford Fire, Hanover & Citizens, Phœnix, Concordia, State of Iowa, Niagara, Springfield, Glenn Falls, and one or two others.

Assessment, Population, etc.—The original statement of the amount of revenue chargeable to Adair County, showing the aggregate amount of each object of taxation together with the tax due on the same in the year 1841, and reported to the State Legislature of 1842, is as follows: Polls, 509; paid taxes, $127.25; notes, bonds and moneys at interest yielded $12.56; the tax on 60 slaves was $23.75; on 659 horses, $43.96; on 8 mules, 42 cents; on 1,403 head of cattle, $24.93; 93 clocks yielded $1.32; 7 carriages, 53 cents; merchants' license, $63.50; grocers' license, $21.12; yielding a total tax of $318.84. In 1842 the total tax was $350.25.

The following table gives the rate per cent of tax and object of tax levied from 1865 to 1869 inclusive:

	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869
State	$ .004	$ .004	$ .0065	$ .005	$ .005
County	.008	.008	.0075	.006	.007
Military	.002	.005	....	....	....
Railroad	.001	.002	....	.002	.002
Road	....	....	.003	.003	.003
Poor	....	....	....	.0005	.0005
Bridge	....	....	....	....	.002
Total	$ .015	$ .019	$ .017	$ .0165	$ .0195

The school tax is not included in above, but when it is stated

that in the town of Kirksville such tax reaches 2 cents on the 100 cents' valuation, the extent of it may be conceived.

The total personal and real estate assessment for the different townships in the year mentioned are given by way of comparison: 1876, Benton Township, 1,155,716; 1874, Clay, 452,534; 1874, Liberty, 146,327; 1876, Morrow, 196,260; 1876, Nineveh, 201,731; 1876, Pettis, 315,055; 1876, Polk, 190,387; 1876, Salt River, 324,698; 1876, Walnut, 141,849; 1876, Wilson, 391,870.

The valuation of real estate, based upon the returns of 1879, as given in the United States census of 1880, was $2,044,454, and of personal property, $929,902. The total tax levy for that year was $56,201, comprising $10,099 city, town, village and school district taxes; $11,897, State taxes, and $34,205 general county tax, or a little over 52.9 of the total assessed value of real and personal property. On the same authority the net debt of the county at that time was $21,000. The valuation represented a little over $195.80 per head of the population, the tax a point under $3.70 per head, and the debt a point over $1.38 per head of population.

Within the county in 1880 were forty-seven manufacturing establishments, employing 131 male adults and seventeen children, who earned $31,974. The capital employed was $77,685. The raw material cost $157,000, and the manufactured products sold for $257,100.

According to the census of 1880 there were 1,942 farms; 165,208 acres improved with buildings and fences valued at $3,047,473, and implements and machinery at $161,661. The live stock was valued at $915,914; the cost of building and repairing fences in 1879 was $27,850; the cost of fertilizers purchased in 1879 was $167, and the estimated value of farm productions sold, consumed, or on hand in 1879 was $927,880.

The total assessments of personal property in Adair County, based on the ownership of such property, June 1, 1886, and on which the taxes of 1887 were levied, is as follows: horses, 7,362, value, $214,040; asses and jennets, 36, value, $1,095; mules, 827, value, $24,485; neat cattle, 24,471, value, $316,780; sheep, 9,993, value, $10,070; hogs, 20,897, value, $33,100. Value of other live

stock, $435; moneys, notes and bonds, $291,530; all other personal property, $186,090; total assessed value, $1,077,625.

This assessment does not include merchants' stocks or land. They do not escape taxation, however, as shown in other lists.

The total assessment of real estate is $2,133,750, raised by the State board ten per cent, or $213,375 plus $2,133,750 equals $2,347,125, subject to 14½ mills direct tax or over $34,000.

The total tax for 1887 is four mills State, ten mills county, one-half mill road. The school tax varies. The railroad tax is three and one-third mills in Benton Township.

The value of bonds now outstanding is $148,350. The township bonds are $35,000 and the east half of Salt River, $4,500. The railroad bonds are represented by $75,000 as well as the $39,500. The balance is represented by normal school bonds.

The census of Adair County in 1880 was taken under the direction of United States Supervisor Draper by Frank W. Gibbs in Wilson Township, J. W. Murphin in Salt River; Benjamin Bowman in Clay; H. C. Sohn in Pettis; Stanly Thompson in Benton, outside Kirksville; Sandford Snyder in Kirksville; W. E. Newlon in Polk; A. H. Latham in Walnut; J. L. Zeigler in Liberty; James H. Novinger in Nineveh; and James A. Brannaman in Morrow.

Townships.	1880.	1870.
Benton, including Kirksville	4,229	3,369
Kirksville	2,314	1,471
Clay	1,832	1,340
Liberty	1,030	854
Morrow	1,683	877
Nineveh	1,218	420
Pettis	1,113	1,041
Polk	716	769
Salt River, including Brashears	1,377	1,164
Brashears*	164	100
Walnut	691	495
Wilson†	1,301	1,119
Total	15,190	11,448

The population in 1860 was 8,531, and in 1850, when the United States census of Adair was first taken, 2,342.

Population.—The population in 1880 comprised 14,718 natives

*Paulville in 1870.

†Wilson Settlement, 32 in 1870.

of the United States, and 472 foreign born. Of the first class, 8,330 are Missourians; 1,190, natives of Illinois; 593, of Kentucky; 1,247, of Ohio; 229, of Tennessee, and 803, of Indiana. Of the second class, 82 are Canadians; 104, Irish; 78, English and Welsh; 15, Scotch; 149, Germans; 12, French; 16, Swedes and Norwegians. Of the total present population 226 are colored, compared with 143 in 1870, and 95 in 1860. The male population in 1880 was 7,909, and the female, 7,281. Of these numbers 2,595 males and 2,470 females, were between the ages of five and seventeen years of age; 2,976 males between eighteen and forty-four years of age, and 3,640 males, twenty-one years and over. In 1860 there were 229 foreign born inhabitants; in 1870, 376, and in 1880, 472.

The population of the county in 1860 was made up as follows: White males, 4,442; white females, 3,994; male slaves, 35; female slaves, 51; free colored males, 4; free colored females, 5; or a total of 8,531. Of the 8,436 white persons here in 1860 1,430 were voters, or about one-sixth of the entire population; 86 were slaves, and nine free colored persons without the pale of the franchise. Compare these figures with those of 1880, and we find a population of 15,190, without a slave or disfranchised colored man, giving a total vote for the National tickets of 3,255 or less than one-fifth of the total number of inhabitants.

In 1841, 509 persons paid poll tax. Three years later 654 votes were cast for the National tickets, and at this time the population, including 65 slaves, did not exceed 1,800. In 1841 the population was estimated at 1,100, the total tax at $318.84 or a point under 29 cents per capita. To-day it is safe to say that the general and school taxes impose an annual burden of over $3 per capita, while the indirect or national tax exceeds that amount. This large increase in taxation, however, is justified by the advantages and conveniences placed at the disposal of the people, and must not be compared with the primitive demands of forty-six years ago.

COURTS AND BAR.

From the close of the first era of the white settlement of Massachusetts, or rather from the ending of communal government,

the advocate has existed and made his presence and legal knowledge powers in the land, while tradesmen and merchants and preachers and doctors plodded along almost unknown and unfelt in the political world. The profession of law was looked upon by the ambitious as the certain road toward the attainment of wealth and fair renown. The advances made by society in later years engendered new ideas—some ethical, some purely political—one class of students entered what we may call the ethical law class, the other the political. The one sought preferment and profit from steady attention to his clients; the other from a close study of the political community of which he was the center. Each class in time entered the courts, and once in practice circumstances often pointed out the highly ethical student of some years ago to be better adapted to the contemporary political class. Theory gave away to the demands of actual practice and the craft, as a whole, was soon made up of

> Men of that large profession, who can speak
> To every cause, and things indeed contraries,
> Till they are hoarse again, yet all be law
> That with most quick agility can turn,
> And return, make knots and undo them,
> Give forked counsel, take provoking gold
> From either side and put it up.

For a number of years this political opinion of the lawyer ruled among the masses. Down to the beginning of this generation it was in the main correct, for it must be remembered that scarcely a quarter of a century ago it was generally considered a lawyer's duty to clear the guilty by fair or foul means, and that "fat contentions and flowing fees" was the motto of the profession. Prior to the war the leaders of the United States bar resolved to draw such lines about and around the law circle as would insure a higher standard. The first movement toward such a result was attended with success, a second drew the lines tighter, and a third raised the profession to be the first in business integrity and best in citizenship within the Union. It is not presumed at all that all the evils remaining from old time precedents were removed or all the old offenders of the guilty ostracized, but enough of precedents were revised and enough of the old defenders were reconstructed to bring about the long desired result,

and prepare the way for the new school of law, the materially moral school which has now replaced the old, old system.

Circuit Court, 1841–86.—The first circuit court of Adair County was opened by Judge James A. Clark, within John Cain's house, April 4, 1841. The Judge presented his commission, signed by Gov. Thomas Reynolds and Secretary A. L. Minor. Sheriff Ely returned his venire. The following named persons were called as grand jurors: Jesse Jones, E. Braggs, James A. Adkins, Jonathan Floyd, John Warner, William Sholl, Joseph N. Stewartridge, John Mikel, John D. ———, S. Morrow, Westel Mason, Col. David Floyd, Spencer Grogan, —— Quity, Henry Shibley, Isaac Mullanix, Walter Crocket, William Hurley and Othan ———.

Benjamin F. Stringfellow presented his commission as circuit attorney of the eleventh judicial circuit. Benjamin F. Tarr presented his license as an attorney at law, and was enrolled as an attorney in this State. The first indictment was returned against an Indian trader named Thoret Rose. In August, 1841, the same judge presided. The grand jury comprised James Myers, Thomas Parton, David B. Rice, Richard Humphreys, John Asbill, Squire Holman, Noah Stukey, —— Stephens, G. R. Custer, William H. Rusk, Jesse Kirk, Levan Dean, George Clevinger, Joel Chambers, Garrett Shuett, Canada Owensby and William Hindson. During this term the following named attorneys were authorized to practice law in Adair County: Addison Reese, James S. Greene, Clear Orley and James H. Birch. E. Fish, a Massachusetts lawyer, was permitted to practice here by courtesy of the county.

The cases before the April term were the people against Thoret Rose, for trading with the Indians, Solsberry Miller *vs.* John F. Ellerman, an appeal; William Whittonie *vs.* same, an appeal; all of which were continued. Three petitions for *ad quod damnum* were considered. James Prime declared his intention of becoming a citizen, and to him the first papers were issued. Charles Cov also declared similar intentions. John A. Myers was examined as a candidate for admission to the bar, by James H. Birch and Robert Wilson, an examining committee appointed by Judge Clark. They reported August 24, and Mr. Myers was admitted. Among the new suits entered were the Bank of Illinois *vs.* Will-

iam P. Linder; Woods, Christy & Co. *vs.* Jesse Jones; Varrens Ward *vs.* John M. Fish; William T. Brasfield *vs.* David Floyd, a slander case; James Clayton *vs.* James A. Lyons and Ewen Bozarth. The new series of indictments included one for betting on cards; one against Morgan C. Hensley, Samuel Withrow and Harvey Ford, for keeping dramshops; against Andrew J. Jones, Thomas Christian, Preston Mullinax, William Duett, William Crissup, T. J. McAfee, W. M. Sloan, Andrew Hatfield, Nicholas O. Elson, George Dale, John Jones, Vi. Nichols, —— Hatcher, William Dickinson, James L. Jones, William H. Parcels, John F. Fergurson, for betting on cards; against Henry Clem, Levi Nicholas and Andrew Hatfield for permitting gambling in their houses. Each of the law breakers was fined $5, the amount to be credited to the school fund of the county. The State *vs.* Dr. Eckles, for bigamy, resulted also in an indictment.

The first jury case, Solsberry Miller *vs.* John F. Ellerman, was presented to the following named jurors: D. M. T. Brasfield, Coleman W. Hardin, Jonathan Floyd, Peter Gunsolas, James T. Kirk, Cornelius Elson, Nelson Grogan, Ishmael Abbitt, Thomas J. Dabney, Edward Stewart, William M. Sloan and Westel Mason. This jury rendered a verdict as follows: "We the jury fine the defendant." Judge Clark rendered his decision as follows: "That the said plaintiff take nothing, but that he be in mercy for his false complaint and that the said defendant go thereof without day, and that the defendent have thereof his execution.

The December term of court (1841) was held at Jesse Kirk's house. The following formed the grand jury: Jefferson Fulcher, Jeremiah Brower, James A. Adkins, Richard West, William Collett, Enoch McClann, John Hibbard, Thomas J. Meeks, Robert M. Myers, Charles Thompson, John Parton, Squire Holman, William Ringo, James Cunningham, John Mikel, Coldren W. Hardin and Henry Clem. The first case decided was that against Thoret Rose, dismissed. Among the jurors the following new names appear: William Hibbard, Preston Mullinax, Thomas Knight, Abram Morris, William Horton, John G. Davis, A. H. Linder, Arch. S. Bryant. The bigamy case against Dr. Eckles

also failed. Among the jurors on his case the names of James Cobb, William Oglesby, Newton Richey, Joll Asher and Richard Biswell appear. Withrow was fined $20 for keeping a dram-shop. Walker and Parcels were two of the seven jurymen who tried this case.

In December, 1841, attorneys John W. Myers, William Hall, Josiah Fish and West Halliburton were enrolled. In the celebrated slander case, Brasfield *vs.* Floyd, the jury gave $463.34 damages. This jury was made up as follows: Abel Stukey, Thomas Jones, Richard Humphreys, Cornelius and Richard Elson, Stillman Snell, Geo. H. Morris, Abram Morris, Lewis Conner, Geo. J. Clevinger, James Nicholas and James Brasfield. Some heavy judgments against Jesse Jones were recorded at this time. The appeal from a decision of Justice Hiram Reed, of Pettis Township, in the case of Ben. F. Jetter, assignee of Wade H. Whitney *vs.* Ichabod Mobley, was brought forward this term. Many new indictments against card players were rendered by the grand jury. A few of the old players' names appear in this list, such as Henderson Harris, William Crissup, Francis Taylor, Preston Mullanix, Albion Jones, Thomas Christian, William H. Parcels, William S. Townsend, Presley Edwards, Joshua Ennis, J. Mullanix, John Shaddon, Robert Cochrane, A. J. Jones, Joseph Holman and George Davis. These cases were tried in April, 1842, and a number of $5 fines imposed. Among the names of the grand jurors attending this term were John A. Murphy, Josiah Bogess, Anderson Willis, Robert C. Carter, D. Alexander, James Coff, Jacob Young, James Cross, Samuel Parker, W. P. Jackson and William West. The first divorce case, Polly Jane Botts *vs.* Seth Botts, was heard in December, 1842. The May term of 1843 was held within the new courthouse at Kirksville. In October the first petition to foreclose a mortgage was heard here—Joseph Claybrook *vs.* Henry, Elizabeth and Michael Clem.

In 1844 Westley Hamilton was circuit attorney. In May, 1845, James Trewhitt was indicted on a charge of murder. Richard Guffey and Garrett Hall were indicted on the charge "assault with intent to kill." Jesse Gilstrap, Jr., was the victim of the first.

In September, 1845, Adair was a part of the newly formed

fourth judicial circuit, of which Addison Reese was commissioned judge, and James R. Abernathy, attorney. At this time William R. Jones was admitted an attorney of this bar. The names of attorneys Abram McKenny and E. B. Cone appear in 1847. In April, 1850, Dr. William Lough was fined $50 for practicing medicine without a license, also Drs. W. F. G. Lansdale, Franklin F. Neff, James C. Goode and William A. Cochrane. At this time James J. Lindley was circuit attorney, followed in 1853 by John C. Anderson. The second divorce case, James Clemmens *vs.* Margaret Clemmens, was heard in May, 1854, and was decided in favor of the plaintiff. In May, 1857, the charge of assault with intent to kill was proven against John L. Taylor, who was fined $250. On January 25, 1858, B. G. Barrow was appointed by Judge Reese, circuit attorney. Judge Thomas Richardson was commissioned judge of the fourth circuit in August, 1859, and opened court here October 3, 1859. The docket was a lengthy one, but the most serious case presented was that of murder against James Dye, Sr. This case, however, was changed to Sullivan County. In 1860 Joshua Dye's name is connected with the same charge.

In January, 1860, Albert Wilkerson was indicted for attempting to entice or decoy certain slaves. He was sentenced to four and a half years' hard labor in the State prison. In May the charge of assault with intent to kill was made against James Neff. On February 4, 1862, James Ellison was elected judge of the fourth circuit, and took the oath of office at Kirksville, March 31, that year. On May 19, 1862, the document of which the following is a copy was recorded:

We and each of us do solemnly swear that we will support the Constitution of the United States and of Missouri, and that we will not take up arms against the Government of the United States, nor against the Provisional Government of Missouri, and that we will not give aid or comfort to the enemies of either during the present civil war, So help us God.

E. V. Wilson.
W. S. Griggs.
Geo. W. Foster.
Geo. W. Sharp.
J. M. Robertson.
B. G. Barrow.
J. H. Myers.
A. L. Gilstrap.
J. B. Dodson.
R. J. Eberman.

The sheriff and deputy took the oath as required under the statute of 1855.

David Wagner was elected judge of the fourth judicial circuit June 21, 1864, and in December opened court in Kirksville. In May, 1865, Judge Elias V. Wilson presided, with William C. Hillis, circuit attorney, the latter having been appointed by the Governor. During the March special term of 1868, F. M. Harrington, county attorney, was appointed acting circuit attorney. In 1872 John W. Henry presided as circuit judge, with Fletcher White, circuit attorney, succeeded by James Ellison, county attorney. At this time Adair belonged to the twenty-seventh circuit. Andrew Ellison was appointed circuit judge, subsequently elected, and has since occupied the bench.

The attorneys of early days were known as "Judge Clark's Rangers," a witty, jolly set of men, who reveled and feasted when opportunities were presented, but always were ready and able to defend or prosecute a case. Lawyer Brower was stationed here, but, as his time was devoted to school teaching, he did not often appear in court. In the following list the names of all who must be considered members of the Adair County bar are given:

Attorneys.—In the pages devoted to the circuit court the names of all the old circuit riders, and their disciples, who were admitted here, are given. In this list the names of lawyers who have practiced here since 1860 are given: Edwin Pratt, admitted at Utica, N. Y., in 1825; James Ellison, in 1834; John W. Henry, at Macon, in 1845; John F. Williams, at Macon, in 1853; B. G. Barrow, at Kirksville, in 1850; J. P. Foster, at Kirksville, in 1851; James M. De France, at Plattsburg, in 1855; John C. Anderson, at Canton, in 1855; W. P. Linder, at Kirksville; Edward McCabe, in 1850, at Palmyra; J. B. Alverson, at Lancaster, in 1856; W. L. Griggs, at Palmyra, in 1858; A. D. Risdon, at Marengo, in 1865; E. P. Johnson, at Louisana, in January, 1861; C. L. Lewis, at Kirksville, in 1874; James Ellison, Jr., at Canton, in May, 1869; James M. Balthorpe, at Palmyra, in 1868; G. W. Meals, at Milan, 1873; J. A. Pickler, in Iowa, 1872; P. F. Greenwood, at Kirksville, in October, 1866; H. F. Millan, in Iowa, May 5, 1865; F. M. Harrington, in Illinois, September, 1863; Andrew Ellison, at Canton,

Mo., January, 1867; W. W. Cover, at Ottawa, Ill., 1866; Lucien Cover, at Chicago, in 1870; George W. Cooper, at Kirksville, in 1871; Abram Slingerland, Albany, N. Y., 1867; O. D. Jones, Edina, 1872; W. C. Hollister, at Mexico, in October, 1865; J. T. Smith, Kirksville, 1874; G. F. Ballingal, 1874; Samuel McReynolds, at Kirksville, 1874; W. T. Keys, at Memphis, Mo., 1865; A. R. Pope, in Ohio, 1856; Joseph Park, at Kirksville, 1875; De L. Miller, at Milan, 1875; Thomas W. Lipscomb, at Palmyra, 1875; H. B. Foster, at La Plata, 1875; E. V. Wilson, Ohio, 1846; W. R. McQuoid, Edina, 1871; M. J. Manville, Illinois, 1865; G. W. Wanamaker, Linneus, 1876; M. D. Hollister, Edina, 1872; J. R. Musick, at Kirksville, 1876; John W. Johnston, 1877; J. E. Pierce, at Washington, D. C., 1875; Winford Hope (no date given); C. F. Pawling, 1874; B. M. Prentiss, at Quincy, Ill., 1864; John E. Watson, at Kirksville, 1878; J. M. Ivie, at Kirksville, 1878; George S. Grover, Huntsville, Mo., 1878; W. M. Evers, at Richmond, Mo., 1859; W. D. Oldham, at Kirksville, 1879; G. W. Mendell, at Vevay, Ind., 1870; J. H. Cupp, at Kirksville, in 1880; and M. W. Smith, at Kirksville, in 1879; Jacob Sands, John W. Hall, Edward C. Hall and George T. Collins do not give dates of admission to the bar. John C. O'Ferrall was admitted at Kirksville June 18, 1881; J. H. Carroll, at Unionville, Mo., in March, 1881; John M. McCall, at Edina, in 1875. Brinkerhoff and T. C. Cory were here in 1867. The former became a circuit judge in Arkansas, where he was killed accidentally.

A few of the lawyers named practiced here in the old elev enth judicial circuit, a few in the re-districted fourth circuit, and the greater number in the new twenty-seventh circuit. A reference to the sketch of the circuit court will point out those who practiced here during all the circuit changes. The old county court and the county judge of later days are referred to in the organic history.

The county court or commissioners' court combined in itself a judicial and executive power. It was the predecessor of the circuit as it has been its contemporary.

The justice court, a combination of actual horse-sense, with a sprinkling of common law, held a large place in the judicial world of Adair, forty-seven years ago.

A Justice Court in 1841.—In the winter of 1840–41 Squire Elvin Allen, an uncle of ex-United States Senator David R. Atchison, was informed that one of the Partons, of the Chariton was waiting on him to have a warrant issued for Pete Walker on the charge of hog stealing. Allen issued the warrant, and appointed a place and day for the trial. Some time in the fall of 1840 William H. Parcels was commissioned a justice of the peace for the upper Chariton precinct of Macon County. Squire Allen heard of this appointment, and a messenger was sent to Parcels with a request that he should be present at John Morrow's house to assist in the trial of one Pete Walker. Squire Parcels was there at the time appointed, and was soon joined by Chief Justice Allen, dressed in buckskin, with coon-skin cap, and a common hunting knife suspended from his belt. Within a short time forty individuals similarly attired presented themselves. The prisoner was put in a corner, the judges took their seats, and the court was declared open. Parcels was the only one in the room who wore civilized dress, and for a while the Kentuckian and his dress monopolized much of the curiosity of the crowd. As the day wore on, however, the audience gave more attention to the prosecutor and prosecuted, and when night came on, without a decision, the uneasy listeners, whether friends of Parton or Walker, gave all their attention to the court, and were not slow to condemn the ways of law. Next morning a larger crowd assembled; but this time the presence of many whisky-filled gourds gave evidence that the audience were prepared to fight old time himself as well as the court. The trial progressed, men drank whisky, yawned and swore. Toward evening they simply drank, swore and threatened. During all this time Associate Justice Parcels was engaged in making a memoranda of the trial; but now as matters were coming to a close he engaged in making a survey of the crowd. The result was not reassuring and, like the doctor in Bacon's drama "Macbeth," felt that "were he away from Dunsinnane the devil wouldn't catch him there again." Squire Allen was summing up the evidence, and evidently his intention was to decide in favor of Walker. The Partonites saw this, and to make justice sure swooped down on the associate justice and relieved him of all the written testimony.

At this moment the senior justice brandished his knife in the faces of six of the attacking party, declared the defendant not guilty, and then fought his way through the mob. At the same moment the prisoner escaped. A minute before this climax came, the associate justice disappeared, and was *en route* to Robert Miller's house when, looking back, he beheld the chief justice riding after him in hot haste. On coming up Allen stood in the stirrups, brandished his knife, and declared that he would give justice if he had to cut out the hearts of all the Partons to do so. Associate Justice Parcels did not fail to notice the excited condition of his temporary associate on the bench, and thought to himself how pleasant it was to escape from the barbarians with his life.

Modern Strange Decisions.—The peculiar justice court trials of this county, from the time it was a township of Macon County to the present, would fill volumes; but here we can only give the above as the first, and the following two stories as the last, characterizing the administration of justice from 1841 to 1874.

In 1873 Justice Link in delivering judgment said: "I find there is not much evidence against the defendant; but if he is not guilty it is the first time of his innocence, and in any case I will fine him a couple of dollars on general principles."

As late as 1874 the oddities of justice did not cease to exist. One Sabbath Justice Berry issued a warrant for the arrest of young Ephraim Cullop, summoned a jury of six, refused to hear witnesses for the defense, examined the prosecuting witness himself, and without any pretense of hearing the defendant gave the case to the jury, who found him guilty, and the justice sentenced the boy to two years in the penitentiary. Before sundown on that Sabbath, Cullop was arrested, tried, and placed in the county prison.

Tragedies.—Hiram Reed, referred to in the pioneer chapter, came to the Chariton from Howard County in 1838. That year he built a cabin on Section 9, Township 61, Range 16, but he was such a mysterious character, suspicion of being a member of the horse-thief league fastened upon him, and from that moment the settlers were anxious he should leave. Toward this end W. P. Linder purchased his claim; but instead of leaving the

country he moved to the eastern bank of the Chariton, where he resided until driven out by the settlers in 1840. He was subsequently known in Texas.

The first shooting affray known in Adair County was that of Joseph Cain shooting Philip Upton. Cain, it is related, following the example of his Biblical namesake, fled in terror.

For twenty years prior to the war of 1861–65 the greater number of the inhabitants presented many of the characteristics which mark the people of to-day. A small number still devoted much time to the hunt and were always armed. The men were naturally strong, whisky was plenty, and the amenities of society unknown among that class, so that broils of a serious character sometimes disturbed the quiet of the settlements. The murder of Sumpter by Ward in 1861, and the fate of the latter, taught a new lesson, which at once was followed by good results.

On January 8, 1866, a youth of nineteen years, named Wilson, who resided in the neighborhood of Illinois Bend, in this county, attended church with his people, but on returning home did not enter the house with the other members. A shot was heard, a rush was made to the spot by the family, when the youth was found to be dead.

In April, 1866, the homes of Hugh and George Mikel, and of Thomas Fletcher, in Polk Township, were destroyed by fire, supposed to be incendiary.

The broil between the brothers—William, Thomas, Obadiah and Rhodes Lowe—at their father's residence on December 29, 1869, resulted in the killing of one brother, Obadiah, and the wounding of another, Rhodes. Lewis W. Link, a justice and acting coroner, held an inquest next day, with Ben Brewington, W. W. Royal, John Q. Armstrong, Thomas Rattan, J. H. Morris and J. B. Montgomery, jurors, when a verdict against William Lowe, Jr., was returned.

In 1866 Samuels, a nephew of the old saloon-keeper, then working in Neff's saloon, was shot and killed. The murderer, Lane, mounted his horse, rode around the square and escaped. The sheriff pursued him about three miles, keeping just close enough to be outside the range of the murderer's revolver. The quarrel originated over a game of cards, when, it is said, young Samuels tried to choke the man who killed him.

A peculiar homicide occurred near Greentop, in November, 1871. A stranger *en route* to Kirksville stopped at a store in Greentop to purchase some goods. Fountain Phelps stepped in and asked the stranger to treat so as to become drunk like himself. The traveler refused to do this, and a battle was imminent, had not on-lookers quelled the anger of each man. The stranger went on his journey, but Phelps hurried to his home, mounted a horse, and, like a drunken brute, followed up the traveler to harass him further. At Devil's Hollow he came up with his proposed victim, who, not seeing his way to tolerate further inconvenience from the Greentop man, unhitched his team and prepared to give battle to his pursuer. Phelps was ready, but the traveler, knowing the desperate character of this man of liquor, seized a singletree and with it struck him on the head. Phelps was taken home and died within thirty-six hours. The traveler was not arrested nor was his name advertised.

On November 13, 1873, a prisoner in the jail at Kirksville hanged himself. His name was Benjamin F. Clarkston.

The attempt to rob Gilbert and C. F. Strong in the streets of Kirksville, in March, 1874, was made by Ed. J. Forbes, formerly a soldier of the First Arkansas Cavalry, Company I. They gave battle to the robber and captured him.

In February, 1875, H. W. Bernard committed suicide by taking poison. In May, following, Mrs. Millie Crawford Estel followed the example, and a few days later, a woman who claimed to be Sam Knox's wife perpetrated a similar crime.

In November, 1875, a Mrs. Messersmith residing on the Huston farm, nine miles southwest of Kirksville, discovered a bevy of prairie chickens. Taking down the rifle she was about to fire on the unsuspecting chickens, but changed her intentions, and was in the act of raising up the rifle to put it in its place, when her little girl came opposite the muzzle. That moment the gun was discharged, the bullet entered the child's body, and she was dead in a short time.

On March 12, 1876, John Young, of Polk Township, an old man of seventy-six winters, was murdered in his own house by Peter and William Branstetter. On March 13 a coroner's jury found that the Branstetters murdered Young "by kicks and

other violence on the privates, and hanging by the neck." The defense, by Harrington & Greenwood, showed the innocence of the accused and won acquittal.

In October, 1876, a youth of eight summers shot Joie Brown, aged six years, who died the following day.

The shooting of F. M. Cluster by Daniel Fickle took place November 11, 1877.

Race Evans and wife, formerly of this county, who were encamped on the banks of the Big Blue River, Kas., in April, 1878, were burned to death.

The drowning of Charles M. Allgaier in the Chariton River occurred in July, 1878.

The celebrated trial, People *vs.* John C. Hayden, for the murder of Frank Tweedell March 23, 1879, took place in February, 1880. P. F. Greenwood was prosecutor, with Harrington, Musick, Mitchel and Parks defending. It was evident that Tweedell encountered Hayden near Bear Creek, and said: "John, I have come to kill you," with the intention of murdering him, so the only alternative left the defendant was to disable the deceased, and this was so promptly and effectually done that Tweedell never carried out his intention; the jury acquitted Hayden.

In 1879 a gang of counterfeiters induced John Roberts, of Walnut Township, to join them. Some time in March of that year Roberts gave such information as led to the arrest of John Cook, F. M. Smith, Bud Nichols, Peter Hodge, John and William Sliven, William Lewis, Alex Shoemaker, John Shoemaker, Henry May and James Hickocks. Cook and the two Slivens plead guilty, and the former disclosed the whole conspiracy before Commissioner Musick. To H. F. Hays the credit of capturing this gang is mainly due.

In May, 1879, the widow of Robert Willis lost a child in the fire which destroyed her house.

Thomas Horne, a former student at Kirksville and member of the old Dramatic Company here, killed John D. Taylor, a farmer of Saline County, Mo., in May, 1880.

The suicide of Miss Ella Hevlin, aged thirty years, of Greentop, took place in November, 1880. It is said she was engaged to Dr. Naylor, of that village, and that in May the wedding supper was prepared, when the Doctor fled.

In November, 1880, a desperado (when drunk) was killed at Milan. His name was Ed. Forsythe. His assailant was Charles Mason.

In November, 1881, Jesse Munn, from the Chariton mills in Pettis Township, became mad with liquor, and with his revolver took possession of the city. I. S. Hill, then marshal, and Constable Patterson attempted to arrest him, but the unfortunate brute arrested the officers and marched them round the streets, releasing them at Sloan's saloon. Mayor Smith, learning of this affair, ordered his arrest, and went with the officers to assist in or direct it. Munn appeared, fired at the mayor, then at Hill, who with Patterson opened a deadly fire on the desperado, inflicting such wounds as to cause his death a few days later. This shooting by the officers was a necessity, and many expresssd an opinion that it should have been done some years before. The coroner's jury justified the officers.

Judge Nelson Grogan, born in Tennessee in 1803, was a resident of Adair County forty-one years at the time of his death, August 2, 1881,

The murder of Philo H. Slyter by Robert Elwell occurred in Walnut Township September 8, 1881, Mrs. Slyter being the only witness of the terrible death of her husband, other than the perpetrator. The murdered man no doubt threatened Elwell, while the latter carried out his threat unmistakably.

James A. Byrnes, a member of the I. O. O. F. here, was found dead in Wilson's Grove, west of the city, September 23, 1881. The coroner's jury could not define the manner of his death.

On June 26, 1882, Nelson G. Dodson and Lyman Bushey were killed by lightning, and James Campbell stunned, while sitting in Dodson's barn. Dodson was not marked, but Bushey's face was blackened and his clothes set on fire.

The trial of Willard Ray, for the murder of Jefferson Sullivan during a religious meeting in Walnut Township, in 1882, took place in 1883. In February of that year he was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

Charles Weaver, who went into the Boydson grape-arbor on the Iles farm in Nineveh Township one night in September,



Yours Truly
R M Ringo

ADAIR COUNTY.

1882, was fired upon by Boydson, who then went into the house. Next morning he found the dead body of Weaver, and at once surrendered to the sheriff, relating the facts.

Robert Erwin was drowned in a well on his brother's farm, January 9, 1885. He was a brother of Judge Erwin, aged forty-five years, and served in Company G, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Infantry. At the time of his death he was corporal of the Dix Post, G. A. R.

In January, 1885, one Dupree, of Morrow Township, died, aged eighty-two years. In 1883 he made his own coffin.

In 1885, a local "washwoman," Wah Hop, a celestial resident, was robbed of $230 by his visiting friend, Sing Lee. He was sentenced to a term in the State's prison. As he was the first Chinaman imprisoned in Adair County, so also he was the first celestial inmate of the State hotel.

Brookfield Robbers.—The Brookfield Bank robbers, who, June 7, 1882, robbed the Brookfield Bank of $5,000 and rode off with their booty, were pursued by a posse from Brookfield and one from Linneus, while Sheriff Shaver, of Kirksville, despatched men on June 8 to watch a house on the Hooper farm, twelve miles southwest on the Chariton River. These detectives pretended to be fishermen, and in going into the house asked for water to drink. They did not fail to discover a number of men within. They reported at Kirksville as soon as possible, when fifteen men of Company E, Second Regiment National Guards of Missouri, under Lieut.-Col. Kinnear, Capt. Davis and Lieut. Ross, under direction of the sheriff, proceeded to the robbers' rendezvous. In the evening they met the Brookfield and Linneus contingents. All surrounded the house, and then Sheriff Shaver walked toward the door and demanded the surrender of the party within. This was denied. The sheriff told them that the house was surrounded and would be attacked within ten minutes unless they surrendered. The robbers wanted to know the charge, which was related by the sheriff. They then proposed to surrender if allowed to hold their arms. This proposition was denied, and they ultimately walked out with their hands raised. The premises were searched, and on the second floor fifty or sixty fine revolvers, bowie-knives, torpedoes and burglar tools were found,

also a supply of liquors, but no money. A prisoner, Frank Mason, was induced to return eight miles to get the silver taken from the bank, where $450 were found; $1,400 were found on their persons. Under threat of lynching, Mrs. Mason disclosed where $1,300 in gold could be found. These sums with $500 dropped in the streets of Brookfield, reduced the loss to $1,350. The men from Adair taking part in this capture were the officers named with J. C. Carothers, C. E. Leech, Frank Palmateer, H. E. Patterson, J. R. Musick, Elmer Davis, Thomas Hodge, John Sullivan, George Holloway and others outside the volunteers called for.

The grand jury summoned to attend a late June term of court at Kirksville was made up of the oldest men ever hitherto summoned here, namely A. H. Linder, aged sixty-five; William Reynolds, seventy years; Willard Cady, seventy; Russell Crow, sixty-eight; Howard Henry, sixty-seven; W. Mikel, sixty-five; J. B. Tudor and J. M. Fleming, each fifty-eight; J. M. McMorrow and A. M. Brown, each fifty-six; A. M. Gregg, forty-four; John L. Porter, forty-three. Six were born in Kentucky, one in Tennessee, one in Vermont, one in Virginia, two in Pennsylvania and one in Missouri. Judge James Ellison was a presidential elector in 1884.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

The chapter devoted to Indians and pioneer history points out distinctly the part taken by the settlers here in 1829, during the Big Neck War. References are also made to the Indian troubles of 1831–32, but the complete history of their relation to what is now Adair County is given in the following sketch.

Military Organizations.—From 1847 to the present time military organization in one form or the other has been known here. In the year named the Mexican War called out a few citizens, then the State militia claimed members under Col. Jesse Jones; subsequently the War of the Rebellion, and since 1866 veteran leagues, grand army posts, regimental associations, and companies of State militia or of the Missouri National Guards have been organized here. The military credits of Adair County prior to the call of December 19, 1864, were 387, or 134 more

than her quota. Under the call of December 19, 1864, her quota was only four men. She furnished thirty, or a total of 417, being 160 more than her quota. These figures do not give the number of men furnished to the Confederate regiments; but it may be said that Kirksville and other villages of the county gave over 300 men to the lost cause from time to time. The number does not include enlistments in the regiments of other States.

The Black Hawk War.—Before any considerable portion of the territory had been opened to actual settlement Adair County was the scene of military operations. Upon the outbreak of the Black Hawk War, in the summer of 1832, Gov. John Miller, fearing for the safety of the settlers in the northern and northeastern portions of the State, ordered Maj.-Gen. Richard Gentry, of Columbia, commanding the Third Division of Missouri Militia to raise without delay 1,000 volunteers for the defense of the frontiers, to be in readiness to move at a minute's warning. The men were raised and organized, but only a portion of them were ever called into active service.

Afterward a mounted battalion of the Seventh Division, commanded by Brig-Gen. Benjamin Means, of Palmyra, was raised in Pike and Ralls Counties. This battalion was composed of but two companies, one from each of the counties named. The company from Pike was commanded by Capt. Mace; that from Ralls, numbering seventy-five men, by Capt. Richard Matson. One of the lieutenants of the Ralls County companies was Adam B. Chambers, subsequently the well-known editor of the St. Louis *Republican.*

About the 25th of June the two companies were ordered to rendezvous, with their arms and horses, at Palmyra, and elect a major. A serious quarrel between the companies arose before the election was decided, and Gen. Means ordered them to the frontier without a major. Accordingly Capt. Mace's company marched to the northeastern corner of the State, and built a fort on the Des Moines River at the present site of St. Francisville, in Clark County. This fort was named Fort Pike, in honor of the county from which its builders had come.

Capt. Matson marched his company to the northern boundary, which he reached in what is now Scotland County. After some

days of scouting and marching through what is now Scotland and Schuyler, looking for Indians and Indian "signs," Capt. Matson, pursuant to his orders, chose a location for the erection of a fort to command what was known as the "Chariton River trail." It was believed that, should the Northern Indians invade the State, one line of the invasion would be over this trail, which ran from the Indian towns on the Des Moines southward down the east side of the Chariton, and in that event the fort was designed as the first formidable obstacle they should encounter.

After a careful examination of the country, Capt. Matson selected the site of his fort in the northern part of what is now Polk Township, Adair County. Its exact location, as nearly as can now be described, was about eight miles east of the Chariton, on the north side of Salt River, one-fourth of a mile from the stream (southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 36, Township 64, Range 15), where there is at present a local cemetery. The ruins of the fort were recently, and perhaps still are, plain to be seen. Mr. Moses Furnish, the owner of the land, remembers distinctly when many of the timbers were sound, and the entire plan distinct and well defined. In honor of the gallant captain this fortification was named Fort Matson.

Fort Matson consisted of a block house enclosed by a strong palisade. A separate log building was used for a magazine and the storage of supplies, and brush sheds were constructed for the horses. One account is that there was a well within the enclosure, but it is most probable that the men resorted to a neighboring spring for drinking and cooking water, while Salt River supplied the horses. It was originally intended to strengthen the palisade with an earthwork, and something was done in this particular, but the work was never completed, and indeed the buildings were never fully finished.

On the 15th of July, Gen. Gentry himself with two companies from Boone and Callaway, and a dozen wagon loads of provisions and supplies, arrived at Fort Pike to re-enforce or relieve the company at that point, or to take such action as the situation demanded. The Pike company was relieved and ordered to return home, and Maj. Thomas W. Conyers was left in command of the post, with the two companies named, and with (to quote

from Gen. Gentry's report) "something like forty barrels of flour, two hogsheads of bacon, four barrels of whisky, and one hundred bushels of corn." The General, with his escort and four wagons, came on to Fort Matson.

Finding that the rumors of Indian wars and invasion were without foundation, Gen. Gentry ordered the work on Fort Matson to be abandoned, the fort itself to be evacuated, and directed Capt. Matson to march his men immediately, by the shortest route, to their homes. As the volunteers had abandoned their crops in the growing season, and had not heard from their families for some weeks, they gladly welcomed this order. Three cheers were given for Gen. Gentry, and the horses were saddled at once and the march begun right speedily. The route pursued was chiefly across country, for there were no roads, and in due time Palmyra was reached. Here the citizens gave the volunteers a dinner. Capt. Matson made a speech in acknowledgment of the compliment, and there were other speeches, toasts, etc. From two old citizens of Ralls County, who were members of this company, the writer has obtained many of these particulars. Capt. Richard Matson removed to Texas, where he was murdered in 1839.

After the abandonment of Fort Matson, later in the fall a considerable force of militia under Gen. John B. Clark, Sr., of Howard County, was sent up the Chariton on something of a reconnoissance. No official report of this expedition can be found, and it was quite probable that none was ever made; however, it is known that Gen. Clark went beyond the northern boundary of the State, but finding no hostile Indians he returned, and at Collett's farm, on the Chariton, a few miles northwest of Kirksville, he constructed a block house, which was called by the settlers "Fort Clark." Here he remained for some days, with the greater portion of his command, and then, some time in the month of September, returned to Fayette without special incident. Fort Pike was finally abandoned September 22, and thus ended the Black Hawk War in Missouri.

The Civil War.—Upon the outbreak of the Civil War nine-tenths of the people of Adair County were on the side of the Union, unalterably opposed to secession, and in favor of coercion

or any reasonable measure to be undertaken by the Federal Government to maintain its authority and preserve its existence. The previous February, at the election of delegates to the State convention, the county had voted, practically with unanimity, for the unconditional Union candidates, Frederick Rowland, of Macon; Joseph M. Irwin, of Shelby; and its own citizen, John D. Foster, of Kirksville; the conditional Union ticket received but few votes.

John D. Foster was a Kentuckian by birth, and a lawyer by profession. He was therefore a forcible, fluent speaker, and really something of an orator. He voiced the sentiments of his constituents, at least those of his own county, when in the convention on the 13th of March he said:

> I took the position before my people, in making the little canvass that I did make, that there was no existing cause at that time, or any cause that I could see as likely to arise, sufficient to justify this State in dissolving her connection with the general Government. I here to-day repeat it in order to redeem my pledges to the people before whom I canvassed. I maintain that there is no cause existing to-day that would impel me, as a citizen of Missouri—as a citizen of the United States—to dissolve my connection with my Government. I would in my judgment prove recreant to the people that honor me with a seat in this convention were I to occupy any other position. I believe I should prove recreant to the mother who gave me birth were I to occupy any other position. * * Gentlemen, I cannot for a moment entertain the notion to raise my arm against my Government. No! I would rather that this arm of mine should perish—yea, that this stammering tongue of mine should cleave to the roof of my mouth, than that I should raise my arm against my Government. I will never do it.

In the early spring "war meetings" were held at Kirksville, all for the Union. The secessionists held one or two meetings which were addressed by W. T. Davis and another lawyer named Tom Brannon. Perhaps these were the leading secessionists in the county. Brannon was a one-armed man, could not fight, and did not enter the rebel service, but Davis took out the first secession troops from the county, and became Martin E. Green's adjutant. On the 27th of May there was a large Union meeting at Kirksville. A long procession paraded, and at its head rode the old man Foster, aged eighty, the father of the delegate to the State convention, and a heavy slave owner, who carried the American flag, creating great enthusiasm.

In July, 1861, during the excitement regarding the raising

of a flag over the Pierce store, Ward killed Sumter near where Mr. Jamison's residence now stands. Ward was put in jail but within a short time was disposed of.

In June, 1861, the first military companies for the Union service were formed. These were the Home Guards, organized by authority of Gen. Lyon, at St. Louis, against Gov. Jackson's "State Guards." A few Union men in the Goose Creek settlement in the southwestern part of the county, and some in the northern part, became frightened and left the country, removing to Iowa. The remainder organized into companies of Home Guards for protection and aggression.

A Home Guard company was organized at Shibley's Point in June. It was composed of sixty-eight men, and its officers were Jacob R. Cook, captain; Samuel Shibley and W. H. H. Marine, lieutenants. In May an independent mounted company of fifty-seven men was formed, with James E. Gordon as captain, Robert Moore and Otis P. Miller, lieutenants. On Goose Creek Prairie a company of 105 men was officered by A. H. Linder, captain; John Johnson and B. A. Bozarth, lieutenants, and I. C. Simler, orderly sergeant. A company at Wilmothville was commanded by Benoni W. Bell. Capt. Bolander's company served until October 5, 1861, and Capt. Gordon's, ten days after.

The secessionists had a company organization at Kirksville, in June; William F. Davis, captain. In the northern part of the county a few men joined organizations in Putnam and Schuyler under Mike McCullough and Bill Dunn, while in the southern part a number went to Macon and joined Col. R. S. Bevier's battalion. The secessionists were very largely in the minority, but many of them sought to make up in pluck and spirit what they lacked in numbers.

First Fight at Jackson's.—On the 18th of August occurred a skirmish in the northeastern part of the county, about ten miles from Kirksville, in which the first blood was shed. A squad of a dozen Home Guards under command of Corporal Richard Dix, of Company C, Third Iowa, had been scouting through the country, collecting arms from rebel sympathizers, securing recruits, and endeavoring to learn something of the whereabouts and movements of Green's forces. They had stopped at the house of

a Union man, and were eating breakfast when they were attacked by a company of mounted secession scouts under Capt. Bob Hagar, of Monroe County.

The rebels were at a blacksmith shop in the neighborhood having their horses shod, when they learned of the presence of the Federals, and Hagar determined to attack them. A short, swift gallop brought them to the house, and as they rode up they opened fire. Though taken unawares the Federals bore themselves well. Corporal Dix proved the hero of the strife. Running from the house he backed into the chimney corner and fired bravely into the faces and forms of his assailants, until he was shot dead by Capt. Hagar himself; but before he fell he put three balls into Lieut. Lapsley, of Lewis County, who was present as a volunteer, and throughout the fight he called to his men to stand firm and do their duty. Upon the approach of a considerable rebel reinforcement under Capt. W. S. Richardson, of Lewis County, the Home Guards weakened and fled.

The town of Kirksville had been held for some days previously by a company of newly organized Enrolled Militia (Company A, Fiftieth Regiment) under Capt. James A. Smith, but learning of the imminent danger menacing it Col. Gilstrap, commanding at Macon, ordered the company to that point for safety. Hardly had the Federals left when Capt. Tice Cain, with his company of Confederate partisans from this county and Schuyler, who had been recruiting and scouting through the northern part of the county for some days, galloped in, took possession of the town, and sent a courier to Porter with the intelligence of the occupation.

Capt. Cain took a few Union citizens prisoners, and soon after moved eastward himself and joined Porter. East of Kirksville, a few miles, some of his men, more to revenge an old grudge than for any other reason, shot and killed a prisoner named John Dye.

Battle of Kirksville.—The first official intelligence of the battle of Kirksville was contained in the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
KIRKSVILLE, Aug. 7, 1862.

Colonel:—After an active pursuit of the enemy under Porter for eight days we brought him to action at this place at 11 o'clock A. M. of yesterday. He had

from 2,500 to 3,000 men, posted in the houses and corn-fields of the village. We had an aggregate of 1,000 men, with five pieces of artillery. The town was taken after a fight of two hours and fifty minutes, with the loss of five killed and twenty-five wounded. We captured 200 horses, as many arms of all descriptions, many of them being recently captured Government arms. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded may be safely stated at 150 and forty prisoners. We are out of rations and our horses worn out, but will take up the pursuit as soon as we can seize subsistance enough to keep us up, etc., etc.

JOHN MCNEIL, *Colonel Commanding.*

Col. McNeil's command at this time comprised a detachment of the Merrill Horse under Lieut.-Col. Shaffer, 14 officers, 320 men; 5 officers, 117 men, of Second Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, under Capts. McClanahan & Edwards; 320 men of Eleventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry, under Maj. Benjamin; detachments of Third Iowa Volunteers under Maj. Caldwell, with the Ninth Missouri Cavalry and Red Rovers, Missouri State Militia; 5 officers and 102 men of First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, under Maj. Cox; a section of Third Indiana Battery under Armington; a section of steel two-pounders under McLaren; a twelve-pound howitzer under Sergt. West—in all five pieces of artillery and 1,000 men. Of this number 500 men were required as train guard and horse guard, leaving only 500 men to attack the enemy. The command had been in pursuit of Porter since the middle of July, and had been on his trail since July 29, beginning the close pursuit with only 120 men and a twelve-pound howitzer. At Clinton McNeil was reinforced, and the pursuit pushed on. At Newark the van of the command was entering at one side, while Porter's rear guard was leaving at the other. The chase continued to Kirksville, where the rebels determined to make a stand. At 10 A. M., August 6, 1862, McNeil's command approached the town from the northeast, Benjamin's command leading. Columns were deployed on the northern and eastern sides with Schaffer commanding the right wing, and Maj. Caldwell, the left. At this time all that could be seen of the enemy was one man posted in the court-house cupola. To obstruct his vision forever Col. McNeil's colored man, Jim, seized a Sharp's rifle and fired. To obtain better information Lieut. Cowdrey and eight men of the Merrill Horse volunteered to enter the town; no time was lost. This little party rode forward, and on reaching the square set spurs and dashed round the square through a verita-

ble shower of lead, making exit at the opposite corner. This expedition reported the position of the rebels, and depositions were made at once to dispossess them. The five guns were brought into play, the infantry, or dismounted men, were thrown forward to seize the outlying houses, Cox's command advanced to the southeast part of the town, and the fight became general. It was now apparent to Porter's men that a false step was taken, and a rout ensued. Porter calculated that McNeil would enter the town and be annihilated. The contrary was the case. The Federals made the town "too hot" for Porter's command; the fight was carried from house to house, from street to street; destruction or surrender were the only alternatives offered to those who were not fortunate enough to retreat at the first fire; then the Federal wings closed in on the town—it was theirs, and soon the fields westward were won, while the demoralized and beaten Porterites fled toward the Chariton, leaving 150 killed, 300 or 400 wounded, and 47 prisoners on the field. Of the latter fifteen were paroled rebels and sentenced to be shot. Large quantities of supplies were captured.

In Col. Shaffer's report the total Confederate loss is placed at 128 killed and 300 wounded; 150 horses captured, 500 stand of arms with a large supply of blankets, clothing and general supplies changed ownership. The discovery party or flying squad, who entered the lion's den, suffered heavily. Two men were mortally wounded, and three sustained serious injury, while five out of the nine horses in the squad were killed. Gen. McNeil received a slight wound, which was bandaged by Mrs. Gates, who remained in the town.

Engagement at Sear's Ford.—Col. McFerran, with the First Missouri Cavalry, joined Lieut.-Col. Woolfolk's command, August 8, 1862. Early that evening Porter began his retreat north along the Chariton; early next morning the command came upon an ambuscade prepared by Porter's rear guard at Walnut Creek; the artillery was brought into play on their position, and soon the pursuing party was pushing forward. At 4 P. M. skirmishing was resumed at Sear's Ford, but being unable to push the artillery across the Chariton Porter was allowed to escape. On August 13 this command joined Gen. Loan's, and pushed forward

in pursuit of Poindexter. John Kent was the only Adair man among the parole breakers executed.

This siege of Kirksville had two characters: The terribly grotesque one of war on the one hand, and the sublime indifference of the civilian to everything except his personal safety. The reports of McNeil and Shaffer give the first; the history of the Branch Bank of St. Louis gives the second, as related in the history of Kirksville.

Numerous eye-witnesses of certain episodes are yet living, and their reminiscences and recollections are both vivid and entertaining. There were numerous adventures and escapes on the part of the citizens as well as the soldiers, and some of these were quite spirited and thrilling. One lady resident of the town, Mrs. Elizabeth Couts, was killed, or rather mortally wounded. Her husband was a surveyor, and resided a little northwest of the public square, near the present Wabash railroad track. When the battle came on Mrs. Couts took refuge in the cellar of her house. Near the close of the engagement some fleeing Confederates ran into the cellar, pursued by the Federals, who commenced firing down the cellar-way, which had been left open. Mrs. Couts in the excitement of the occasion sought to escape, and was in front of the opening, when a young Federal of Benjamin's battalion recklessly fired his revolver, and the ball passed through the body of the unfortunate lady just as she had begun the ascent of the steps. She lived a few days, and died after intense suffering.

Owing to the peculiar circumstances, there was great disproportion between the losses. Only six Federals were killed on the field, and but thirty-three wounded.

In the Eleventh Missouri State Militia no person was hurt; in the Second a few men were wounded, none disabled.

Among the killed was Capt. E. Mayne, of the Third Iowa, shot through the forehead while leading a charge. Among the wounded were Col. McNeil, his adjutant lieutenant Alexander McFarlane, and Capt. Hiram Rice of the Red Rovers.

The Confederate loss was never exactly ascertained. Citizens estimate it at about 100 killed and as many more wounded, who were left on the field; numbers of the slightly injured rode

away. Col. Shaffer says it amounted to 128 killed and 300 wounded.* Col. McNeil puts it at 150 killed, between 300 and 400 wounded, and 47 prisoners.† Tice Cain's Adair company did some good fighting, and among the Confederates killed was Lycurgus Bozarth, of this county, who had joined Porter the morning of the battle. He was of the well-known family of Bozarths, who were among the first settlers of the county, and the majority of his relatives were ardent Unionists.

Quite a number of the Federal wounded were conveyed at first to an improvised hospital at the house of Mr. Parcels, but were afterward removed into town. The Union citizens did much to ameliorate the condition of the stricken men, and many of them owed their recovery to good care and nursing. Confederate hospitals were improvised in a store building on the northeast corner of the square, and in a church in the southern part of town. Both buildings were well filled. Dr. Willard (still a resident of the place), who was regarded as a sympathizer, was directed by Col. McNeil to take charge of the hospital on the square, and to render them all the aid in his power. He was kept very busy, day and night, for about sixty hours. As soon as they could leave their own men, some of the Federal surgeons came to his assistance, aiding him in various operations, furnishing him with medicines, appliances and supplies, and extending every professional and personal courtesy.

At the church hospital, Dr. John Davis, of Lewis County, who had been with Porter partly as a surgeon and partly as a captain and leader, was engaged the night after the battle in caring for the rebel wounded, when he was taken away from his duties by a squad of the Missouri State Militia, who said they had orders to escort him to McNeil's headquarters. In an alley 100 yards from the hospital Dr. Davis was shot and killed. The guard claimed that he had broken away in an attempt to escape, and refusing to halt was fired upon. Many people, however, preferred to believe that he was induced to run, and was virtually murdered. It is not possible here to give the exact facts in the case.

* Rebellion Records, Vol. XIII, p. 217.
† Ibid, p. 215.

Centralia Massacre.—Company A, Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, was organized at Kirksville, August 1, 1864, and mustered in August 24, 1864. The officers were captain, James A. Smith;* lieutenant, Edwin Darrow, and second lieutenant, Robert Moore; Otis Miller was first sergeant; William G. Elliott,* second sergeant; Joseph S. Nisbett,* third sergeant; Meschack B. Long,* fourth sergeant, and John C. Reynolds,* fifth sergeant; Samuel M. Keller was first corporal; William B. Denton, second corporal; Andrew W. Walters,* third corporal; Daniel Y. Conkle, fourth corporal; Jasper May,* fifth corporal; Canaday Keller,* sixth corporal; Peyton F. Foster, seventh corporal, and Elijah E. Eitel,* eighth corporal. The private soldiers of this command killed at Centralia, Mo., September 27, 1864, were Josiah Adams, George W. Bragg, Outchnile O. Byrd, W. H. Braden, John N. Braden, William H. Corbin, Andrew J. Capps, John L. Canada, George W. Cook, P. Cunningham, Andrew J. Denton, David R. Graves, John B. W. Graves, A. B. Hayward, Val. Hine, Benjamin Hargrove, John Hanlin, G. Hanlin, W. H. Jeffers, Henry Keller, Daniel Lorton, Joseph Morrow, James Morrow, Edwin T. Miles, T. McClanahan, Mark S. Musick, James K. P. Mock, William Norton, Eli F. Osborn, Ad. B. Polley, A. S. Parsons, Jacob Reed, John S. Spicer, Isaac Slaughter, Jas. O. Stutteville, Emmet H. Selby, William Shoemaker, Dan. A. Simler, Charles Welbaum, David Welbaum, J. H. B. Waddill, R. J. Williams, Thomas Waugh, James Willis, John R. Wood, C. C. Wise and Alfred Zimmerman.

Among the members who were not present or escaped were Henry Beecher, John Calvin, Samuel Dye, Peter Dorr, John W. Gregg, Val. Judd, John Keller, W. P. Linder, escaped; James W. Moore, died in 1865; Jere. Mann, L. Miller, Isaac Novinger; Manuel Novinger, died September 8, 1864, James Pinkerton, Hiram Panghorn, Calvin Round, John T. Reynolds, Josiah W. Snell, Charles A. Snell, died December, 1864; W. P. Stockton, Thomas J. Spencer and Harrison Watson.

The recruits of Company A, Thirty-ninth Infantry, were H. H. Burns, I. Bell, J. W. Bradley, F. Bradley, Russel Crow, Robert Callison, S. C. Greenslate, Jerome B. Greenslate, Abram John-

*Killed at Centralia, September 27, 1864.

son, Lemuel Johnson, Samuel King, Peter B. Lane, Philetus May, E. A. Polley, Eben Phelps, C. G. Prather, Charles Patterson and W. B. Reed.

On September 14, 1864, this company left Hannibal, and scouted for bushwhackers through Northern Missouri until September 27, when the Confederate guerrillas, under Anderson, captured Capt. Smith and fifty-five enlisted men, and shot them without mercy or ceremony. A very fine colored lithograph representing the various phases of military life, with a printed roster of the company, was published by Mendel, of Chicago, to the order of the surviving members of Company A, in 1865. Capt. Darrow, who was called home on September 26 to the sick-bed of his son, escaped the massacre.

Company Rosters.—In the following lists, combined with the former list of Capt. Darrow's company, the names of the greater number of troops who enlisted from Adair County, together with the names of all the soldiers now in the county, are given:

General Roster.—The roster of the soldiers now in the county is as follows:

Ainsley, Lewis D., 21st Mo.
Anderson, John M., 3d Mo. Cav.
Abercrombie, S. D., 7th Mo. Cav.
Anderson, Dennis, 7th Mo. Cav.
Ashlock, W. J., 7th Mo. Cav.
Anspach, Solomon, 7th Mo. Cav.
Atterberry, I. T., 7th Mo. Cav.
Atterberry, M. V., 42d Mo.
Atterberry, J. P., 42d Mo.
Atterberry, Isaac, 11th Mo.
Allen, Elvan, 39th Mo.
Adams, W. A., 9th N. Y. Cav.
Amick, Gideon, 2d Neb. Cav.
Atwell, Wm. H., 36th Iowa.
Anderson, J. E., 2d O. L. A.
Armstrong, J. Q., 1st Md.
Ammerman, E. P. D., 21st Mo. Inf.
Adkins, W. L., 13th Mo. Cav.
Albertson, D. C., 147th Ind. Inf.
Albright, J. G., 2d Mo. Cav.
Baker, Wm., 2d Mo. Cav.
Bachman, Sol., 2d Mo. Cav.
Bachman, Jacob, 2d Mo. Cav.
Bradshaw, J. R., 2d Mo. Cav.
Bulkley, W. S., 2d Mo. Cav.
Branaman, J. A., 2d Mo. Cav.
Bell, Wm. H., 7th Mo. Cav.
Bozarth, B. A., 7th Mo. Cav.
Beecher, Phil., 7th Mo. Cav.
Barnet, A., 9th Mo. Cav.
Bragg, J. B., 11th Mo. Cav.
Buckner, G. W., 13th Mo. Cav.
Baker, James R., 13th Mo.
Baker, James R., 25th Mo.
Bruner, Jacob, 27th Mo.
Bruner, David, 27th Mo.
Bruner, Thomas, 27th Mo.
Bielby, Robt. G., 27th Mo.
Brawner, Jno., 27th Mo.
Beets, Andrew J., 27th Mo.
Beets, Peter J., 27th Mo.
Bozarth, Wm., 39th Mo.
Bozarth, Thad. W., 39th Mo.
Bozarth, J. M., 39th Mo.
Burchett, Benj., 39th Mo.
Bachman, Jonathan, 39th Mo.
Bozarth, J. H., 39th Mo.
Brasfield, Jno., 39th Mo.

Bestman, Henry, 2d Mo.
Bagg, John, 114th Mo.
Bray, S. L., 1st Kan. Cav.
Bailey, Alex., 29th Mo.
Beaird, Gen. J., 42d Mo.
Boyd, W. J. N., 50th Mo.
Byrne, L. E., 51st Mo.
Burton, Jno., 6th Ind. Cav.
Burch, W. R., 26th Ind.
Burch, W. R., 72d Ind.
Becktol, R. F., 2d Ill. Cav.
Beardsley, C. S., 11th Ill. Cav.
Bentley, Geo. R., 2d Ill.
Brackney, Allen, 18th Ill.
Beidler, Frank, 41st Ill.
Bowman, Jacob, 50th Ill.
Berry, Joseph, 54th Ill.
Berry, Andrew, 97th Ill.
Browne, R. H., Asst. Surg., 25th Ill.
Browne, R. H., Surg., 2d Tenn.
Brigham, Theo., 6th Mass.
Britt, Robt., 9th Iowa.
Bown, James A., 14th Iowa.
Bowman, B. A., 17th Ohio.
Bowman, B. A., 126th Ohio.
Breedlove, Wm., 18th Ohio.
Beall, Samuel, 25th Ohio.
Beall, Lea J., 25th Ohio.
Beall, Jno. H., 98th Ohio.
Beall, Thos. D., 98th Ohio.
Beall, Wm. B., 174th Ohio.
Borden, Wilson, 27th Ohio.
Borden, Wilson, 2d Ohio Cav.
Barnhill, Jno., 53d Ohio.
Boone, E. W., 1st Cal. Cav.
Bernard, Jno. W., 7th W. Va.
Barrickman, J. J., 14th W. Va.
Berry, James, 25th Wis.
Borneman, C., 26th Wis.
Blackman, E. V., 20th N. Y. Cav.
Berman, A. C. S., 9th Ill. Cav.
Burgess, A., 19th U. S. Inf.
Boley, G., 27th Mo. Inf.
Broadley, J. W., 39th Mo. Inf.
Boring, Laf., 101st Ill. Inf.
Bigsbey, E., 95th Ill. Inf.
Barnes, M., 3d Mo. Cav.
Brown, W. H., 27th Mo. Inf.
Barrows, O. T., 33d Ill. Inf.
Berry, Benj., 60th U. S. Inf.
Brooks, A. J., 4th Ohio Inf.
Bogearth, G. W., 165th N. Y. Inf.
Bowen, A., 1st Col. Cav.
Bowman, B. A., 126th Ohio Inf.
Bartholomew, L., 1st Wis. Art.
Claybrook, J. H., 2d Mo. Cav.
Cook, J. R., 2d Mo. Cav.
Callison, J. W., 2d Mo. Cav.
Callison, Chas., 2d Mo. Cav.
Crawford, J. M., 2d Mo. Cav.
Crenshaw, J. D., 2d Mo. Cav.
Church, B. W., 3d Mo. Cav.
Canaday, James, 7th Mo. Cav.
Crawford, S. M., 7th Mo. Cav.
Conkle, A. J., 11th Mo. Cav.
Conkle, Geo. J., 11th Mo. Cav.
Coonfield, Isaac, 11th Mo. Cav.
Corbin, Early, 11th Mo. Cav.
Cusick, Timothy, 7th Mo.
Clemison, Saml., 21st Mo.
Clark, Abe, 21st Mo.
Clifton, H. L., 27th Mo.
Conkle, Daniel Y., 39th Mo.
Calvin, Jno., 39th Mo.
Coy, James, 39th Mo.
Cook, John, 7th Ind. Cav.
Church, M. A., 11th Ind.
Chapman, Mrs. E., hosp. nurse, Ind.
Clark, W. W., 3d Iowa Cav.
Cox, Jno. R., 3d Iowa Cav.
Crossman, G. W., 46th Ill.
Chase, L. W., 46th Ill.
Chase, L. W., 99th Ill.
Clark, V. B., 84th Ill.
Clark, Wm., 148th Ill.
Cookson, V. S., 114th Ohio.
Coe, G. D., 174th Ohio.
Clarkson, D. J., E. M. M.
Carner, I., 118th Ind. Inf.
Clark, J. G., 97th Ill. Inf.
Clark, J. W., 110th Ohio Inf.
Cunningham, G. B., 42d Mo. Inf.
Conder, A., 97th Ind.
Cummings, R., 39th Mo.
Clark, John, 21st Mo.
Dunham, W. H., 2d Mo. Cav.
Daniels, J. A., 8th Iowa Cav.
Davis, John A., 21st Mo. Inf.
Davis, Robert, 33d Ill. Inf.
Dunham, G. W., 2d Mo. Cav.

Dunham, E. G., 2d Mo. Cav.
Dotson, Lloyd, 2d Mo. Cav.
Darrow, Seth, 7th Mo. Cav.
Diehl, Peter, 7th Mo. Cav.
Deaton, Meredith, 7th Mo. Cav.
Dockery, Thos. J., 7th Mo. Cav.
Dunn, M. G., 9th Mo. Cav.
Dunham, S. R., 21st Mo.
Davis, J. W., 21st Mo.
Denton, Richard, 21st Mo.
Duncan, C. D., 21st Mo.
Dorr, Michael, 39th Mo.
Dorr, Peter, 39th Mo.
Dean, S. S., 2d Mo. Cav.
Day, C., 181st Ill. Inf.
Darrow, Edwin, 39th Ill.
Douglass, Joseph, 39th Ill.
Deaton, W. B., 39th Ill.
Day, Hez, 2d Ill.
Damon, H. S., 26th Ill.
Davis, Jno. M., 41st Ill.
Davis, Jno. M., 63d Ill
Davis, Allen, 63d Ill.
Duprey, W. O., 88th Ill.
Deniston, S., 106th Ill.
Dorman, Wm., 118th Ill.
Dixon, Nathan F., 49th Ind.
DeWees, Chas., 17th Ky.
Dixon, Robt., U. S. A.
Dearing, G. H., 17th Ohio Inf.
Drinnin, T., 39th Mo.
Doss, Sam., 15th Ill. Cav.
Derfler, E., Penn. Art.
Eitel, Fredk., 7th Mo. Cav.
Eitel, Jno. G., 11th Mo. Cav.
Ellison, R. D., 2d Mo. Cav.
Ebert, Nelson, 22d Ohio Cav.
Eversull, Frank, 75th Ohio.
Elsea, B. F., 26th Ill.
Elmore, A. J., 94th Ill.
Eversull, E. D., 19th Iowa.
Eastridge, Theo., 11th Ind. Cav.
Eggert, John, 52d Ind.
Erwin, Robt., 62d Penn.
Emerson, R. D., 45th Iowa.
Eggleston, Andrew, 118th Ill.
Elsea, J. W., 26th Ill. Inf.
Elsea, S. D., 28th Ill. Inf.
Evans, J. K., 101st Ill. Inf.
Edmunds, J. M., 49th Mo. Inf.
Edwards, W. D., 122d Ill. Inf.
Eitel, John, 40th Iowa Inf.
Ford, Wm., 2d Mo. Cav.
Frankford, A., 2d Mo. Cav.
Fickel, Abner, 21st Mo. Cav.
Fletcher, J. M., 3d Iowa Cav.
Fenner, J. D., 17th Iowa.
Foncanon, W. H., 17th Ohio.
Fleenor, Wm., 66th Ind.
Falkenstein, W. A., 3d Md.
Fuller, M. N., 73d Ill.
Frietley, Wm. H., 85th Ill.
Fight, Adison, 3d Mo. Cav
Fletcher, W. S., 45th Iowa Inf.
Fridley, J. B., 26th Iowa Inf.
Feller, Tobias, 50th Mo. Inf.
Farrell, J. W., 24th Ind. Inf.
Fort, J. H., 94th Ill.
Flowers, W B., 103d Ill.
Frederick, S. P., 114th Ill.
Good, Thos., 7th Mo. Cav.
Gordon, J. E., 11th Mo. Cav.
Gates, E. O., 11th Mo. Cav.
Gates, E. O., 27th Mo.
Gates, W. M., Surg., 22d Mo.
Greenslate, Jerome, 39th Mo.
Gill, W. M., 9th Iowa Cav.
Graves, A. J., 3d Iowa Cav.
Garlock, A. J., 36th Iowa.
Guy, Jno. G., 2d Ind. Cav.
Grim, J. D., 4th Ind. Art.
Grim, J. D., 19th Ind.
Grim, G. W., 57th Ind.
Gluck, G. C., 9th Ind.
Gluck, Fredk., 9th Ind.
Gluck, Fredk,, 48th Ind.
Glenn, D. D., 63d Ind.
Gall, J. W., 9th Penn.
Gardner, S. C., 1st W. Va. Bat.
Gilliland, C., 6th Ky.
Glassby, J. M., 50th Ill.
Gordon, A., 118th Ill.
Garrett, J. A., unassigned.
Garlock, P. M., 2d Mo. Cav.
Gresham, H., 9th Ill. Cav.
Golden, Perry, 3d Mo. Cav.
Guffey, Benj., 18th Mo. Inf.
Gillispie, J. M., 50th Ill.
Highland, R. J., 90th Ohio Inf.
Holcombe, R. I., 10th Mo. Inf.

Harris, H. L., 2d Vt. Inf.
Hughes, Richard, 2d Mo. Cav.
Hickman, G. W., 2d Mo. Cav.
Hickman, T. J., 2d Mo. Cav.
Howk, John, 2d Mo. Cav.
Hynds, Richey, 2d Mo. Cav.
Harris, T. C., 1st Mo. Cav.
Harris, T. C., 7th Mo. Cav.
Holt, H., 17th Ind. Inf.
Hays, H. F., 7th Mo. Cav.
Hall, H. T., 7th Mo. Cav.
Hall, Jno., 7th Mo. Cav.
Hall, Wm. A., 7th Mo. Cav.
Hendricks, D. K., 7th Mo. Cav.
Holman, J. D., 7th Mo. Cav.
Howk, Jep. M., 7th Mo. Cav.
Hall, Ed. E., 7th Mo. Cav.
Helwig, Peter, 10th Mo. Cav.
Harrison, Jas. F., 11th Mo. Cav.
Hughes, Danl. L., 13th Mo. Cav.
Heller, Fred., 10th Mo.
Hamilton, Robt., 21st Mo.
Hall, Stephen, 21st Mo.
Hartsock, Jno., 21st Mo.
Hall, B. F., 21st Mo.
Hurley, Michael, 21st Mo.
Hamilton, Chas., 21st Mo.
Hooper, D. S., quartermaster, 22d Mo.
Hughes, W. M., 13th Mo. Cav.
Hamilton, H. S., 3d Mo. Cav.
Hall, Moses, 50th Mo. Inf.
Hicks, G. W., 27th Mo.
Hammond, L. G., 4th Mich.
Hankins, Robt., 12th Mich.
Hughes, J. M., 29th Ind.
Hanes, James, 74th Ind.
Hanes, J. M., 79th Ind.
Heiny, B. F., 142d Ind.
Hodge, Wm., 79th Ill.
Hutchison, W. F., 89th Ind.
Howard, John W., 125th Ill.
Hinton, Jno. H., 140th Ill.
Houghton, J. R., 5th N. Y. Art.
Hendrix, J. H., 21st N. Y. Cav.
Halley, T. E., 82d Ohio.
Holcroff, J. H., 27th Ky.
Haller, T. C., 2d Colo. Cav.
Huston, G. R., 148th Penn.
Hart, M. V., 29th Wis.

Halley, G. W., 18th U. S. Inf.
Humphreys, Ira, 8th Ind. Inf.
Hackel, James, 11th Vt. Inf.
Higgins, C. W., 89th Ill.
Howley, M., 50th Mo. Inf.
Harp, J. S., 69th Ohio Inf.
Hunsacker, A., 50th Mo. Inf.
Inman, Abel, 8th Iowa.
Imbler, W. B., 3d Mo. Cav.
Imbier, Saml. S., 3d Mo. Cav.
Imbler, E. W., 3d Mo. Cav.
Johnson, James, 2d Mo. Cav.
Johnson, J. F., 2d Mo. Cav.
Johnson, Lemuel, 2d Mo. Cav.
Johnson, John, 7th Mo. Cav.
Jamison, J. G., 9th Mo. Cav.
Johnson, S. M., 13th Mo. Cav.
Johnson, John, 22d Mo.
Johnson, Lemuel, 39th Mo.
Judd, V. A., 39th Mo.
Johnson, D. C., 5th Ind. Cav.
Jackson, I. T., 52d Ind.
Jacobs, D. G., 8th Ohio Cav.
Johnson, C., 78th Ill. Inf.
Jackson, H. A., 11th Ill. Inf.
Jones, C. F., 9th Ind. Inf.
King, Michael, 2d Mo. Cav.
Keith, J. M., 3d Mo. Cav.
Knight, Wm. M., 7th Mo. Cav.
Kohlmeyer, Jacob, 11th Mo. Cav.
Keller, Isaac D., 42d Mo.
Kennedy, Jno. J., 5th Ill. Cav.
Kimble, C. T., 7th Ill. Cav.
Kershner, D. C., 38th Ill.
Keller, G. W., 1st Ohio Art.
Ketrow, A. H., 31st Ohio.
Kimberly, Ira, 38th Ohio.
Kinnear, J. H., 13th Ind.
Keim, Jacob J., 57th Ind.
Kinyon, A., 1st Wis. H. Art.
Kinyon, Wm., 1st. Wis. H. Art.
Klingensmith, L., 14th Penn. Cav.
Keller, N., 2d M. S. M. Cav.
Krener, A., 19th Ohio Inf.
Kelly, Eli, 2d Penn. H. Art.
Knapp, C. H., 7th Mo. Cav.
Kellogg, H. A., 102d Ohio Inf.
Kerns, B. S., 144th Ohio Inf.
Loeffler, Henry, 2d Mo. Cav.

Lewis, John, 2d Mo. Cav.
Linder, W. P., 7th Mo. Cav.
Linder, A. H., 7th Mo. Cav.
Lawson, G. B., 7th Mo. Cav.
Loe, Alfred, 7th Mo. Cav.
Lewis, John, 11th Mo. Cav.
Lycan, David, 21st Mo.
Longcor, Isaac, 21st Mo.
Linville, Joseph, 21st Mo.
Long, Wm. H., 23d Mo.
Lorton, John, 39th Mo.
Lee, Chas. H., 4th Iowa Cav.
Lagle, Jno. H., 19th Iowa.
Loso, E. L., 10th Ill. Cav.
Lutz, A. S., 16th Ill.
Livingston, R. H., 50th Ill.
Lewis, Wm. G., 61st Ill.
Long, Joseph W., 12th Penn.
Leech, Jno. H., 2d Penn. Cav.
Lord, D. C., Mex. War.
Lackey, Joseph, 199th Penn. Inf.
Lantz, John, 17th Ohio.
Leech, Chas. E., 8th Mich. Cav.
Leavitt, J., 1st Ill. La. Art.
Lagle, R., 17th Ind. Inf,
Markey, Marshall, 1st Ill. Art.
Miller, W. W., 7th Mo. Cav.
Mitchel, John, 27th Mo. Inf.
Martin, John, 15th Iowa Inf.
Morris, Jacob, 21st Mo. Inf.
McNerland, Wm., 21st Mo. Inf.
McDaniel, J. G., 21st Mo. Inf.
McGuire, Frank, 16th Ill. Inf.
McDaniels, John, 24th Mo. Inf.
Motter, Noah, 50th Mo. Inf.
Moore, Harvey, 2d Kan. Cav.
Miller, Henry, 7th Mo. Cav.
Miller, E. W., 39th Mo. Inf.
Murphy, T. J., 7th Mo. Cav.
Moyer, Solomon, Mex. War.
Miller, J. D., 2d Mo. Cav.
McDonald, M., 2d Mo. Cav.
McClanahan, J. A., 2d Mo. Cav,
Madden, J. W., 2d Mo. Cav.
Musick, J. A., 3d Mo. Cav.
Miller, W. W., 7th Mo. Cav.
Mason, W. F., 7th Mo. Cav.
McClanahan, S. N., 7th Mo. Cav.
Mangus, Jacob, 7th Mo. Cav.
Murphy, W. H., 7th Mo. Cav.
Meeks, Geo. W., 7th Mo. Cav.
Mathews, W. W., 11th Mo. Cav.
Mountain, David, 11th Mo. Cav.
McConnell, G. W., 13th Mo. Cav.
Miller, J. D., 13th Mo. Cav.
March, James, 21st Mo.
Murphy, Thos., 21st Mo.
Marquess, J. B., 21st Mo.
Miles, Jacob D., 27th Mo.
Morton, J. W., 27th Mo.
Miller, Otis, 39th Mo.
Miller, L. M., 39th Mo.
Moore, Robert, 39th Mo.
Moore, Odey, 39th Mo.
Morelock, David, 39th Mo.
Morelock, J. K. P., 39th Mo.
Morelock, E., 39th Mo.
Morelock, Enoch, 39th Mo.
McCall, J. M., 39th Mo.
Malone, C. H., 42d Mo.
Moncrief, J. B., 37th Ind.
Morris, Sol., 2d Ohio Cav.
McDowell, Isaac, 15th Ohio.
McDowell, Isaac, 86th Ohio Inf.
Morris, Jonathan, 4th Iowa Cav.
Morris, W. H., 40th Ohio Inf.
Mitten, Thos., 102d Ohio.
Morrison, Wm., 16th Ill.
McIntosh, J. J., 47th Ill.
Musson, W. T., 64th Ill.
McCreery, J. N., 119th Ill.
Mikel, J. A., 123d Ill,
McLaughlin, S. S., 6th Penn. H. Art.
Mahood, Andrew, 53d Penn.
McCartney, John H., 100th Penn.
McCartney, Wm. L., 100th Penn.
McIntyre, J. S., 102d Penn.
McDowell, J. H., 139th Penn.
McGraw, John, 4th Iowa.
Maclin, G. C., 22d Iowa.
Morris, J. M., 27th Mo. Inf.
McKeown, W. H., 87th Ohio Inf.
Molloy, J. C., 7th Mo. Cav.
McDonald, M., 2d Mo. Cav.
Miller, A. H., 35th Ill. Inf.
Miles, W. F., 8th Iowa Inf.
Nóvinger, Wm., 2d Mo. Cav.
Newmeyer, J. B., 10th Mo.

Novinger, J. H., 27th Mo.
Novinger, Isaac, 39th Mo.
Nelson, J. V., 2d Ill.
Newlon, W. E., 25th Ill.
Noble, John, 96th Ill.
Norfolk, John, 2d Ohio A.
Notestein, G. W., 16th Ohio.
Novinger, Jacob, 50th Ohio.
Norris, Jos., 39th Mo. Inf.
Osborne, A. J., 2d Mo. Cav.
Orr, Jno. W., 7th Mo. Cav.
Otto, Simon, 7th Mo. Cav.
Otto, H. J., 7th Mo. Cav.
Overstreet, F. M., 12th Mo. Cav.
Oldfather, David, 21st Mo.
Oliver, W. A., 16th Ill.
Oliphant, S. C., 16th Ind.
Parrish, J. R., Mexican War.
Parks, S. V., 2d Mo. Cav.
Preston, Samuel, 2d Mo. Cav.
Parks, G. W., 7th Mo. Cav.
Phillips, Thomas J., 7th Mo. Cav.
Phillips, James, 7th Mo. Cav.
Patterson, Oscar, 11th Mo. Cav.
Pearce, Ranson, 21st Mo. Inf.
Pierce, J. E., 27th Mo. Inf.
Pierce, A. S., Hosp. Stew. 27th Mo. Inf.
Pruett, C., Hosp. Stew., 21st Mo. Inf.
Pinkerton, J. P., 39th Mo. Inf.
Patterson, Chas., 39th Mo. Inf.
Polley, E. A., 39th Mo. Inf.
Prather, Greenup, 39th Mo. Inf.
Pickens, John, 39th Mo. Inf.
Pickens, William, 39th Mo. Inf.
Pickens, David, 39th Mo. Inf.
Potter, J. P., 42d Mo. Inf.
Pfister, A. F., 2d Mo. A.
Piersee, J. P., 3d Iowa Cav.
Peterson, S. G., 4th Iowa Cav.
Pratt, Daniel, 5th Iowa Cav.
Parcell, Albert A., 22d Iowa.
Pope, Joseph, 30th Iowa.
Phipps, H. V., 7th Ill. Cav.
Pierce, Barker, 50th Ill.
Pevehouse, W. W., 84th Ill.
Price, James, 119th Ill.
Pollock, C. J., 86th Ohio.
Platz, William, 116th Ohio.
Parker, Thomas C., 72d Ind.
Price, William M., 100th Ind.
Painter, Samuel, 78th Penn.
Pherigo, N. B., 23d Ill. Inf.
Pierce, A. G., 1st Mo. Cav.
Pool, C. P., 6th W. Va. Inf.
Phillips, L. C., 7th Mo. Cav.
Pollock, A., 8th Ill. Inf.
Prickett, M., 1st Ore. Cav.
Palmer, W. W., 12th Ill. Inf.
Rowlison, J. L., 2d Mo. Cav.
Reed, S. G., 2d Mo. Cav.
Ross, B. W., 3d Mo. Cav.
Richey, R. J., 7th Mo. Cav.
Richey, John, 11th Mo. Cav.
Reese, Peter J., 18th Mo.
Rager, James, 27th Mo.
Ross, M. J., 39th Mo.
Reynolds, Jno. T., 39th Mo.
Rothe, Chas., 5th Iowa Cav.
Risdon, A. D., 13th Iowa.
Rudolph, Samuel, 18th Iowa.
Riley, A. F., 13th Ind. Art.
Rawson, Z. F., 44th Ind.
Ricord, M. V., 68th Ind.
Renshaw, M. O., 118th Ill.
Redding, D. J., 127th Ill.
Rowland, H. P., 61st N. Y.
Rainier, Curtis, 39th Ohio.
Rowan, James, 136th N. Y.
Reger, James, 27th Mo.
Rolison, J. W., 2d Mo. Cav.
Ryan, Patrick, 21st Mo. Inf.
Sublette, P. J., 3d Ill. Inf.
Smith, W. H., 1st Mo. Cav.
Sallada, J. A., 2d Mo. Cav.
Sholley, Jacob, 2d Mo. Cav.
Scobee, S. T., 2d Mo. Cav.
Sohn, W. H., 2d Mo. Cav.
Shoop, Adam, 2d Mo. Cav.
Sprang, Godfrey, 2d Mo. Cav.
Smith, Joe M., 2d Mo. Cav.
Schofield, A., 2d Mo. Cav.
Sizemore, Ed., 2d Mo. Cav.
Sanders, T. J., 2d Mo. Cav.
Sanders, J. R., 2d Mo. Cav.
Sanders, Chas., 2d Mo. Cav.
Shultz, John, 3d Mo. Cav.
Sweet, Chas., 7th Mo. Cav.
Sivits, Jacob, 7th Mo. Cav.

Saffle, W. S., 7th Mo. Cav.
Sharr, Phil. J., 7th Mo. Cav.
Simler, I. C., 7th Mo. Cav.
Shaver, Jno., 7th Mo. Cav.
Smith, W. H., 7th Mo. Cav.
Smith, William, 7th Mo. Cav.
Sweet, A. B., 7th Mo. Cav.
Shull, H. I., 7th Mo. Cav.
Shultheis, Chris., 7th Mo. Cav.
Stewart, W. S., 11th Mo. Cav.
Selby, Joshua, 11th Mo. Cav.
Spencer, J. M., 11th Mo. Cav.
Sizemore, G., 11th Mo. Cav.
Sanders, T. J., 13th Mo. Cav.
Schleep, A. D., 18th Mo. Inf.
Smith, G. W., 18th Mo.
Schofield, M. B., 21st Mo.
Sammons, N. C., 21st Mo.
Smith, Stephen, 21st Mo.
Swank, William, 21st Mo.
Steele, William H., 21st Mo.
Snyder, Sanford, 21st Mo.
Sullivan, Henry, 27th Mo.
Shoop, George, 27th Mo.
Singelton, J. H., 39th Mo.
Snyder, Jno., 39th Mo.
Snyder, Samuel, 39th Mo.
Spencer, T. J., 39th Mo.
Scott, D. C., 42d Mo.
Shain, E. C., 42d Mo.
Schofield, A, 50th Mo.
Shoop, P. D., 50th Mo.
Six, Daniel, 2d Ill.
Sheil, Thomas, 32d Ill.
Sands, Jacob, 36th Ill.
Stealy, W. H., 50th Ill.
Singleton, J. F. M., 85th Ill.
Sly, W. H. H., 103d Ill.
Stonkins, T. 119th Ill. Inf.
Schroder, William, 137th Ill.
Sanborn, Daniel, 7th Ohio A.
Strock, M. F., 16th Ohio.
Smith, J. Z., 16th Ohio.
Smith, P. M., 16th Ohio.
Spriggs, Lewis, 33d Ohio.
Shepherd, A. L., 66th Ohio.
Shepherd, A. L., Maj., 113th Ohio.
Smith, Jeff., 191st Ohio.
Serivens, James, 111th Penn.
Street, J. B., 132d Penn.
Shoop, Ed., 192d Penn.
Sallada, Jno. W., 14th Penn.
Sallada, Jno. W., 93d Penn.
Sallada, Jno. W., 2d U. S. Art.
Sallada, Jno. W., 31st U. S. Inf.
Smith, N. D., 20th N. Y. Cav.
Simmons, William, 35th N. Y.
Stone, Jno., 3d Iowa Cav.
Shields, J. R., 4th Iowa Cav.
Simmons, L. P., 7th Iowa Cav.
Stender, Chas., 4th Iowa.
Still, John, 5th Iowa.
Snyder, O. C., 6th Iowa.
Snyder, H. W., 19th Iowa.
Stewart, J. P.. 80th Ind.
Seigel, Jno., 97th Ind.
Sage, S. L., 123d Ind.
Sanders, J. H., 140th Ind.
Sling, Alex., 1st Ark.
Sage, Eli, 2d Ark. Cav.
Smith, G. W., 7th Kas.
Still, I. T., Maj., 21st Kas. Inf.
Story, P., 25th Iowa Inf.
Singleton, H. J., 39th Mo. Inf.
Sanders, J. K., 11th Mo. Cav.
Sallada, S., 7th Mo. Cav.
Smith, John H., 37th Ind. Inf.
Swope, J., 118th Ill. Inf.
Sohn, H. C., 50th Mo. Inf.
Sumpter, Hiram, 62d Ill. Inf.
Spencer, D. M., 62d Ill. Inf.
Shuman, D. K., 3d Penn. Cav.
Tracy, A., 2d Mo. Cav.
Thorington, W. H., 7th Mo. Cav.
Tinsman, J. W., 7th Mo. Cav.
Tinsman, J. A., 7th Mo. Cav.
Tudor, John T., 9th Mo. Cav.
Truitt, E. P., 11th Mo. Cav.
Thrailkill, G. W., 21st Mo. Cav.
Titus, Silas, 27th Mo. Cav.
Tull, H. M., 27th Mo. Cav.
Tuttle, Daniel, 16th Ohio Bat.
Tabor, J. O., 60th Ohio.
Thompson, Robert, 98th Ohio,
Tracy, W. H., 14th Iowa.
Tracy, W. H., 16th Iowa.
Taylor, D. M., 46th Iowa.
Thomas, J. B., 26th Ill.

Timmer, Chris., 26th Ill.
Trailor, J. M., 71st Ill.
Tummond, H., 96th Ill.
Taylor, Chas., 112th Ill.
Turner, W. H., 12th Ohio Inf.
Townsend, A. G., 79th Ohio Inf.
Thomson, W. M., 42d Ohio Inf.
Turner, W. P., 1st Ohio Cav.
Talbott, A. A., 62d Ill. Inf.
Thomas, G. W., 26th Ill. Inf.
Updyke, U., 65th Ill.
Urech, T. J., 151st Ill.
Vandiver, Newt., 3d. Mo. Cav.
Voorhies, G. R., 84th Ill.
Vanice, A., 14th Iowa.
Vaughn, L. C., 132d Ind.
Voorhies, J. A., 55th Penn.
Vaughn, S. P., 100th Penn.
Vaughn, Jno., 199th Penn.
Waddill, W. P., 2d Mo. Cav.
Williams, I. W., 2d Mo. Cav.
Weber, Michael, 2d Mo. Cav.
Wood, Jeremiah, 7th Mo. Cav.
Wood, Benjamin, 7th Mo. Cav.
Wood, David, 7th Mo. Cav.
Waddill, J. W., 7th Mo. Cav.
Wise, J. F., 7th Mo. Cav.
Wamsley, James, 11th Mo. Cav.
Winn, George, 21st Mo. Inf.
Wimber, E., 27th Mo.
Wheat, T. J., 3d Iowa Cav.
White, William, 14th Iowa.
Woods, Joseph, 19th Iowa.
Wolaver, N. D., 7th Ill.
Wolaver, N. D. 147th Ill.
Wright, Josiah, 20th Ill.
Woodcock, J. H., 50th Ill.
Williams, W. W., 56th Ill.
Williams, G. F., 66th Ill.
White, Benjamin, 116th Ill.
Williams, William, 16th Ohio.
Williams, John, 16th Ohio.
Walker, T. J., 39th Ohio.
White, A. B., 18th Mo. Inf.
Widdows, W., 84th Ind Inf.
Walters, J. B., 39th Mo. Inf.
Walters, M., 102d Ohio Inf.
Wells, E. R., 45th Ohio.
Wells, R. A., 66th N. Y.
Wilson, J. N., 6th W. Va.
Wright, David, 25th N. Y.
Wright, J. M., 7th Iowa Cav.
Weatherby, W., 73d Ohio Inf.
Wheeler, Frank, 39th Mo. Inf.
Wilson, J. N., 1st W. Va. Art.
Young, John, 2d Mo. Cav.
Youngman, Jesse, 35th Mo.
Zimerman, G., 7th Mo. Cav.
Zeigler, S. C., 7th Mo. Cav.
Zeigler, J. L., 27th Mo.

COMPANY AND REGIMENT NOT ASCERTAINED.

Brown, William H.
Kelly, Eli.
Kroiner, Andrew.
Moyer, Solomon.
Norris, Joseph.
Neidermiller, George.
Rankin, Thomas.
Smith, John H.
Story, Thomas.
Still, I. T.
Steller, H. L.
Thomas, D. W.
Vaughn, William.
Whiteman, J. A.
Walters, Lewis.

Union Veterans' Association.—At a meeting of Union soldiers, held at Kirksville April 3, 1880, the following were appointed an executive committee: Gen. B. M. Prentiss, J. D. Miller, A. Slingerland, J. E. Watson, Sanford Snider, George F. Williams, James H. Kinnear, R. F. Bectol, Miles T. DeReamer, F. M. Harrington, William H. Herron and Charles Patterson.

The executive committee organized by electing B. M. Prentiss, chairman, and E. O. Gates, secretary, and after organization appointed local township committees as follows: Wilson—Charles H. Malone and M. G. W. Deaton. Salt River—Charles Callison, M. F. Strock, James M. McCreery. Clay—William T. Munson, J. Clarkson and R. G. Beilby. Polk—Capt. Berry and R. V. Toler. Nineveh—Capt. Feller, James Novinger and Wilson Patton. Morrow—Adam Shoop and J. Branneman. Liberty—E. W. Thorson and James Zeigler. Walnut—Samuel Abercrombie and William Long. Pettis—S. M. Crawford, T. Atterberry, Ritt Hinds and John Shaver. Benton—Phil. Sharr, Lewis Spriggs, Early Corbin, A. L. Shepherd, A. J. Brooks, Ole Snyder and E. V. Blackman.

W. B. Imbler, who resided at Kirksville in 1880, a member of the Second United States Veteran Volunteers, was one of the guards at the prison when Mrs. Surratt was hanged, and remembers all the incidents of that day. From an ethical standpoint it was a judicial murder.

The Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry Regimental Society was organized at Kirksville in September, 1885, with J. E. Pierce, president, and J. H. Novinger, secretary. Among the members were the following named soldiers, then residents of this county: D. Bruner, Jacob Bruner, Thomas Bruner, J. E. Pierce, A. S. Pierce, James Phillips, R. G. Bielby, P. J. Beets, John Mitchell, all of Kirksville; W. H. Brown and George Boley, of Linderville; G. W. Hicks, James Raca, J. W. Morton, of Sublette; George Shoop, J. H. Novinger. E. Wimber, of Novinger, and John M. Morris, of Shibley's Point.

The Tenth Regiment Missouri Infantry Regimental Society, made up of survivors of that command and of Company E, Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry, assembled at Kirksville September 15, 1885, and re-elected G. D. Gray, president. Among its members were the following Adair County men: Fred Heller, Peter Helwig, J. B. Newmeyer and Silas Titus.

The Mexican War Veteran League was organized here September 18, 1885, Z. F. Rawson, Fourth United States Artillery, presiding, with John J. Kennedy, Second Illinois Infantry, sec-

retary. The members who answered roll call were the above named, with R. D. Emerson, Third Ohio Infantry; James G. Gordon, Indiana and Illinois Cavalry; Gen. David Moore, Third Ohio Infantry; Frank Metler, First Pennsylvania Infantry; John R. Parrish, Fourth Illinois Infantry; D. C. Lord, Fifth Indiana Infantry; James Berry, Fourth United States Artillery; E. E. Mann, United States Ship "Mississippi;" Michael King, Second Illinois Infantry; Oliver Gerry, First Missouri Infantry; James Phillips, Thomas Perry, First Mississippi Infantry; Matt. Wise, Third Indiana Infantry; John Kenny, First United States Infantry; Sol. Moyer, Sixth United States Infantry; P. J. Sublette, Third Illinois Infantry; T. M. Easley, Illinois Cavalry; H. M. York, Third Louisiana Infantry. The soldiers of that war present, who did not join the organization, were A. O. Braddigan, of Walnut Township, who served in the Second Missouri Infantry. King Collett, Edwin Parcels, James Berry, —— Rumbo, William Capps, —— Taylor, Thomas Story; Sylvester Reilly died prior to any effort being made here toward an organization of Mexican War veterans. James Myers was wagon-master in charge of the supply train for Price's command in 1847.

On December 6, 1879, members of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry organized a society here, with S. M. Crawford, president; T. J. Dockery, secretary, and J. A. Tinsman, assistant secretary. The executive committee comprised Maj. Linder, Philip Sharr, Lieut. Bozarth, S. C. Zeigler, H. F. Hays, J. W. Waddill, Thomas J. Dockery, W. J. Ashlock, John Shafer, Philip Beecher, M. Deaton, David Wood and Capt. Abe. Slingerland. Subsequently the names of T. C. Miller, A. E. Boude and N. P. McKee appear.

Company E, Second Missouri National Guards, was organized at Kirksville in September, 1880, by J. H. Kinnear, who was elected captain; John A. Richardson, first lieutenant; William McCarty, second lieutenant, and J. M. Davis, first sergeant. Capt. Kinnear was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the Second Missouri National Guards, when John A. Richardson was elected captain in 1881, with J. M. Davis, first lieutenant and Charles A. Ross, second lieutenant. In 1883 Capt. Richardson removed

from the county, when J. M. Davis was elected captain. The company comprised sixty men and officers. It was disbanded in 1886.

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF ADAIR.

Kirksville City.—Kirksville dates back as a village only to 1857, although its site was selected as the seat of justice for the new county of Adair in 1841. Scarcely forty-five years have passed away since the location was wrapped in solitude. Her first settlers—iron-souled, determined men—came to relieve this solitude, to plow their way through the wilderness and make for themselves happy homes. They were successful. They performed their task roughly, but they did it for all time, the while surrounding their daily labors with a romance that fascinates, and a rustic simplicity truly poetic. Behind them were the homes they had left for ever, the waterfalls and rills that had danced to the music of childhood, and the hills that had echoed their childish shouts. Spread before them was the wilderness—solemn, majestic—giving them token of the world of seriousness upon which they had entered. Here, indeed, they found "lessons in stones, and books in running brooks," at once instructive and entertaining.

Look back to the village of early years and compare it with the Kirksville of to-day. What a contrast! Then a few white settlers occupied the whole land, and felt within themselves that they were masters of a new Eden. The visits of the banished Indians did not even disturb this belief; for the red man was then powerless to assert his right, and the conquering Caucasian was too full of the idea that the world was made for him to entertain the thought that the Indian had any rights which he was bound to respect. As other settlers flocked hither, all fears of aboriginal dominion ceased entirely, and the battle for supremacy was transferred from red and white enemies, to white and white neighbors. This civil strife has been carried down to this day, and to it is due the position which the city holds within the State. The primitive village of 1847 has given place to a pro-

gressive city. Substantial dwellings, cultivated gardens, well-kept lawns and shaded streets have taken the place of scattered cabins; large brick business houses have supplanted the primitive stores of past years; banks, hotels and newspaper offices, all well conducted, replace the money-lender, the tavern and the village gossip as they were known even as late as 1854–55, while church and school buildings manifest clearly the progress of the last quarter of a century. With all this, society has assumed a more definite form; refinement and liberality have been substituted for vulgarity and bigotry, and doubtless the old-time hospitality, proverbial for its genuineness, is equaled to-day. Certainly Kirksville of 1888 contrasts strangely with Long Point of 1830–40, or The Cabins of 1841.

When the county was established in 1841 Jefferson Collins, of Lewis County; L. B. Mitchell, of Clark County, and Thomas Farrell, of Monroe County, were appointed commissioners to locate the seat of justice within two and one-half miles of the geographical center of the new county. In 1842 the original town of Kirksville was platted, the following being the acknowledgment:

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF ADAIR. }

Be it remembered that on this eighteenth day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and forty-two, before me, the undersigned clerk of the county court, within and for the county and State aforesaid, appeared Cornelius Elson, commissioner of the seat of justice of Adair County, Mo., who is personally known to me to be commissioner aforesaid, and acknowledged the said town plat to be the same submitted to him by the county court of said county.

This document was signed by David James, clerk, May 18, 1842. It is with the accompanying plat the only original evidence of survey, and is now in possession of Lawyer H. F. Millan. When the case of Linder *vs.* Adair County was before the courts, the original plat was attached to depositions and sent to Sullivan County, and afterward came into possession of Mr. Millan.

The original town of Kirksville was bounded by the south line of McPherson Street on the south, by Illinois Street on the north, the alley east of Marion Street on the east, and Main

Street on the west. Washington Street ran east and west, parallel with McPherson, just south of the court-house square. Harrison ran parallel with Washington, north of the court-house. Missouri Street, north of this and south of Illinois Street. Elson and Franklin Streets ran north and south by the court-house square, the latter on the east side. The tier of blocks west of Main Street was made an addition by the county in 1847; the south addition was made in 1852; Linder's first addition in 1854, and Linder & Mullanix's addition in 1856.

Sale of Lots.—Jesse McPherson, commissioner for sale of lots, sold Lot 6, Block 2 to Jesse Kirk, April 30, 1846; also Lot 7 to Benjamin Murphy, December 4, 1846; consideration, $23; Lot 5 to David James, November 11, 1847; Lot 8 to Thomas B. Howe, November 11, 1847, the consideration being $9; Otho H. Beeman purchased Lot 2, Block 2, December 22, 1846, for $10.87½; John T. Smith, Lot 4, Block 2, February 16, 1847, for $27.25; James C. Goode bought fifty-four feet, extending west from the First National Bank corner, November 11, 1847, for $7.21; John B. Earhart purchased Lot 6, May 13, 1848; James C. Goode purchased Lot 7, December 10, 1846, for $20; also Lot 8, on December 2, 1846, for $35; James P. Parcels, William P. Linder, November 11, 1847, Lot 1, Block 12, for $24.78, for 16 lots on the east side of the square; David James bought Lot 2, January 9, 1846, for $21; Isham B. Dodson bought Lot 7, Block 12, December 31, 1846; Benjamin Murphy purchased Lots 1 and 2, Block 8, April 30, 1846, on which the Masonic Hall now stands; Archilles P. Cochrane bought Lot 3, December 22, 1846, for $26.50; Willis E. Greene, February 11, 1848, bought Lot 4, Block 8, for $39.40, now the site of the Ivie House.

The map or copy of the original plat, now in possession of Smith & Patterson, represents the original town and additions made up to 1856. The court-house (second built on square), is represented as a low, two-story red brick building, with three windows above and three below on the north and south sides, while the two fronts, east and west, show three windows above, a center door and two windows below. The old Normal School is

also represented with twelve windows on each side, spire and church front. The map was drawn in 1861 by Richard O. Coote, civil engineer and surveyor.

Additions.—Falkenstien's first addition to Kirksville was surveyed by N. Wilson for Louisa J. and W. A. Falkenstien, Silas B. and Louisa Page, and Walter and Mary J. Curney, in September, 1871. Dodson's addition, surveyed by Wilson in the fall of 1871 for J. B., Nancy J., James, John W. and Mahulda J. Dodson, and George W. and Ann O. Grimm, was acknowledged by them December 18, 1871. John A. and Martha J. Richter's addition was acknowledged in May, 1872. John W. and Lyda A. Morris' addition was made in August, 1871, by N. Wilson and J. M. Greenwood, surveyors. William A. Falkenstien's addition was surveyed by Wilson in July, 1872. Joseph and Mary E. Fible's addition was surveyed by George W. Sublette, December 16, 1872. In January, 1873, Wilson surveyed, west of Falkenstien's addition, for William McFadon and Edward and Mary B. Wells. Llewellyn Park sub-division was surveyed in June, 1881, for Abraham Slingerland, by T. J. Dockery. On March 23, 1869, Lyman Darrow surveyed David A. Ely's addition. De Francis' addition was surveyed August 19, 1873, by E. M. Collins, for James M. and Mary J. De France.

Neighboring Land Owners.—In Township 62 north, Range 15 west, Sections 4 and 9, the site of Kirksville, were entered as follows: Jonathan Floyd entered the northwest quarter, Section 9, December 25, 1846, in trust for Adair County; the west half of the northeast quarter was entered by W. P. Linder three days later. On the same day, December 28, 1846, Frederick Rowland entered the southwest quarter of Section 4; and two weeks later Uriah W. Skinner entered the southeast quarter of Section 4. In 1846–48 Isham B. Dodson, H. B. Collins, Marius Samuels, John T. Ferguson, William S. Ivie, John Finley, Thomas Dodson, John Dodson, Nelson Grogan, J. Ringo, Henry M. Barnes, Peter Still, Ezekiel Phelps, William H. McPherson, Edward S. Adkins and William Hibbard all entered lands within a few miles of the county seat; while James T. Kirk and Clark R.

Adkins ventured to purchase in the extreme northeast corner of Section 1.

Magnetic Meridian.—The declination of the magnetic needle, August 5, 1878, at Kirksville, was 8° 36′, subject to variations of 8′ to 10′, diminishing at the rate of 2.7′ per annum.

A magnetic needle, first balanced and then magnetized, is no longer horizontal, but, if free to move in a vertical plane, the north end points downward. The angle which its axis then makes with a horizontal plane is termed the "dip." This dip is greatest when the needle is placed in the magnetic meridian. At Kirksville it was found to equal 70° 41′.

Kirksville in 1846–60.—As stated, the first sales of town lots were made in 1846. At that time there were but few settlers in the county, and the red man, the deer and the wild turkey were found in plentiful numbers. The town grew as the county was settled up, and at the beginning of the war in 1860 numbered about 300 souls. The buildings were all wooden ones, and as a general thing rather small. During the four years of bush-whacking and guerrilla warfare in this section of the State no improvements were made, but, on the other hand, soldiers were quartered in the town much of the time, and a great deal of property in the way of buildings was damaged, so that the town in 1865 presented a very dilapidated appearance, and the population did not exceed 700 or 800.

Distances.—The distances from the county seat to the post-office stations of Adair are as follows: Brashear, 12 miles east; Millard, 7½ miles south; Nineveh, 8 miles northwest; Sublette, 7 miles north; Sloan's Point, 6 miles west; Troy Mills, 4 miles south; Willmathsville, 13 miles northeast; Wilson, 16 miles southeast; Shibley's Point, 17 miles northwest; Ringo's Point, 18 miles southwest; Floyd's Creek, 8 miles northeast; Linderville, 11 miles southwest; Zigg, 10 miles southeast. Ida, 8 miles west, was a postal office in 1876; so was Sand Creek, in the southwest, and Prairie Bird, 8 miles southeast. The new or re-established post-offices are Adair, Bullion, Danforth, Nind, Novinger, Prairie Bird, Sperry, Stahl and Loeffler.

Organization.—The act, approved January 30, 1857, granting a charter to the town of Kirksville, gives the boundaries of the town as then established: "Commencing at a point half a mile north of the northeast corner of the court-house; thence west one-fourth mile; thence south one mile; thence east three-fourths mile; thence north one mile; thence west to the place of beginning." An election was held in April, 1858, the first authorized in the act; but to provide for the government of the village, the Legislature appointed the following board of trustees to act until April, 1858: M. P. Hannah, John Thomas, William Lough, O. H. Beeman, Jesse C. Thatcher, John D. Foster and E. W. Parcels.

In 1847 the village of Kirksville assumed some pretentions as one of the leading settlements of Northern Missouri, but with all those pretentions, the people did not seek distinct municipal government until 1857, when a petition to organize as a village was granted.

The act approved February 15, 1873, to amend the act of January 30, 1857, incorporating the town of Kirksville, was sealed by the Secretary of State, March 8, 1873.

On March 30, 1886 a special election was held to vote on the proposition of the town of Kirksville, organizing as a city of the fourth class; 245 votes were recorded in favor of the proposition with 96 non-contents. March 31, 1886, Mayor Hope declared the town to be the city of Kirksville.

There are no records of municipal business from 1857 to May, 1866. It is thought that from 1861 to the last named year village organization was secondary to war preparation; but there is no positive written evidence that municipal organization existed.

There was little or nothing done under the old town charter, but in 1866 an act of the Legislature gave all the towns and villages of the State power to reorganize under former charters which might have been ignored or set aside during the war. In 1866 the town of Kirksville was reorganized, and has since observed the duties imposed by law.

Transactions of the Town Board.—The special election of May 19, 1866, for seven trustees to fill vacancies, resulted as

follows: J. W. Lee, 31 votes; S. W. Williams, Samuel Reed, W. O. H. P. Ammerman, 26 votes each; J. G. Jamison, 29; John L. Rowlison, 27, and O. H. Beeman, 26. This board elected J. G. Jamison, president; E. P. Ammerman, clerk; O. H. Beeman, treasurer, and Ransley Miller was recommended for town justice. Robert Willis was appointed constable. In June, 1866, ordinances for the government of the town were adopted. In August, 1866, Edwin Darrow was appointed town assessor, and Henry Griffin, street commissioner. In this month, also, it was ordered that one-fourth of 1 per cent be levied on all real and personal property in the town, except county, church and school properties. In September E. P. Ammerman was appointed treasurer by the mayor, and the appointment confirmed. A petition to remove the town justice and appoint Lewis W. Link was adopted in September. In October J. A. Ghormley was appointed town attorney at a salary of $100 per annum. In January, 1867, H. G. Kernodle was appointed assessor. At that time contracts for putting in street crossings were sold. Charles Magnos paid $50 license in January, 1867.

The first ordinance passed was giving the clerk 15 cents for every hundred words written, being the same as the one now in force. During that year an ordinance was passed granting license to saloons, and licenses were granted to A. L. Wyatt, S. T. Furrow, E. E. Jones, James Barnes, R. Bell, J. Miller and C. Magnos, and the total amount of licenses collected was $235. Afterward at a meeting of the board at which Beeman was present, a motion was made to repeal the ordinance and prohibit the sale of liquor, and the motion was laid on the table.

In March, 1867, R. M. Powers and Henry Eckert contracted to build wooden street crossings; John H. Reed, L. Wayland and Dillon & Burton were authorized to erect and maintain stock and hay scales on Washington Street. The expenditures reported for the year ending March 4, 1867, were $211.03. The revenue from licenses was $248; from fines, $107.66, and from annual tax $532.78, or a total of $888.43. In April, 1867, five trustees were elected: Lewis W. Link, James Brewington, Peter J. Brown, N. M. Powers and J. G. Jamison. The major and clerk

were re-elected. Sidewalks were ordered for several streets; houses of evil repute were prohibited, and rules for the setting-up of stoves and stove-pipes adopted. On March 27, 1868, a case of small-pox was reported at the hotel of David Dougherty, and the trustees ordered a hospital building to be erected, in which to place him as well as others who might be sufferers. The new board of trustees—David S. Hooper, Lewis M. Link, J. B. Brewington, R. L. Powers, E. P. Ammerman, J. G. Jamison and Edwin Darrow—took their places, and re-elected Jamison, mayor, and Ammerman, clerk. L. W. Link was recommended for justice of the peace.

In 1868 Armstrong, collector, was allowed 5 per cent, being more than was ever allowed before. Hands and teams working on the street were allowed $4 per day, $1 per day more than previously allowed, and to pay same gave note of the town with interest at 10 per cent. The trustees allowed $2.50 per hundred for lumber, being 90 cents per hundred more than was paid hitherto. The dramshop law passed this year in the face of a strong anti-license petition.

Up to January, 1869, the trustees allowed themselves $1 for each meeting attended, but in this month they adopted a rate of $1.50 per meeting. E. P. Ammerman resigned the offices of clerk and treasurer. Lewis W. Link was appointed clerk, and J. G. Jamison, treasurer. In April, 1869, James B. Brewington, Amos L. Woods, Henry F. Millan, Samuel M. Link, William M. Gill, C. J. Pollock and Jacob Sands, the newly elected trustees, selected James B. Brewington for mayor and A. L. Woods for clerk. Jacob Sands resigned at once. John W. Galyen was elected constable, M. S. Montgomery, collector. In May L. W. Link was elected trustee, *vice* Sands. In 1870 the trustees elected were S. M. Link, F. S. Hoag, A. L. Shepherd, John Gardner, F. M. Brown, H. W. Snyder and M. B. Light. A. L. Shepherd was chosen mayor, M. B. Light, clerk, and H. W. Snyder, treasurer, while L. W. Link was recommended for justice, D. B. Bernard, constable, and J. W. Galyen, street commissioner. In 1871 F. M. Potter was mayor or chairman, and A. L. Woods, clerk. In 1872 S. M. Link was chairman, and A. L. Woods, clerk. In January, 1872, George T.

Spencer's name appears as chairman. H. F. Millan was elected mayor in 1873, and A. L. Woods was chosen clerk. O. H. Beeman was mayor, and J. A. Richter, clerk, in 1874. In 1875 John E. Watson was elected mayor; George M. McGuire, A. J. Brooks, James A. Hope and Robert Clark, councilmen; A. L. Woods, clerk; R. M. Ringo, treasurer, and Thomas H. Gibson, marshal. In 1876 W. N. Hope was elected mayor; A. J. Brooks, G. W. McGovern, E. Wilcox and M. J. Ross, councilmen; Miles T. De Remer, clerk; R. M. Ringo, treasurer; H. T. Millan, attorney, and W. L. McCartney, marshal. In 1877 Mayor Hope was re-elected, Edwin Darrow, G. M. McGuire, J. T. Hannah, J. H. Kinnear, councilmen; A. L. Woods, clerk; R. M. Ringo, treasurer, and C. L. Lewis, attorney. In 1878 W. N. Hope was re-elected; J. S. Pool, A. J. Brooks, T. J. Tate and J. T. Hannah, councilmen; John L. Porter, clerk; R. M. Ringo, treasurer; George W. Cooper, attorney; J. B. Caskey, marshal, and J. D. Markey, street commissioner. In 1879 John W. Bernard, Edwin Darrow, Theodore Brigham and Samuel M. Link were elected trustees, and Francis M. Harrington, mayor. The council elected the following named officers: W. F. Smith, clerk; W. J. Brasfield, treasurer; O. C. Snyder, marshal; J. D. Murray, street commissioner. The vote on the license question was 59 for, 173 *contra.*

In 1880 Thomas J. Dockrey, James H. Kinnear, Matthew Halliday and Henry Bestman were elected councilmen; F. M. Harrington, mayor; Eatton Gates, clerk; G. D. Miller, assessor; George W. Parks, marshal; J. D. Markey, street commissioner; A. D. Risdon, attorney; W. J. Brasfield, treasurer; F. M. Brown, assessor, and James R. Morgan, graveyard commissioner.

In December, 1880, Mayor Harrington resigned, and Thomas J. Dockrey, president of the council, was acting mayor until the election of J. H. Wesscher, in January, 1881. Mayor Wesscher received 156 votes, against 92 recorded for C. A. Allgaier, and 55 for J. Hill. In April, 1881, Henry Bestman, George W. De Remer, James M. Smith and John T. Hannah were elected councilmen. Philip M. Smith was elected mayor, receiving 318 votes against 183 recorded for Wesscher and 5 votes for J. E. Pierce. M. W. Smith was chosen clerk; P. F. Greenwood,



Yours Truly
J. M. Link

ADAIR COUNTY.

attorney; A. B. Wescott, marshal; W. H. Ivie, treasurer; James G. Reed and Hiram Miller, street commissioner and assessor, respectively. The election in 1882 resulted in the choice of Samuel M. Pickler, mayor; Henry Bestman, John Kennedy, John T. Hannah and James M. Smith, councilmen; J. S. Pool, clerk; the treasurer, street commissioner, attorney and graveyard commissioner were re-elected. Attorney Greenwood resigned, and W. H. Oldham was elected in August, 1882. The treasurer's office was declared vacant, and Frank Baird was appointed.

The election of April, 1883, resulted in the choice of G. A. Goben, mayor; George T. Spencer, W. J. Ashlock, S. M. Link and J. B. Larkin, councilmen; A. M. Smith, clerk; D. J. Hoye, marshal; Lafe Soles, street commissioner; J. W. Johnston, attorney; J. W. Trotter, treasurer; E. O. Gates, assessor, and J. R. Morgan, graveyard commissioner. In 1884 Thomas Sees was elected mayor; E. C. Shain, W. E. Greene, J. S. Baker and G. M. McGuire, councilmen; W. D. Willard, clerk; T. C. Campbell, treasurer; J. H. Morris, marshal; John W. Johnson, attorney, and M. Y. Wilkes, assessor. In 1885 W. N. Hope was elected mayor; George W. De Remer, S. Jones, B. W. Ross and W. D. Willard, councilmen; R. L. Darrow, clerk; Lon Mitchell, treasurer; William Rich, marshal; Wesley De France, attorney. Reed and Morgan were re-elected street commissioner and graveyard commissioner, respectively. In 1886 Blair W. Ross was elected mayor over Thomas J. Dockrey, the vote being 325 and 263. The aldermanic candidates were W. E. Greene, E. O. Gates, J. W. Bernard, Samuel Swigert, John A. Willard, L. A. Willard and John Miller. In 1887 the vote for aldermen was as follows: P. M. Smith, 158; W. J. Wilkes, 62; O. S. Bright, 10; T. J. Dockrey, 161; Thomas Brigham, 102. For marshal, J. R. Moore, 294; Thomas C. Chalfant, 164; J. M. Morgan, 32. Granting license—for, 199; against, 340. Restraining stock from running at large—for, 249; against, 226.

Traders of Early Days.—A. H. Linder states that John T. Smith, a Tennesseean, had the first store in Kirksville, where Beeman's shop stands (opposite Pool's hotel). Daniel G. Clem came to buy ten yards of muslin for bolting cloth in 1843, and

Smith did not have that much in stock. The statement that Buck Townsend opened the first store near the present Wabash depot, is set aside by this more authoritative one. The Payton store, the third trading house opened here, was established soon after Townsend's. Jesse Kirk kept his hotel two blocks northwest of square, where William Gerry's house now stands. The old double log house was burned in 1862.

In May, 1846, J. C. Thatcher & Bro. opened business in the Greene building, as completed and owned then by Ben. Murphy, and continued business until December, 1846, when they returned to Macon. In 1850 Mr. T. re-commenced business in the west part of the same building, and in 1853 erected one of the houses burned in 1873 on the northeast corner of the square. In 1846 Ben Murphy kept a saloon in the rear of what is now the Parcels' House. In 1851 Murphy's saloon was in the eastern part. This old building was torn down to give place to the Masonic hall.

A brick building, a low, one-story, stood where P. M. Smith's store now is, which was known as the temporary court-house. This was sold to Robert Garrett, by whom it was torn down and the brick sold. J. D. Pierce had a small frame building north of what is now Donaghy's store. In 1855 or 1856 he built on the site of the old temporary court-house.

Albert Page came about 1852 and rented from Edwin Parcels a house (built by Dr. Lough at Sharr's Mill) which was moved to Kirksville and placed where Willard's grocery store now is. He was Whig candidate for representative that year. Madison J. Downing succeeded Page in business, and before the war Boone, Samuels & Carroll carried on business in this building, then Mr. Pettit, next used as a saloon by Samuels or Boone, and next moved to give place to a brick house. Wady Thompson carried on the dry goods business on the southeast corner of the square before the war, where Brewington's store now is. This was the only brick business building in the town at that time. About 1864 L. M. Reed carried on a general store near the northeast corner, also W. B. Harland rented from T. C. Parcels a house where Carothers & Greene's hardware house now is. North

of Montgomery & Bielby's store, Bryant & Oldham's dry goods house stood about 1860.

In the spring of 1865 R. M. Ringo and A. L. Woods carried on business in the Thatcher building on the northeast corner of the square. W. T. Baird, I. Nagley, J. Richter, S. F. Miller and M. L. Reed erected the first brick buildings on the south side of the square. In 1864 Joseph Baum & Bro. started a store on the west side.

Kirksville in 1866.—The business circle of 1866 was centered around the square. Brewington Bros. occupied the lower story of the Linder building, the second story was occupied by the county offices and the *Journal* office, and the third story by the Masonic hall. Williams & Dennis, land agents, and lawyer Ghormley were in a little building east of the Linder building. On the east side were a butcher shop, the grocery store of Williams & Dennis, and upstairs a tailor shop. Next door north was the banking house of Stebbins & Porter, of which W. T. Baird was cashier. These buildings were two-story frame structures. Pickler & Son's grocery and dry goods house adjoined the bank, and next was Boone & Carroll's one-story frame—then a landmark of the old town. The new frame house built by Richard Ringo was then owned by T. C. Parcels. Knight & Parcels occupied the first floor, the probate court, H. F. Millan and Harrington & Cover's offices, the second; next door north was John Coop's grocery, then Joseph Baum's dry goods house and upstairs a tailor's shop, next an unoccupied old, old building. On the northeast corner of the square, east of A. Hart's old store, was Brown & Fitch's new one-story frame, a shoe shop. On the north side was the old Union Hotel, the new addition on the west contrasting strangely with the old house. On the first floor of the addition was the hardware store of M. B. Light, and the drug store of A. P. Willard. Upstairs were the offices of Pierce & Griggs and Attorney W. L. Griggs; next was an empty shanty (one time a saloon), next McKay & Stewart's store, then Pollock Bros.' lumber yard and cabinet house. On the west side was Richter & Co.'s drug store and the Merchant's Union Express; in rear the furniture rooms of Pollock Bros., and upstairs the land

office of Smith & Law. South of the drug store were two new buildings—one a tin shop and stove store; next was the new one-story frame occupied by Sloan & Parcels, and adjoining it a frame building was being erected for saloon purposes. Farther south was Wilcox & Jamison's store—a grocery in one room, a furniture store in another; G. R. Brewington's saddlery and harness shop occupied a house built in 1866, and from this southward on the west side of the square was a row of two-story buildings, all erected in 1866, one Ludwig Baum's clothing house, above was Oak Hall, Merrill & Trout's gallery next was Brown's harness shop, then Powers & Asher, next A. Hart & Co., Scott & Dulany's bakery, Ilgenfritz's grocery, Sherwood's large building, Lane & Williams' drug store, post-office, and Dr. W. W. Royal's office, and next Jacobs & Rogers' bakery, with D. Baird's marble shop around the corner. In May, 1866, the manufacture of brick was begun at Kirksville. In October John Coop opened a grocery store in the room hitherto occupied by Parcels & Sloan on the east side of the square. D. S. Hooper erected a brick dwelling house in the southern portion of the town.

Fires.—Prior to 1861 the old, old story of house burning was not unknown here. Almost every year a dwelling, store or barn would go up in flames. Nothing was thought of such fires, as the small buildings destroyed did not entail much loss.

In 1865 the fire-fiend, thinking doubtless of his former leniency, determined to sacrifice the county court-house. On March 12, that year, he reduced the pioneer building to ashes, and with it destroyed the county clerk's records, and thousands of valuable documents.

On March 1, 1870, Sloan & Parcels' grain warehouse was destroyed, entailing a loss of $10,000; insured for $6,000.

The fire of January 31, 1873, destroyed the furniture store of Fowler & Hope, in the Wilcox building, near the center of the west side of the square, and then engulfed in fire the whole row of stores, namely: W. H. Parcels' two-story frame, valued at $1,500; his building adjoining, $1,500; H. W. Parcels' small frame, just vacated by Miss Sue Bairds' millinery, $400; E. W. Parcels' new one-story frame, worth

$1,500; E. W. Wilcox's old dilpidated one-and-a-half-story frame, worth $500, but yielding heavy rental; Jesse Burton's one-story building, erected since the war, $1,200; Henry Eckert's two-story frame, $1,500; Ringo building, owned by J. T. Smith, $1,000; George Shotwell's brown building, worth about $1,800; R. L. Powers' two-story frame, occupied by Powers & Jamison, druggists, $2,000; B. L. Truman's two-story frame, nearly new, $2,000; J. H. Morris' two-story frame, nearly new, $1,200; L. G. Hammond's residence and store on Elson Street, $700. "Dr. Crow," S. M. Pickler, John Pickler and a few others are credited with saving the American House; while J. L. Porter and F. S. Hoag are credited with saving the plow factory by their successful efforts to tear down the old house between it and the burning buildings. The losses on goods and furniture were as follows: Parcels & Carrothers, $50 to $100; Perry & Co., grain, $150; Fowler & Hope, furniture, $2,500; Jesse Burton, drugs, over $3,000; Powers & Jamison, drugs burnt or stolen, $1,500; Truman & Strong, groceries, $50; Jacobs & Collins, tailors' goods, damaged or stolen, $850; Bagg, of the American House, furniture, $450; Mrs. Woods, damaged goods, $250; S. F. Furrow, got his goods and billiard tables out of the Parcels' house without damage. The total loss was estimated at $26,000.

On December 3, 1878, while a heavy gale was blowing, fire broke out in the roof of the North Missouri Hotel kitchen. Ballew the proprietor discovered the fire at once, but could not obtain water in time to prevent its spread. The small building between the hotel and the brick block on the north was demolished in order to save that building. The fire however spread south, destroying Mrs. Leathe's store next the hotel, next Jesse Griggsby's grocery, and the adjoining hide house and wareroom. The heat scorched Tom Gibson's saloon, Jonas' establishment, J. J. Spencer's corner building. The losses were as follows: Nolestine's small building, $100; De Remer & Sons, damaged goods, $400; John Miller, occupant of building torn down, $25; North Missouri Hotel, $1,500; T. J. Ballew, $400; David Wells, furniture, $300; A. Hayes, barber, $20; Truman building, $1,000; Mrs. Leathe, tenant, $400; Beatty building, $1,000; Griggsby, tenant, $1,000; the latter insured. Truman's shed, $100;

the wall of the Watson building was damaged to the extent of $800; Spencer's building, $200, and E. B. Brewington's, $1,000.

In March, 1881, contracts were sold for five brick buildings to replace the frame ones destroyed, on the south side of the square, some months before: beginning on the east side of the burned district, the first for S. M. Link, to be rented to B. F. Lamkin; second for D. S. Guipe; third and fourth for J. H. Bailey, and the fifth for W. B. Harlan.

The old northwest corner of the square was burned January 27, 1883. The fire originated in the L. A. Willard building, then known as the Boston store and Gardner's furniture store; N. Wilson's building, the best in the row, escaped with slight injury. The principal losers were P. J. Brown, corner building, insured for $500, with harness and saddlery at $1,000; the S. M. Pickler building, insured for $500, with F. M. Brown's grocery stock insured for $1,700; Gardner & Murray's Boston store, insured for $2,000; John Gardner's stock of undertakers' goods, insured for $500; Gray & Co.'s stock of drugs in the Wilson building, insured for $1,000, and the Wilson building, insured for $200.

The Kirksville Mills were burned in July, 1883, entailing a loss of $20,000; the insurance was $8,000.

The fires of April, 1883, destroyed Mrs. Harvey's house near the Normal School, Mrs. De Kemp's in the northeast part of the town, and the old oak log school building near the Baptist Church. This latter was owned by Joe M. Ivie. It formerly occupied the center of the east side of the square, but in 1883 was used as a primary school-house.

The fire of February 1, 1883, discovered at 10 o'clock at night, resulted in the destruction of the old Ivie block, on the north side of the square, and injury to a number of men who were present to save property. The fire had not made much headway when discovered. A number of men were in the act of entering the Dean store when a keg of gunpowder, placed near the door, exploded, blowing out the front and maiming many of the men who were present to save the buildings. The losses and insurance were as follows: Mrs. Ivie, her hotel building and greater part of furniture. The building was insured for $2,000.

Dean's grocery stock and scales insured for $1,800. Dr. A. P. Willard's stock of drugs, insured for $800, and his building for $700; A. L. Woods' building adjoining, insured for $500, then occupied by B. F. Ilgenfritz, whose stock and tools were saved. The persons injured were Al. Holmes, face cut and bruised; one man, loss of left eye and face cut; Charles E. Ross, sustained several cuts and bruises on face and head; J. F. Whitacre, severe wound on nose, and several on head and forehead; J. H. Morris, leg injured and head cut; Wallace McKee, slight cuts from glass; Will Hannah, several cuts and bruises; Dr. Strickland, severe face wounds; Henry Patterson, gash on face; J. L. Lawrence, cut on nose, face and neck; George Melvin, J. B. McChesney, D. Goodson and George Seaton, injured.

Two frame buildings on the north side of the square were burned to the ground February 19, 1885. The brick building adjoining on the west, Hart's jewelry store, was saved, so was the P. J. Brown brick building on the east, but each as well as the cornice of the Masonic hall were injured. The colored Masonic lodge room was destroyed, the charter alone being saved.

Sundry fires mark the history of the city's progress since 1870. The old Normal School building while given up to the manufacture of brooms was burned, and a number of the unsightly wooden buildings, remaining over from early years, were destroyed. On January 12, 1888, about 1 o'clock A. M., fire was discovered in the rear of W. P. Nason's grocery store on the west side of the square; forty-five minutes elapsed before a "bucket brigade" was formed, but in the meantime willing workers removed the greater part of the stock to the street, and then the fire department came on the scene, only to find the hose frozen up and the little hand-power engine worthless.

In December, 1885, a fire company was organized with C. E. Ross, chief; James Clark, captain; George Eckert, second captain, and the following members: L. S. Mitchell, F. M. Douglass, R. W. Eggleston, W. S. Rich, J. F. Minear, William Eckert, Henry Eckert, Jr.; John Miles, Samuel Miller, J. H. Rout, H. G. Eichelberger, E. H. Wait, J. B. Fridley, John Gates, James Reed, L. L. Curtis, Jack Fowler, J. F. Whitacre, C. Brundage, James Bocock, M. D. Rowland, H. R. Gibbons, George Brenne-

man, Harry Harris, Thomas Graves, T. R. Wilson, H. S. Lindsey, Everett Hope, Owen Snyder, Frank (Buch.) Miller and Dr. Morrow.

A circular letter of the Adair County Immigrant Aid Society, sent out in July, 1867, gives the following review of the town: It has 1 bank, 9 dry goods stores, 4 drug stores, 3 groceries, 2 tin and hardware stores, 2 meat markets, 6 physicians, 14 lawyers, 4 preachers, 2 churches with 4 congregations, 1 seminary, 1 town hall, 3 real estate agencies, 1 brewery, 3 boot and shoe shops, 3 saddle and harness shops, 1 marble yard, 3 millinery and dress-making shops, 1 steam plow factory, 1 jewelry and watch-making store, 2 livery stables, 4 hotels, a number of private boarding-houses, 2 insurance offices, 1 barber shop, 1 picture gallery, 2 paint shops, 5 plasterers, 15 carpenters, 4 blacksmith shops, 5 brick and stone masons, 2 cabinet and furniture stores, 2 merchant tailors, 1 gunsmith's shop, 1 dentist, 2 brick yards (recently commenced, which yield a fine brick), 1 Masonic lodge, 1 Odd Fellows lodge, 1 Good Templar lodge, 1 Legion of Honor, and 1 newspaper and job office. During the building season of 1866, 12 business and 35 residence buildings were erected. The town was then the center of 7 mail lines. During the year ending March, 1869, 54 houses were erected here.

The merchants' statement of the greatest amount of goods on hand between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in June, 1869, for the whole county, is as follows:

Burton & Burton, $1,500; F. M. Brown, $100; M. B. Light & Co., $8,000; John Coop, $3,000; Shortridge & Sharp, $2,000; H. J. Bailey, $500; Mayfield & Cross, $2,000; C. I. Shirley, $3,600; De Reamer & Clark, $2,000; Casky & Ringo, $5,200, Kirksville; C. G. Cornell, $1,555, Paulville; William Hart, $600; Morris & Wilson, $1,000; L. A. Willard, $500; Gill & Pickler, $1,000; Richter & Co., $1,800; Barnhart & Anderson, $1,000; J. T. Fitch, $800; A. P. Willard, $1,755; Harlan & Hammond, $600; Charles Hecker, $300; J. M. McCreery & Bro., $1,990, Paulville; Freeman & Strang, $2,750; E. Wilcox, $700; Reid & Harlan, $5,000, Kirksville; O. Husted, $900, Shibley's Point; J. B. Brewington, $1,600; Pickler & Son, $2,000; Parcels & Sloan, $2,500; Joseph Baum, $2,200; Brown & Eckert, $1,400; Pollock

& Bro., $2,000; Ludwig Baum, $2,500, Kirksville; S. F. Stahl, $1,100, Nineveh. In 1870 the following names appear: J. J. Clark, Sublette, carrying a $90 stock; J. W. Hall, Paulville, $220; Kirkpatrick & Bro., Wilson, $1,100; J. C. Montgomery, Paulville, $850; A. A. Nicholson, $1,100; W. B. Reynolds & Sons, $2,355, Willmathsville; Sue Baird, $500; Hettie Woods, $300; H. L. Shutte, $1,500; J. D. Stevens, $1,000; Jamison Powers, $2,800; J. L. Ilgenfritz, $800; R. Becktoll, $50; Hope & Son, $500; J. A. Sivyer, $400; E. W. Parcels, $1,800; Hamilton & Jacobs, $3,000; F. A. Grove, $2,500, and others.

In December, 1869, all the preachers of Kirksville united in a strong assault on the evil one. At that time the following named ministers were here, each representing an organized society: John Wayman, Methodist Episcopal Church; J. S. Boyd, Presbyterian Church; J. R. Terrell, Baptist Church; F. S. Hoag, Methodist Episcopal Church; G. W. Sharp, Cumberland Presbyterian Church; J. J. Crigler, Evangelical Lutheran Church; W. P. Nason, Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Phelps, Baptist Church.

The Kirksville mill, completed in January, 1869, for Hoag, Swigart & McCullough, was the first large manufacturing concern here. The capacity was 175 barrels of flour, together with corn and feed. The woolen mill of Harris & Tinsman Bros., north of the town, near the brick flouring mill, was a very important industry in 1869. J. W. Davidson & Co.'s grain warehouse and elevator was improved in 1869, and prior to December, 1874, no less than fifty houses were added to the number already built.

Postmasters.—It is generally conceded that Jesse Kirk was the first postmaster here, but there is no record at hand to show his appointment. In 1846 John T. Smith was postmaster; in 1850 Thomas B. Howe filled the office; in 1851, J. C. Thatcher; in 1855, R. M. Parcels; in 1859, A. S. Pierce; in 1861, Alex. Sherwood; in 1865, A. Morris, under Johnston's administration. He was accustomed to carry the letters in his cap, and distribute them to the neighbors to whom they were addressed. J. D. Miller was commissioned postmaster at Kirksville in May, 1882, succeeding D. S. Hooper, whose second term expired. In June, 1886, George T. Spencer was named as postmaster.

The post-offices in Adair County in 1887–88 are Adair, Brashear, Bullion, Danforth, Kirksville, Lindersville, Lœffler, Millard, Nind (a new office with Postmaster Hoag in charge), Novinger, Prairie Bird, Shibley's Point, Sperry, Stahl, Sublette, Willmathsville, Wilson, Zig and Pure Air.

Statistics, 1875–76.—The Kirksville post-office statistics for 1875–76, compiled by D. S. Hooper, then postmaster, are as follows:

Amount postage stamps sold, $2,924.80; amount stamped envelopes sold, $552.87; number of money orders issued, $1,400; number of money orders paid, $1,430; number letters registered, 203; number of registered letters received, 714; number registered letters in transit recorded in office, 2,550; number of call boxes, 300; number of lock boxes, 115; number of lock drawers, 38. In 1886–87 the amount realized from the sale of stamps, stamped envelopes and box rents was $5,174.20, against $4,870 in 1883.

Kirksville in 1875.—The taxable wealth of Kirksville, according to the assessment of 1875, was: real estate, $480,416; personal property, $194,216; total, $674,632.

The freight shipped from Kirksville in the year 1875 over the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad weighed 11,226,568 pounds, and yielded to the railroad company, $22,607.35. The freight received was 12,006,706 pounds, yielding a revenue of $29,507, while the proceeds of ticket sales amounted to $13,935.

Improvements, 1876.—The building improvements effected in 1875–76 and completed the day of the national centennial celebration numbered 53; these new buildings cost $72,650. Repairs on old buildings cost about $8,000 that year, so that the centennial year must be taken as the beginning of the era of Kirksville's important business and residence buildings. The Normal building was erected in 1871–73.

During the first ten days of November, 1881, more new sidewalks were constructed at Kirksville than were hitherto put down in any twelve months of its existence.

Churches, 1876.—A reference to the chapter on religious societies points out the facts relating to their status here in 1866.

Ten years later, when the churches vied with each other in celebrating the centennial of American independence, the reviewer of the period found the following conciliating story to chronicle:

The Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Christians, Cumberland Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Free-Will Baptists all own their houses of worship. The first four are brick and the remainder frame buildings. The members of the Presbyterian Church number 100; of the Methodist Church, 275; of the Christian Church, 175; of the Baptist Church, 90; of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 110; of the Episcopal Church, 30; of the Free-Will Baptist Church, 15. The Universalists have an organization, and a membership of 40; the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) has an organization, and a membership of 50.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church numbers 20 members, and the Baptist Church (colored) numbers 36 members. All the denominations have preaching regularly, from one to four Sundays in each month, except, perhaps, one or two. The society for Spiritualists and Liberals is regularly organized, and convenes every Sunday for discussion, lectures, etc. It numbers about 30 members. The Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Cumberland Presbyterians, Christians and Episcopalians have Sunday-school every Sunday, with a good large attendance at all the places.

Railroad Business in 1887.—The total business of the Wabash St. Louis & Pacific Railroad transacted at Kirksville during the year ending November 30, 1887, was as follows:

	Freight.	Passenger.
1886.		
December	$7,976 08	$1,404 71
1887.		
January	5,517 77	1,289 79
February	6,296 57	1,086 32
March	7,575 92	2,059 65
April	2,862 37	1,708 32
May	2,492 32	2,013 02
June	2,121 98	1,754 94
July	1,733 97	1,692 30
August	2,968 17	1,942 72
September	2,617 16	1,979 32
October	2,283 91	3,437 24
November	1,357 55	2,103 32

On March 30, 1887, the receiver's account ends, and that of the Wabash Western Company begins. In June George Cumming took charge of the office here.

The business of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad Company at their Kirksville office for the twelve months ending November 30, 1887, is shown in the following table:

	Freight.	Passenger.
1886.		
December	$4,776 04	$ 612 45
1887.		
January	2,948 37	431 00
February	4,218 87	479 00
March	4,502 11	530 45
April	2,245 62	496 85
May	1,556 54	588 40
June	1,085 90	892 50
July	796 84	667 30
August	1,867 73	789 60
September	1,166 25	1,003 80
October	1,219 32	756 05
November	1,212 05	731 90

In 1879 and 1880 corn formed the leading grain article of export. Since 1881 shipments of oats have exceeded all calculations, hogs coming next in extent and value. W. W. Rhodes was agent at Kirksville in 1869 for the Northern Missouri Railroad Company. In his report of shipments he omits free freight or construction freight, giving only the actual trade shipments as follows: Bushels of wheat, rye, oats and corn, 127,470; cattle, 1,399; hogs, 3,976; sheep, 689; mules, 105; horses, 76.

The telegraph office was opened at Kirksville, October 17, 1869.

Merchants' Assessment.—The merchants of Kirksville or of Benton Township, assessed on store stock values in 1887, are named as follows:

W. A. Adams	$ 250	Cross & McGuire	$1,000
George R. Brewington	2,000	J. B. Casky	1,000
Joseph Baum	3,670	John Casky	5,000
W. C. Browning	1,000	Robt. Clark	1,500
H. Bestman	400	Carothers & Greene	3,500
P. J. Brown	500	Joseph Crist	100
Burt & Gerry	400	A. Dutcher	1,000
Brasfield & Kellogg	1,000	C. W. Dunlap	800
B. A. Bowman	50	Joseph Douglass	3,000

Doneghy Bros.	$5,000	B. F. Lamkin	$3,000
Evans & Shaver	800	E. J. Morris	25
Eckert & Son	500	V. Miller	1;500
J. I. Towler	800	J. H. Markey	500
Fout & Bean	2,000	J. C. Maynard	100
Focht Bros.	300	Murphy Bros.	350
F. A. Grove & Co.	3,500	Montgomery & Bielby	1,500
Thos. H. Gibson	125	G. W. McCurdy	50
B. F. Henry & Co.	2,500	Joe H. Nichols	400
James A. Hope	1,000	Porter & Harris	2,000
John T. Hannah	800	Pierce, De C. & Co.	1,500
Hart & Miller	800	C. J. Pollock	1,000
Halliday Bros.	1,000	S. M. Pickler	5,000
W. S. Heflion	25	J. L. Rankin	50
J. G. Jamison	1,700	George Shaw	125
S. Jonas	500	Singing Mfg. Co	36
Kennedy & Link	500	P. M. Smith	5,000
J. H. Kinnear	200	Swigert & Co	500
J. C. Kibler	75	Robert Thompson	100
Lincoln King	200	L. A. Willard	1,200
Mrs. C. E. Lach	300	J. F. Whitacre	2,500
Robt. Loveny	600		
Total assessed value	$75,831		

The total assessed value of stocks in the stores of Kirksville or in Benton Township, in June, 1886, was $75,831, on which a State tax of $300.92, a county tax of $752.31, a school tax of $451.39 and a township tax of $250.80 were paid, giving a total direct tax on merchants and traders' stocks, amounting to $1755.42.

Banks and Bankers.—The Kirksville branch of the Bank of St. Louis was chartered in 1859, and on November 23, that year, W. P. Linder, cashier-elect of the bank, swore to and subscribed to his official promises, before B. G. Barrow, then clerk of the probate court. Similar papers were acknowledged on September 3, by Bright G. Barrow and John T. Smith, directors-elect, also by David A. Ely, Michael G. Clem, Matthew P. Hannah, Isham B. Dodson, W. P. Linder, John Thomas, W. H. Parcels and Thomas C. Wilson. John T. Smith was elected first temporary president, and B. G. Barrow, temporary clerk. At this meeting it was ordered that the lower rooms of the Linder building, southeast corner of the square, be fitted up as a bank office. This was not done, and the Thomas building, where the present bank now stands, was fitted up. On October 8 David A. Ely was elected president, B. G. Barrow, attorney, and W. T. Baird,

clerk. In November W. P. Linder was elected cashier. The first notes discounted December 1, 1859, were signed D. A. Ely, Parcels & Bros., I. B. Dodson, C. R. Clunn, J. C. Thatcher, James Burrus, W. P. Linder, J. T. Smith, W. L. Patton, J. Ransom, F. Wilkinson, M. P. Hannah, A. P. Willard, P. J. Sublette, R. S. Thompson, Wash. Conner, Wady Thompson, W. S. Thatcher, M. Spears and J. D. Callison.

In December the names of S. F. Barnhart and O. H. Beeman appear as stockholders. In January, 1860, the salary of cashier was placed at $1,500; of clerk, at $700; of president, at $500, and of attorney, at $300. In March, 1860, Wady Thompson, C. R. Chinn and W. L. Patton were elected directors. In 1861 I. B. Dodson and W. L. Patton were elected directors. In May John T. Smith was elected president. In March, 1862, David A. Ely, John C. Curl, Jesse C. Thatcher, M. P. Hannah and I. B. Dodson were elected directors, with Morris Thatcher, president, John T. Smith, cashier, and W. T. Baird, clerk. In 1863 the names of J. D. Stephens and O. H. Beeman appear as directors. On March 3, 1863, W. T. Baird was elected cashier. In November the sale of $10,000 in coin was ordered. In September D. A. Ely was chosen president, *vice* Thatcher resigned. In 1864 Ely, Hannah, O. H. Beeman, Clem and Barnhart were elected directors. In June the stock holders agreed to wind up this branch under the act of February 15, 1864. Among the signatures were these, not hitherto given: Ben. Murphy, A. H. Linder, A. H. Linder, Jr., A. P. Willard, M. Speer, T. B. Parcels, Burrus & Brother, P. J. Sublette, J. G. Ely, S. F. Barnhart, S. L. Nixon, E. M. Holloway, Calvin Sutton and L. F. Boone. The last work done under the charter was March 13, 1875, when the last distribution was made.

On August 6, 1862, there were $78,000 in the bank when Gen. Porter ordered the citizens to leave. Mr. Baird locked the vault and building, placed his family in the carriage and fled with his neighbors. Soon the boom of cannon was heard. Next morning Mr. Baird was agreeably surprised to find the bank and funds untouched.

Stebbins & Porter's private bank took the place of the old branch of the St. Louis Bank, and of this house W. T. Baird was

cashier. This house was followed by Baird & Reed.

The Exchange Banking Company, comprising William T. Baird, J. B. Melone and Charles G. Epperson, entered articles of association, September 4, 1877.

The articles of association of the Exchange Bank of W. T. Baird were entered January 24, 1878.

The organization of the First National Bank was completed April 5, 1882, by the election of Edwin Darrow, W. T. Baird, John Caskey, Joseph Baum and S. M. Link, directors. The board was then organized by the election of Edwin Darrow, president; S. M. Link, vice-president; W. T. Baird, cashier; Frank Baird, assistant cashier, and James Ellison, attorney. The stockholders then were the above named officers, except the attorney, with D. S. Hooper, J. D. Miller, H. W. Snyder, W. J. Eckert, M. G. Clem, W. E. Foster, S. F. Stahl, J. N. McCreery and Noah Molter. The capital stock was placed at $50,000. In 1883 S. M. Link succeeded Mr. Darrow as president, and John Caskey took Mr. Link's place, while Mr. Baird has occupied his position as cashier from the bank's organization to the present time. The directors are Joseph Baum, M. G. Clem, W. T. Baird, S. M. Link and John Caskey. In 1870 the bank building on the west southeast corner of the square was erected by Mr. Baird.

The Kirksville Savings Bank, organized in the fall of 1883, began business October 14 of the same year with $10,000 paid-in capital, and the following officers and directors are A. J. Knight, president; C. H. Dutcher, vice-president; R. M. Ringo, cashier; F. M. Harrington and H. W. Snyder. Mr. Knight served one year, and was succeeded by T. C. Campbell, who was elected in September, 1884, and served until his death, February, 21, 1887. Samuel Reed succeeded as president. C. H. Dutcher served several years until succeeded by the present vice-president, F. M. Harrington. Mr. Ringo is still cashier, with Charles E. Darrow assistant. In addition to the officers Edwin Darrow and Henry Eckert are members of the board of directors. After the first year the capital was doubled, and June 3, 1886, raised to $40,000. The company's new office is on the west southwest corner of the square.

The Building & Loan Association, organized in 1885, elected the following officers May 21, that year: W. G. Fout, president; A. M. Smith, secretary; W. T. Baird, treasurer; F. Douglass, George Eckert, A. L. Holmes and V. Miller, directors. The stock subscribed was $80,000.

Factories and Mills.—While Kirksville is chiefly noted for colleges, seminaries, academies and institutions of learning, which constantly fill the city with students from all over the United States, it is making strides in other directions. The Kirksville foundry established in February, 1886, by Loomis & Holmes, was the first ever established in Adair County. The Bixby brothers have in operation the Kirksville Woolen Mills, and their business is constantly increasing. A. L. Holmes' Variety Wood Works form another branch of industry which has sprung up in the city. Mr. Holmes commenced a few years ago with some scroll saws run by hand and horse power, doing such work as he could get to do in his line. His business increased to such an extent that he was forced to put in more machinery, adding a large steam engine, and erecting a two-story building, with all the necessary appliances for his particular business. He now has the only manufacturing establishment of the kind in the northern part of this State, and ships a great deal of his prepared carriage material to manufacturers all over the country. In addition to these are the Hickory Wood Works of Mr. Price, which are designed to prepare hickory wood for carriages and buggies.

J. S. Blackman, a retired hardware merchant, established a creamery at Kirksville in January, 1883, with a capacity of 1,000 cows. In May I. J. Smith inaugurated the manufacture of butter. This industry is now carried on by Wilkes & Co.

Kirksville Nursery, of which Charles Patterson is proprietor, has been in existence twenty-seven years. All kinds of trees are grown and sold at reasonable prices.

Literary and Social Organizations.—The Kirksville Glee Club or troupe was organized November 18, 1865. Miss Sue R. Thatcher presided, with J. W. Anderson, secretary. N. Wilson stated the object of the meeting, and Messrs. Brewington, Miller and Willson were appointed a committee on resolutions. Paddy Powers, Miss Alice Pierce and Miss Maggie Howe, with those

already named, were the first members. On December 30, 1865, and January 1, 1866, this club gave an entertainment. With the above named the following were associated: Mrs. M. Thomas, Mrs. L. Linder, Miss N. Freeman, Miss Tillie Wesscher, J. E. Fitzgerald, G. Brewington, J. J. Griggsby, D. C. Pierce and E. Ammerman.

The Kirksville Lyceum completed organization in December, 1865, and opened with a debate on Negro suffrage.

The Kirksville Union Sabbath-school was organized in December, 1865, and the constitution submitted by a committee composed of S. M. Williams, David Baird, J. H. Morris, J. W. Anderson and W. T. Baird.

The Y. M. L. S. was organized in May, 1866.

The old Bible Society of Kirksville was reorganized in July, 1866, and celebrated its first anniversary July 21, 1867. O. H. Beeman was elected president; W. B. Harlan, vice-president; Rev. J. S. Boyd, secretary; W. T. Baird, treasurer; W. P. Mason, Rev. R. Cooley, Rev. J. Wayman, W. M. Gill and Prof. Joseph Baldwin, executive committee. J. H. Parsons, who was elected president on reorganization in 1866, died soon after his election.

The League of Honor was the name given to one of the most useful organizations ever formed here.

The temperance movement of January, 1867, made necessary by the terrible onslaught liquor drinking was making on society here, took practical shape January 5, 1867, when a pledge of "sacred honor," to abstain from drink for one year, was solemnly signed. The first signatures were: J. W. Ward, J. W. Owensby, W. L. Griggs, E. S. Darlington, W. K. Bryson, John Jennings, John Richey, John Lewis, F. M. Shelton, J. O. Griggs, J. C. R. Reed, R. J. Richey, D. C. Pierce, W. H. Griggs, T. B. Rogers, J. B. Mears, G. W. Reed, C. C. Nichols, and W. W. Royal. The above named circle of "jolly good fellows" was joined that evening by the following named: J. M. Lucas, M. Shelton, Isaac Boice, S. S. Brinkerhoff, J. J. Griggsby, J. S. Williams, J. C. Dillon, S. L. Blackman, C. H. Filkins, Cant Cory, J. E. Booth and T. Pickler, all equal to the original signers in capacity for drink. Among the non-drinking members were E. L. and J. E. Pierce, D. G. Jacobs, J. M. Asher, J. Shaver, A. M. Gregg,

E. P. Ammerman, L. W. Link, E. O. Gates, W. M. Gill and F. M. Harrington.

The Kirksville Lyceum and Debating Society elected the following officers in December, 1867: Prof. Baldwin, president; J. Ellison, vice-president; D. T. Truitt, secretary; Prof. Greenwood, librarian; John Richey, treasurer; A. Ellison, marshal.

In August, 1867, the game of base-ball began to assume pretensions here. In September the first club was organized, with S. L. Blackman, president; R. M. Ringo, vice-president; Ruf. Richey, secretary; Cal. Pollock, treasurer; Samuel Furrow, Vern Blackman and Joe Miller, directors; and the following members: James Ellison, Joe C. Reed, H. F. Millan, G. S. Pollock, L. M. Miller, H. G. Kernodle, A. L. Woods, Charles Pierce, E. D. Eggleston, Henry Hannah, James, H. F., and B. F. Ilgenfritz.

In 1867 the League of Honor, of Kirksville, through one of its members, F. M. Harrington, took the advanced ground of total prohibition. Col. J. H. Reed was president.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized at Kirksville in 1869.

The "Moot Legislature" held regular weekly meetings at Kirksville in 1869.

The Mechanics' Union was organized January 4, 1870, at Kirksville, with T. M. Potter, president; J. C. Thatcher, vice-president; J. J. Griggsby, secretary; G. C. Harlan, treasurer; and John L. Rawlinson, door-keeper. Fifteen members signed the constitution.

The Good Templar Hall Association was organized August 28, 1873, with J. A. Pickler, president; Frank Fawcett, vice-president; W. J. Brasfield, secretary; B. F. Heiny, treasurer; and S. F. Miller, William M. Gill and B. F. Heiny, trustees.

The officers of the Good Templars, in 1873, were S. F. Miller, Miss Rowland, Henry Harris, Miss Carrie Gill, W. T. Sholley, William Edwards, A. H. Kearnes, Miss Blackman, J. M. Greenwood, W. L. Stoddard, H. Spencer, Miss Gibson, Miss Brasfield and Miss Link. In October, 1879, the Templars of Adair and Macon Counties, District No. 40, assembled at Kirksville in convention. Among the officers elected were Mrs. B. B. Foster, W. V.

T.; Prof. J. N. Barnard, W. F. S.; Mrs. S. A. Chandler, treasurer; Henry John, W. M.; and William Weatherford, W. C. G.

The I. I. O. O. F. F. society of Kirksville, associated for mental improvement in social culture, music and general literature, was primarily organized in April, 1887, with the following named members: Lulu Chambliss, Kate Baker, Mattie Doneghy, Allie Link, Frances Guipe, Mamie Grove, Nettie Hovey, Nettie Morrison, Emma Parker, Lena Rowland, Lulu Sharpe, Mamie Sharpe, Lottie O'Neil, Clara Spencer, Jesse Thatcher, Ida Briggs, M. Sweet, Mrs. R. Billings, Lula Harlan, Bessie Harlan, Carrie Randall, Ida Franklin, Flora Northrup, Mary Griffith, Mollie Ashcroft, Jennie Dodson, Allie Kurtz, Abbie Stevens, Carrie Eggleston, Annie Warner, Lou Voton, Carrie Wilson and Bessie Woods.

The Gun Club was organized in May, 1878, with R. L. Sharp, president, J. S. Pool, secretary; C. E. Fout, treasurer; and A. A. Malony, E. A. Hope, C. F. C. Ludd, F. A. Grove, T. C. Campbell and L. Miller.

The Kirksville Dramatic Club, of twelve members, played "Fifteen Years a Drunkard" here in May, 1880.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized November 23, 1882, with thirteen members: President, Mrs. E. Beazell; recorder, Mrs. S. H. Smith; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. Dutcher; treasurer, Mrs. A. E. Lantz and Madames Rankin, Brenneman, Blackman, Hooper, Bentley, Chambliss, Boyd, Wheat, and Mitchell. The membership now is thirty-three, with Mrs. M. J. Brenneman, president; Mrs. L. Campbell, recorder; Miss Mary Rankin, secretary, and Mrs. A. E. Lantz, treasurer.

Secret and Benevolent Societies.—The principal societies represented here in 1876 were Kirksville Lodge, No. 105, A. F. & A. M.; Caldwell Chapter, No. 52, R. A. M., and Ely Commandery, No. 22, K. T., owning one of the finest society buildings then in Missouri; Adair Lodge, No. 96, I. O. O. F., and Adair Encampment, No. 44, with Perseverance Lodge, No. 41, I. O. G. T., owned Odd Fellows' Hall.

Kirksville Lodge (U. D.) was organized by A. D. Green, May 24, 1850, with Isham B. Dodson, W. M.; John Huston, S. W.; Coldin W. Hardin, J. W.; J. M. Huston, Sec.; Samuel Withrow,

Treas.; Wash. Conner, S. D.; Andrew Grist, J. D.; William Ringo, Steward and Tyler. David James and Thomas B. Howe were admitted on petition. John D. Howe, James C. Goode and Bright G. Barrow petitioned for membership at that time. In July T. C. Christian, A. J. Hite, James T. Kirk, George M. Kirk, William H. Parcels, Ben. Murphy and Smith White petitioned, and the former petitioners were admitted. In August the latter petitioners were admitted, and the petition of John Baxter and Franklin Neff received, also from W. H. Sheeks, John R. Adkins and Thomas P. Parcels. In September they were admitted, and petitions from A. L. Gilstrap, A. W. Soward and F. P. Hall were received. At this meeting Withrow and James were appointed a committee to purchase Lot 1, Block 8 from Benjamin Murphy. In October following G. W. Adkins, John W. Tate, Nelson Grogan and Dr. W. A. Cochrane petitioned for admission. In December M. P. Hannah, Peter Carter, Liberty Wilcher, J. W. Galyon (died January 15, 1888), R. M. Parcels, E. W. Parcels, Z. B. Greenstreet and J. D. Knight petitioned; in January, 1851, Harvey Sloan; in February, Burton Parmer and J. C. Thatcher, and in April, Lewis Scobee. The first meetings were held in Dodson's hewed-log house, west of the present Normal, where John Caskey now resides. Of the above named I. B. Dodson, died in December, 1879; John Huston now lives in Scotland County; C. W. Hardin deceased October 27, 1877; J. M. Huston moved to Oregon and died there; Samuel Withrow lies in the Bear Creek graveyard; Wash. Conner, W. H. Parcels and brothers, W. H. Sheeks and the two Kirks reside in Oregon; T. C. Christian moved to California; Rev. A. J. Hite, a Baptist preacher, is said to have been killed in Chariton County during the war; M. P. Hannah died October 10, 1877; Andrew Grist is said to be deceased; William Ringo, father of R. M. Ringo, is dead. He was a whisky Baptist and when the lodge was in running order he wished the brethren luck and returned to his church. David James is dead; Thomas B. Howe resides in Macon County; Ben. Murphy died April 21, 1865; Dr. Neff died in Davis County, Iowa; what became of Smith White and John Baxter is not known; John R. Adkins resides in the county; A. L. Gilstrap is still living; G. W. Adkins is in Oregon; Nelson

Grogan and J. W. Tate are dead; Dr. Cochrane was never admitted; Peter Carter moved to Iowa; Wilcher resides here; Z. B. Greenstreet is dead; J. D. Knight is reported dead; Harvey Sloan is a resident of Kirksville; J. C. Thatcher is a member of the present lodge and chapter; Burton Parmer and Lewis Scobee are said to be deceased.

Kirksville Lodge, No. 128, A. F. & A. M. was chartered in 1851, and on June 6 the first meeting under charter was held, with I. B. Dodson, Master. He was succeeded in 1853 by W. Conner, and he by Z. B. Greenstreet. R. M. Parcels was W. M. in 1854; I. B. Dodson in 1857; R. M. Parcels, 1858; Bright G. Barrow, 1859, and N. Wilson, 1863. In October, 1859, David Baird petitioned and was admitted a member. He was subsequently district deputy and district lecturer for Knox, Adair and Macon, for ten years, the while being a member of Lodge No. 105 or the new lodge. The charter of Lodge No. 128 was arrested late in 1863, and the greater number of members reorganized under a new charter granted in 1864, No. 105. W. S. Ivie died in August, 1858; R. S. Thompson died in 1860.

Kirksville Lodge, No. 105, A. F. & A. M. was constituted June 30, 1864, with T. B. Howe, W. M., acting; W. T. Baird, S. W.; David Baird, J. W.; W. Conner, Treas.; W. F. Smith, Sec.; R. M. Ringo, S. D.; J. C. Smith, J. D.; and J. D. Stephens, Tyler. On July 19 the first regular meeting under the charter was held with N. Wilson, W. M.; W. T. Baird, S. W. and W. F. Smith, Sec. In January, 1865, W. T. Baird took his place as master, and W. P. Mason, Sec., who was succeeded by J. L. Porter. Mr. Baird served as master until January 1, 1872, when J. M. Oldham was installed. In December, 1872, David Baird presided as W. M. with A. L. Woods, Sec. On December 27, that year, a great Masonic festival marked the opening of the new hall. In December, 1874, A. L. Woods succeeded David Baird as W. M., with D. C. Pierce, Sec. In 1876 Joseph Baum was elected Master; in 1877, H. F. Millan; in 1879, J. H. Kinnear. In April, 1881, D. A. Ely, Sr., was W. M., succeeded in January, 1882, by David Baird. On June 23, the lodge placed the corner-stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church, and on May 30, recorded the death of Mancil W. Smith. In 1883 Robert Clark was elected

Master, succeeded in January, 1884, by A. P. Willard, with Charles E. Ross, Sec. In 1885 D. A. Ely, Jr., was elected Master, with J. L. Porter, Sec. In March and April, 1886, C. E. Ross was acting Master. In December, 1886, Prof. J. P. Blanton was elected master and re-elected in 1887. On October 14, 1886, David A. Ely died. In December, 1886, Joseph Baum was elected secretary. The membership is 104.

Caldwell Chapter, No. 53, R. A. M., was constituted October 25, 1869, and the following named officers elected and installed: A. L. Shepherd, H. P.; W. T. Baird, K.; David Baird, S.; Jos. Baum, C. of H.; G. W. Browning, P. S.; N. Wilson, R. A. C.; R. M. Ringo, G. M. of 1st V.; A. J. Knight, G. M. of 2d V.; A. P. Willard, G. M. of 3d V.; I. Negley, T.; John L. Porter, Sec.; and A. Morris, G.

Adair Lodge, No. 366, was chartered October 13, 1881, with the following members: E. O. Gates, D. C. Pierce, William L. Fletcher, H. F. Millan, F. A. Grove, R. M. Ringo, R. H. Browne, John Burton, Benjamin F. Heiny, B. F. Lamkin and John Miller, with E. O. Gates, Master; D. C. Pierce, S. W., and W. L. Fletcher, I. W.

Ely Commandery is one of the large Masonic organizations of Missouri. It is composed of members of both lodges and chapters.

In November, 1854, articles of incorporation for Kirksville Lodge, No. 128, F. & A. M. signed by R. M. Parcels, B. G. Barrow, David James and others, were agreed to by the county court. In May, 1854, a petition, signed by Washington Connor, I. B. Dodson, C. W. Hardin and others, asking the incorporation of their lodge of Masons, was granted.

The Masonic Hall Association was organized June 15, 1874, when $11,855 was reported as paid-up capital, liable to debts of $1,261. At this meeting a resolution to erect a building adjoining the Masonic Hall, at a cost not to exceed $3,000, was adopted. The directors of the association were David A. Ely, F. A. Grove, A. P. Willard, W. H. Parcels, A. J. Knight, A. L. Woods, Joseph Baum, John L. Porter and R. L. Sharp.

Northwestern Lodge No. 88 (Colored), A. F. & A. M., of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota,

was chartered August 23, 1878, A. M., with the following officers: J. C. Owens, W. M.; J. P. Watson, S. W.; King (Smith, charter) Wilson, J. W. The charter was granted at Macon on the date named. Among the members were A. M. Hayes, R.; Charles W. Eubanks, Treas.; H. C. Hayes, J. D.; Humphrey Eubanks, S. D.; H. Johnson, T.; Richard Hill, S. J. P. Watson succeeded Owens as Master; Charles W. Eubanks, in 1880, was elected Master, and has served in that position during the last eight years; A. M. Hayes, who died May 31, 1887, was Secretary of the lodge from 1880 to that time, when S. A. Phillips was elected; Richard Hill died in 1881; J. P. Watson and J. C. Owens are now pastors of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo., respectively. The members at present include six of the above named with L. E. Franklin, Wesley Yates, James Green, Wade Johnson, E. Wallace, B. F. Barnes, James Jones, Thomas Thompson, Walter Oliver and Lewis Jefferson. The lodge had rooms in the Pierce building which was burned in 1885, entailing a loss of $100. In February, 1885, rooms were rented from Heiny & Brasfield which are neatly decorated and furnished.

The charter of Adair Lodge, No. 96, I. O. O. F., is dated May 21, 1856. As it appears to-day, it bears the marks of time and battle, for through the parchment passed a shell from the McNeil battery, on August 6, 1862. The charter does not give the names of original members, but from the record of signers of the constitution the names of the following early members are taken: D. Duncan, E. D. Timons, O. H. Beeman, J. W. Midley, Henry Shook, G. U. Dennis, N. Pettinger, D. Mason, W. M. Thatcher, Charles R. Chinn, W. P. Linder, Gideon A. Jennings, W. Ransom, C. B. Horton, David M. Pitt, H. Snyder, E. C. Jones, E. A. Patterson, James E. Sharp, W. Hargrave, D. A. Ely, W. Baker, G. L. Patterson, Noah Motter and W. L. Patton. W. P. Mason was the forty-ninth signer, A. H. John the fifty-seventh. The record of work prior to August, 1858, is not at hand. At that time the first regular lodge room was reported finished and thanks were extended to the artists, Wood & Sawyer.

The Noble Grands elected since 1869 are named as follows: T. Miller H. W. Snyder, S. M. Link, H. Exard, J. Sands, V. P.

Lonergan, John Coop, G. W. McGovern, J. B. Brewington, L. Schneider, F. A. Grove, John Bagg, S. Snyder, W. T. De Reamer, C. A. Allgaier, W. Wallace, W. McCartney, A. P. Willard, P. M. Smith, W. B. Wallace, A. Solkey, J. A. Tinsman, George Tull to March, 1881; P. M. Smith, J. S. Pool, J. M. Crawford, John K. Such, J. W. Tinsman, H. G. Parcels, J. J. Griggsby, James Osenbaugh, J. Sands, J. M. McCall, A. Doneghy, H. S. Hamilton, A. H. Eads, L. P. Musick to January, 1888. W. O. H. P. Ammerman has been permanent secretary for the last thirteen years except six months, during which time James Osenbaugh filled the position.

Adair Encampment, No. 44, was chartered May 21, 1869.

In February, 1859, the Rebecca degree was conferred on Mrs. W. P. Linder and Mrs. W. Hargrove.

A Soldiers' Union League was partially organized at Kirksville in September, 1866, and Sergt. S. W. Williams appointed to confer with the secretary of the State U. S. L. Capt. F. M. Shelton, Asst.-Surg. A. Douglas, Capt. E. O. Gates, H. G. Kernodle, D. S. Hooper and S. W. Williams were the leading spirits in this movement.

In March, 1867, a Grand Army post was organized here. In November, 1882, there were forty-two posts of the G. A. R. in Missouri, being thirty-nine more than existed in November, 1881. Kirksville Post had then twenty-eight members, while twenty-one new members were mustered in December 2, 1882.

Corporal Dix Post, No. 22, G. A. R., was mustered August 15, 1882, the following members signing the roll: R. H. Browne, W. J. Ashlock, John W. Tinsman, J. H. Kinnear, J. A. Tinsman, J. D. Miller, R. G. Bielby, John Burton, A. D. Risdon, B. F. Heiny, John Shaver, Sanford Snyder, G. F. Williams, O. C. Snyder, L. M. Miller, E. O. Gates, J. E. Pierce, Zenis Keller, John Lewis, L. J. Bell, Early Corbin and John Richey. The post comprised forty-three members on April 30, 1883, increased to 103 members, December 31, 1887. The name was given in honor of Harvey Dix, of the Third Iowa Infantry, who was killed near Kirksville, while the Home Guards were pursuing some rebels, in August, 1861.

R. H. Browne was elected first commander, and B. F. Heiny appointed adjutant. S. S. McLaughlin and Z. F. Rawson joined the post December 7, 1882, and on that day the first annual election resulted in the choice of Dr. Browne, Commander, and B. F. Heiny reappointed Adjutant, and served until July 19, when Z. F. Rawson was appointed Adjutant. James H. Kinnear was elected commander in December, 1882, followed in 1884 by B. F. Heiny. T. C. Harris was elected in December, 1885, and served until his death, December 26, 1887. Capt. E. O. Gates was elected in December, 1887. The number mustered in from the beginning is 231, and the actual number now in good standing is 180. Reference to the military chapter will give the names of the greater number of soldiers furnished to the Union armies by this county, and many of those who now reside here.

The anniversary of the battle of Kirksville was celebrated here on the 6th day of August, 1867. The committee on arrangements comprised J. A. Pickler, H. Armstrong, J. Brewington, D. S. Hooper, Alex. Sherwood; on correspondence, Joseph Miller, William M. Gill and S. W. Williams; on music, F. M. Harrington, George Pollock, John Richey and Jesse Griggsby; on finance, Capt. E. O. Gates, J. Coop and Judge O. H. Beeman; on programme, Maj. I. B. Dodson, Capt. Hooper, Maj. Pickler, Col. Reed and Capt. F. M. Shelton; on printing, J. A. Pickler, R. Miller and A. Sherwood. The township committees were made up as follows: Pettis—Sam Crawford, J. Sanders, A. J. Hines; Walnut—Henry Linder, S. M. Smith, W. S. Buckley; Liberty—T. J. Dockery, W. P. Linder, S. Snyder; Morrow—Maj. S. Shibley, Capt. I. R. Cook, J. A. Maddox; Nineveh—Capt. T. Feller, Adam Shoop and J. A. Braunman; Polk—Dr. William Gates, Judge Wells and Capt. Marquis; Clay—Lieut. R. Moore, N. J. Cowan and G. W. Dunham; Salt River—Dr. J. W. Lee, G. H. Boone and Charles Madison; Wilson—A. L. Gibbs, Charles Malone and William Elmore. The celebration was carried out under Col. Reed, marshal, and Capts. A. J. Knight, D. S. Hooper, Lieut. H. G. Kernodle, Sergt. J. D. Miller and Col. I. B. Dobson, assistant marshals. The anniversary was celebrated for some years, until succeeded by the more dignified decoration day proceedings. Nothing can justify the annual sham battle

of *post bellum* times. Chasing a crowd of mimic rebels through the streets of Kirksville in 1867 was unworthy of the great cause which was fought and won prior to the close of 1865.

Good Templar Lodge organized March 31, 1884, with the following named officers: Lodge Deputy, E. C. Shain; W. C. T., W. J. Smith; W. V. T., Mrs. Nannie Shane; Chaplain, J. S. Baker; Secretary, H. S. McCanne; Assistant Secretary, T. F. Polson; Treasurer, Mattie Scholley; F. Secretary, Ed. Simes; Marshal, E. E. Davis; Guard, Lizzie Davis; Sentinel, Charles Osenbaugh.

Kirksville Lodge, No. 72, Knights of Pythias, was chartered March 12, 1884.

Milton Lodge, No. 103, A. O. U. W., was chartered February 1, 1879 with the following named officers: J. S. Pool, P. M. W.; C. E. Fout, M. W.; T. C. Campbell, G. F.; Hiram W. Snyder, O.; J. H. Tinsman, Rec.; M. Rupstadt, Fin.; Albert Dutcher, Receiver; W. S. Chinn, G.; T. J. Tate, I. W.; S. Jonas, O. W.

Knights of Labor Assembly, No. 2772, elected the following named officers for 1883–84. Thomas Sees, M. W.; R. W. Sawyer, W. F.; William Wallace, W. I.; Charles Allgaier, A.; J. M. Hooker, F. S.; A. L. Holmes, T.; W. Gill, S.; F. J. Kochl, U. K.; T. H. Armstrong, I. E.; J. Fosselman, O. E.; Robert Harris, J. W.; J. W. Barnard and A. Barnett, trustees; R. L. Darrow, R. S.

Public Schools.—In 1838–39 Mr. Brower, a lawyer, opened the first common school at John Cain's house. From this period to 1861 the school-house and school claimed much attention, but not until the close of the war was that real interest taken in school affairs which marks the citizens of our own times.

The Kirksville school directors, elected in March, 1867, were O. H. Beeman, J. M. Smith. J. B. Brewington, J. D. Risdon, W. H. Freeman and J. G. Jamison.

In March, 1867, Mercer & Nason taught the public school in the Baptist Church, while in April a select school was presided over by Mr. Nason there.

The annual report for the year ending October 31, 1869, of Kirksville School, as organized under special act, give the following figures: pupils enrolled, 494; average daily attendance, 64; average daily absence, 366; per cent of attendance, 12; number of weeks school was in session, 16; average wages of male

teachers, $36; of female teachers, $20; average cost of tuition per pupil, 23 cts.

The brick edifice, commonly called the "Brick School," was begun in August, 1869, by the contractors, Rowlison & Potter. This building is 48x54 feet, of two stories, each 12 feet in height.

F. L. Ferris resigned his position in the Normal School in December, 1869, and was appointed principal of the Kirksville public school.

The teachers of the public school in January, 1871, were S. Sturgess, principal; Mrs. Carney, Miss Carhart, Miss Reed and Miss Heiny. The board was made up of J. A. Richter, A. L. Shepherd, I. Nagley, J. Gardner, F. M. Brown and J. J. Brasfield. The principal teacher received $75 and the others $35 per month. In August J. E. Putnam was appointed teacher.

The records of the board of education now in possession of J. C. Carothers date back to July 10, 1871. At that time J. A. Richter, A. L. Shepherd, F. M. Brown, I. Nagley, H. W. Snyder, J. J. Brasfield and John Gardner formed the board. John Richey and W. A. Wilkes received an equal number of votes at the election this month; lots were drawn, when the former was declared a member of the board. In the fall of this year the first actual effort was made to raise the district schools of Kirksville above the level of the ordinary country school of that day; new furniture was introduced, and under Principal Sturgess the grading system was perfected. From December, 1871, to October, 1872, the record is blank. On October 3, the names of H. W. Snyder, F. M. Brown, E. Darrow, John Richey, I. Nagley and A. L. Shepherd appear as directors. The teachers of the Kirksville public school in February, 1873, were Prof. Dutcher, Mrs. Carney, Miss Nellie Reed, Miss Foncannon, Miss Burton and Miss Marmaduke, the latter presiding over the primary division in the Wilcox school-house in the southwest part of the town. At this meeting it was resolved to employ a janitor. E. Wilcox was allowed rent for his house, which was then used for school purposes, and the board agreed to pay the debt on the colored church building in consideration for its use as a school-house. In September, 1873, the Spencer building and the Wilcox house were rented by the board. In August, 1873, Frank Wilcox was

appointed principal at $75 per month; Misses Jennie Burton, Kate Rowland, M. Foncannon and Mrs. M. J. Carney, at $40; Miss Helen Lewis and Miss Mary Spencer, at $35, and Miss Elizabeth Sanford (colored), at $35. John C. Albertson was employed as janitor at $10 per month. In September, 1873, M. L. Reid's name appears among those of directors. In October, Miss K. F. Marmaduke was appointed teacher, *vice* Miss Rowland, resigned. Miss Elizabeth L. Sanford was examined for a teacher's certificate here in August, 1873, and won all the honors. She was the first colored girl to whom a certificate was issued in this county. In January, 1874, Miss Amanda Pickler was appointed teacher; in February all salaries were reduced, the colored school suspended and Principal Wilcox's resignation received. In August, 1874, J. P. Wallace was appointed principal, Misses Marmaduke, Sallie Thatcher, Ida Jacobs, Mary Spencer, Mrs. Nannie Lyda and Mrs. Mercer, teachers. Mrs. Wolverton was employed to teach the colored school, but she declining, Mrs. A. D. Risdon was appointed. In September J. D. Miller was elected trustee. In October the first clock was placed in the brick school-house by William Hart. In April, 1875, the board comprised Andrew Ellison, F. M. Brown and J. D. Miller, old members, Jacob Sands, G. R. Brewington and R. F. Becktol, new members. Mrs. Walter Carney was principal of the school at this time for two months. The number of pupils in the district was 857. In July J. P. Wallace was reappointed principal, with Mrs. G. W. Sharp, assistant, Sallie Thatcher, teacher in Room 2; Mrs. Lyda, in Room 3; Ida Jacobs, in Room 4; Relda Freeman, Spencer School, and Mrs. Risdon, Wilcox School. Mrs. Sands was employed to teach the colored school, and the Hooper house was rented for school purposes. In December Mrs. Sharp resigned, and Mrs. Galbreath was appointed assistant principal. Pattie Woodson was appointed teacher, *vice* Sallie Thatcher, resigned in January, 1876. In June, 1876, Miss Thatcher is mentioned as teacher. Miss Abbie Carothers presided in the lower room of the Hooper school-house, while J. R. Bradley's name appears as principal.

In August, 1876, Trustee Miller resigned. In September the names of James Dodson, George Williams and J. G. Jamison

appear as new directors. At this meeting the trust deed of 1869, held by Knight & Montgomery against the colored church property, was ordered to be canceled, and $36 to be paid to the colored trustees for the use of the church that year ending in June. The teachers appointed in May, 1877, were Jennie and Nannie Burton, Lou Harris, Mrs. Risdon, Relda Freeman, Emma Brennaman, Mary Spencer, and J. H. Simms, colored teacher. In June the contract for building the colored schoolhouse was sold to James Shahon. L. M. Johnson was appointed principal in July, and in August R. S. Halladay was appointed teacher, *vice* Mrs. Risdon. In February, 1878, G. W. Thomson was teacher of the colored school, and Mrs. Emma Coons, teacher in the brick school. On April 6, 1878, George W. De Remer, John L. Porter, Robert Clark, George Williams, P. F. Greenwood, and George R. Brewington were members of the board, A. J. Ellison and Jacob Sands retiring after several years of service. In May Miss Phelps was employed as teacher, also Mrs. Spencer, while R. H. Linder was employed to teach the colored school. Stanley Thompson took the position resigned by Holladay. In September the city was divided into three sections so as to equalize attendance. The Washington school was the center of the northern section, the Benton school of the southern section, and the Lincoln school of the colored district.

In April, 1879, Thomas C. Campbell, William H. Herron and P. F. Greenwood were elected new directors. George A. Smith was elected principal, and the following named teachers appointed: Jennie Richey, Calla Mitchell, Mrs. Lyda, Relda Freeman, W. O. Patterson, Emma Brennaman, Nannie Thompson, Mary Spencer, and J. W. Baldwin, the latter of the colored school. In 1880 William J. Wilkes, George F. Williams and John Burton were elected directors. In June, 1881, Mollie Burton was appointed teacher, *vice* Mrs. Lyda resigned, and Alice Heath was elected principal; Jennie Dodson took Mrs. Patterson's place. In 1882 S. M. Link was elected director. At this time the proposition to borrow $25,000 for school-building purposes was submitted to the people and defeated. In June B. F. Carroll was elected principal, Flora Northrop, E. Ramsay, Mollie Burton, Lulu Sharp, Emma Corbin, Jennie Dodson, Mary Spencer, W. J.

Camblins and J. W. Baldwin, teachers. Mr. Carroll's appointment was superseded by R. R. Steele. Nellie Bagg was appointed teacher in July. In April, 1883, Joseph Douglass and Henry Eckert were elected directors. On June 26, 1883, the question of borrowing $25,000 was submitted.

At this time the teachers included those named above, with B. F. Carroll, principal of Benton School; Ida A. Frankland, Lulu Sharp, Rosa M. Wheat and Florence Knighton. In July, L. J. Williams was elected teacher of Lincoln school and N. L. Page, of Benton school. In August, Emma M. Miller took Miss Corbin's place as teacher, and in September John F. Kennedy succeeded Mr. Page.

In April, 1884, the board comprised A. D. Risdon, H. Eckert, L. A. Willard, S. M. Link, G. F. Williams, J. Douglas, and F. M. Brown. In May the names of Abbie Stevens, Lizzie Williams, Lizzie Finch, and A. D. Stewart appear on the list of teachers; in June the name of Emma Corbin appears, and in August that of Allie Updyke, of the Franklin school—Tull, and Nettie White. The election of April, 1885, resulted in the choice of J. C. Carothers, S. M. Link and John Casky, directors. They with Willard, Eckert and Douglass formed the board. The teachers appointed were D. N. Kennedy, J. M. Mumma, Nellie T. Bagg, Mollie Burton, Mary Spencer, Emma A. Corbin, Allie Updyke, Lizzie Finch, Nettie M. White, Mrs. H. P. Ellis, Mrs. M. Mitchell and Sadie Childress. In June J. L. Rice's building was rented for school purposes. In April, 1886, Jonas B. Casky, W. G. Fout and D. D. Glenn were elected directors. In 1887 F. M. Harrington, John Burton, S. M. Link, J. C. Carothers, J. B. Casky and W. G. Fout formed the board. They ordered an election for May 17 to vote on the question of borrowing $25,000 for school purposes. This was held, and 383 votes were recorded for the proposition and 93 *contra*. W. J. Ashlock, E. C. Shain and J. W. Dodson were judges, with W. T. Porter and Lindsey Seals, clerks; advertisement for bids on bonds and building material was at once made, and the work of giving the city decent common-school buildings was begun in earnest.

John W. Bernard was awarded the brick contract at $6 per 1,000; R. J. Espy, the sand contract at 59 cents per yard; Ransom Pierce, for building stone, at $2.40 per twenty-two cubic feet; A. Vanpeckenpan, $240 for taking down old school building and cleaning brick, the board paying him $50 for all labor, and $2 per 1,000 for all brick saved fit for use from the old building. A. Gooch was appointed inspector of building material.

The sale of bonds was made June 16, 1887, to Patrick F. Kellsher & Co., of St. Louis, who offered $20,414 for forty $500 6 per cent bonds, or $102.07 redemption, to be optional with the board after five years. In October the remaining $5,000 were sold to this firm. In July, 1887, F. M. Harrington was elected president; J. C. Carothers, secretary, and W. G. Fout, treasurer. Four lots were purchased from T. J. Dockery in Block 39 for $950, and $150 allowed for removal and repair of buildings, aggregating $1,100 for the site of the proposed new building on the south side. The north part of the block was purchased from Catherine Quintal *et al.* and James Hayward for $1,500. The bids on building were opened, and the contract sold to P. M. Smith for the two houses. In September, 1887, D. T. Gentry was appointed principal; Fannie E. Mumma, Mollie H. Chambliss, Lula Wilcox, Charles M. Osenbaugh, Gertrude Edmonson, Florence Campbell, Laura A. Casebolt, Jessie Burton, Lizzie Finch, Minnie Dawson and W. H. Frakes, teachers.

Private Schools.—Mrs. Bryson conducted a school at Kirksville in 1865–66.

The Kirksville Christian Academy, Prof. M. Holbrook in charge, was opened January 2, 1866. Miss Kittie Parcels was assistant teacher.

Prof. S. A. Murphy opened a school in the Christian Academy, April 2, 1866, with W. R. Bennington assistant teacher. His object was to build up a high school here. Mrs. Dr. Bryson was also a teacher, while Mrs. M. B. Darlington had charge of the musical department.

Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Bryson conducted schools at Kirksville in 1867. In September D. T. Truitt, Miss T. Haines and Miss Lewis were employed as teachers of the public schools at the Baptist Church and in the Mercer building.

In November, 1868, a select school was opened by Robert and Lucinda Mercer, at their school-house, second block south of the academy.

The North Missouri Commercial College was an institution here in 1869, with F. L. Ferris, secretary.

The model school of Kirksville was established in December 1872, by Miss K. F. Rowland.

The Kirksville select graded school, taught by Mrs. M. J. Carney, Minnie Marmaduke and Millie Foncannon, opened February 16, 1874, in the public school building.

In May, 1875, Prof. Wallace and Miss Mary Spencer opened a select school in the Kirksville public school building.

Mrs. Duffield opened a select school at Kirksville in September, 1877.

Kirksville Mercantile College.—In March, 1882, W. J. Smith placed before the people of Kirksville his proposition to erect, within three blocks of the public square, a three-story brick building 54x64 feet, and therein establish a business college. The consideration named was a limited number of life memberships in the penmanship department of the college, the fee in each case to be $25, payable only when the building would be erected and enclosed. The first supporters of this proposition were, N. A. Baylor, four memberships; John W. Bernard, two; John Miller, B. F. Heiny, H. W. Snyder, George R. Brewington, Henry Eckert, W. L. Griggs, Benjamin F. Lamkin, *Democrat*, A. M. Smith, J. L. Porter, Joseph Douglass, J. R. Musick, F. A. Grove, I. D. Pierce, James M. Swetnam, N. L. Page, John Burton, R. H. Browne, A. D. Risdon, W. J. Ashlock, John Shaver, George D. Coe, L. A. Willard, T. C. Campbell, R. M. Ringo, J. W. Shryock, P. M. Smith, James Ellison, W. T. Baird, J. W. Long, W. G. Fout, G. W. DeReamer, A. R. Morgan, W. J. Wilkes, W. E. Green, J. H. Wilkes, J. G. Jamison, J. K. Such, A. I. Doneghy, J. W. Barkley, Robert Clark, William H. Ivie, John W. Bernard and J. J. Kennedy; a number of others subscribed afterward.

Over 100 memberships were sold, and Mr. Smith from his savings bought the site for the college for $700, and began the work of constructing the building. He worked as a common

laborer himself, digging in the earth, and laying the foundation with his own hands. In November, 1883, the building was completed.

The beginnings of this institution portray battle scenes between the world and man seldom pictured. William J. Smith, the founder, was born on the 10th day of February, 1855, in Jackson County, Ala. When he was young his parents immigrated to Iron County, Mo. His father entered the Union army in 1862, and died the same year, leaving his wife and four children. The widow was very destitute, and the struggles of herself and son to keep the wolf from the door would seem incredible. William never went to school until he was twenty-four years of age, though he had managed to pick up some knowledge of letters. In 1877 he married Miss Geneva C. Curtis, a young lady as poor as himself. They sold what little property they owned, borrowed what money they could, and entered the Cape Girardeau Normal school for three months. At the end of that term, both went to Keokuk, Iowa, and as they were too poor for both to be educated, Mr. Smith decided to have his wife graduate in the business college, while he accepted the position of janitor of the institution. Mrs. Smith graduated early in the summer of 1880, and the enterprising couple went to Kirksville, Mo., at which town they arrived July 11, 1880, with no property worth mentioning. Determined to contract no debts they moved into a miserable shed room in the northeastern part of the town, and there began their frugal housekeeping. Their only bed was a pallet of straw, with some quilts and an old carpets pread upon it. But they were full of determination. Mr. Smith set out with specimens of his wife's penmanship to secure scholars at 10 cents per lesson. Day after day he wandered about the streets, looked on as a beggar, and receiving no patronage. Even his iron resolution began to fail. Their slender means were exhausted. For eleven days they subsisted on 80 cents, and had been thirty-six hours without food when Mr. Smith obtained a job of cleaning the stable of Elder W. H. Turner, the then presiding elder of the Kirksville District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for which he received 60 cents. Half this sum was expended for what was to them a comfortable supper and breakfast, and,

encouraged, Mr. Smith sought and found employment at sawing wood. He did not abandon his favorite idea or dream, as it might be called, of founding a college. On July 23 he secured the first scholar in the penmanship department, a young man named George Ballew. The writing desk was a dry goods box, and the seat, a trunk. Husband and wife stood by and watched with absorbing interest the progress of the student, as if their future depended on his development. For this lesson Mr. Ballew paid 10 cents. But the immediate financial results were not the only fruits of this lesson, for the young man recommended his teacher to his friends, and other students were added from time to time, each new student becoming a self-constituted advertising agent for the new teacher. The dry goods' box gave way to a plain writing table, and the trunk was displaced by chairs. One, two and three writing tables had to be added, and the new teacher was forced to move further down town to a small house. Here the Kirksville Mercantile College was really begun. They remained here, Mrs. Smith teaching and Mr. Smith sawing wood and doing such work as he could get, until April 1, 1881, when they removed into a brick building near the central part of the town. They called their school a writing institute, and it grew so rapidly that in a few months they entered the largest building they could get in the city, and there added a commercial department, employing two additional teachers. During 1881 their commercial department numbered 132, and people who had regarded Smith as a tramp, now began to look on him with admiration. He continued to saw wood and paint houses, or do whatever odd jobs came in his way, and at the same time to solicit patronage for the Kirksville Mercantile College. In March, 1882, the capacity of their quarters proving too small, Smith began the fulfillment of his long cherished plan, with the result hitherto mentioned. In 1886–87, the board of curators of this college comprised F. M. Harrington, B. F. Heiny, Dr. F. A. Grove, H. M. Tingley, F. M. Douglass, R. S. Halladay, Charles Darrow, J. C. Carothers, G. R. Brewington and the late Rev. W. E. Chambliss.

Kirksville Cemetery.—Forty-two years ago, a traveler, whose name is not remembered, died here, and was buried on the ridge

eighty rods west of the public square, almost on a line with the north street. On August 31, 1846, Jesse Kirk died, and was buried here, the headstone over his grave giving the oldest date in this old burial ground. For years this resting place of many old settlers was allowed to grow wild, but the city came to its relief. The Blocks A, B, C and D, extending east from the old cemetery, were surveyed and platted by N. Wilson, for the town of Kirksville, in September, 1878. At that time there were only eight graves outside the old triangular burial ground. Slingerland's addition was made in 1880. Since this time much care has been bestowed upon the grounds, monuments have multiplied, and what was an uninviting tract of wild land, a little over a decade ago, is now a veritable park, full of sad but interesting monuments.

Hotels.—The history of the hotels of Kirksville goes back to the time when Jesse Kirk built his double log house, noticed in other pages, and opened it as a tavern. The old North Missouri Hotel; the old City Hotel, opened by Lieut. Loving, in April, 1866; Col. Reed's Hotel, of 1866; the Robinson House, of 1868; the old American House, the Union Hotel, and a few minor houses were the hostelries of the city up to 1876. To-day the Pool House, Parcels' House, Ivie's Hotel, North Missouri Hotel, and Deering House offer cheer to the traveler. The Pool and Parcels' houses lead. In 1876 the Parcels' House was opened by S. H. Williams, who in March, 1882, moved to Iowa, a Mr. Merritt, of New York, succeeding him as lessee. Mr. Spotts succeeded Merritt, and he, after a short but glorious reign as landlord, gave place to H. A. Jackson, under whom the hotel has became very popular during the last five years. The Pool House is equally popular under the management of J. S. Pool. The North Missouri, by Mr. Lantz, and the Ivie House do a fair trade.

Brashear's Town.—The settlement of Brashear dates back to the fall of 1841, when William G. Brashear and his wife, Rosa (Wood) Brashear, settled near the site of the village of 1872. The pioneers, James Wilson, Burgundy and Rhodabaugh, were in the neighborhood then. There was not a store at Kirksville or Edina, and very few log cabins on the route from Kirksville to the last named town. What the pioneers could not win from

their fields or from the chase could be had from the old-time teamster, George Earhart, who hauled goods, as they would order, from Hannibal.

Some time after this settlement was made the Iowas came down on their annual hunt. One hundred braves camped near where Brashear now stands. In the fall of 1842 the poor savages repeated their visit. During this visit some members of the impoverished tribe stole hogs from the settlers, who punished them so severely that they never returned. A year later the Iowas were banished to the western part of their old country, and in 1845 transported to the Indian country.

In December, 1865, the first effort was made to secure a post-office in the Salt River District, near the Brashear farm.

Brashear was surveyed and platted, by N. Wilson, for Richard M. Brashear, in 1872, and the record of survey filed December 26, of that year. The location on the northwest quarter of Section 29, Township 62, Range 13, shows Front Street running at an angle parallel to the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad; Main, Adair and Chestnut Streets running due east and west, with Church, King, Jasper, Olive, Conkle and Oak Streets running due north and south. Hopkins & McCreery's addition was surveyed in 1878. In the fall of 1872 about thirty lots were sold, and a depot building commenced. In January, 1873, work on this plat of forty acres was commenced, and by October forty buildings were there. Elliot & Paul's hay press, Kellar & Hill's saw and grist-mill, McCreery & Bro. and Barnhart & Cornell, dry goods; a blacksmith shop, drug store, United Brethren Church, and a railroad depot, with Agent Kerr in charge.

The Masonic Hall at Brashear was dedicated December 27, 1875. At that time there were three stores of general merchandise kept by J. N. McCreery, C. G. Cornell and S. P. Barnhart; one drug store, kept by R. Corder; one millinery store, by Miss Avy; one blacksmith shop, by Steele & Davidson; one wagon shop, by John Young; one cabinet and carpenter shop, by J. W. Hall; one boot and shoe shop, by L. Dramer; two hotels: Union House, by R. F. Prince, and Brashear House, by John Elliott; one hoop pole factory, by Charles Ingelhart; lumber yard, by J. W. Hall; steam saw and grist mill, by Kellar & Hill; two grain

warehouses, by J. Q. Adams & Co., and Paul & Cornell; one saloon, by Garrett Falleyhey; two physicians, Dr. Hopkins and Dr. Wiseman; one horse doctor, Dr. Falleyhey; one painter, W. B. Herbert; two ministers, James Herbert and F. M. Green; one public school, two departments, taught by H. C. Wells and Miss Mattie Kellar, average attendance, seventy-five; one parsonage, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Masonic Hall. The United Brethren and Methodist Episcopal Churches had organizations with good membership belonging to each. The two just mentioned, as well as the Missionary Baptists, had preaching regularly each month, and union Sunday-school every Sunday. The A. F. & A. M. had an organization of thirty-two members; the I. O. G. T., a lodge of forty members, and the grange, a number enrolled as members. Then the population was 125.

The shipments by railroad during the year 1875 were as follows: 50 cars hogs, $1,515; 50 cars cattle, $1,440; 9 cars sheep, $256; 7 cars hay, $301; 26 cars corn, $405; 12 cars oats, $515; 1,030 bushels timothy seed, $84; 27,743 pounds merchandise, $87; cash receipts for freight received, $1,915.49; proceeds from ticket sales, $1,026.05.

Brashear Square was provided for in the original plat, but not until 1881 was there an effort made toward tree planting. Within two years the square was a little forest of thrifty shade trees.

The fire of August 23, 1883, originated in Hall Bros.' tin-shop in rear of the store, and swept away all but two buildings on the west side of the square. The losses were as follows: J. N. McCreery's store and post-office with contents destroyed; Hall Bros., next south of northeast corner of square; Headlin's restaurant and the meat market. McCreery's loss was $11,000, insurance, 4,300; Hall Bros.' loss $9,000, insurance to the same amount, and Headlin's loss, $600, fully insured. In September, following, the work of rebuilding was inaugurated by J. N. McCreery, but Hall's building was first completed in November.

The Grand Lodge of Colored Templars assembled at Kirksville, August 18, 1883.

Brashear Academy was established in September, 1884, by J. S. Bailey in the academy building. During the ensuing year he was assisted by Joseph Houks; the enrollment was seventy-four, and during the second year he employed three assistants, the enrollment being seventy-six. Subsequently the academy and building were leased to S. B. and S. P. Bow, who are the present instructors. The building is 36x44 feet, three stories in height, the upper floor being the Masonic hall.

The district schools of the town are ably conducted and well attended, as shown in the pages on education.

The churches, also referred to in the general division, are well supported. The Masonic lodge of Brashear comes next in importance to the great lodges of Kirksville. Sergeant Ryan Post, G. A. R., the members of which are named in the military article, is a strong organization.

The town is one of the important points touched by the Q., O. & K. C., or old Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad. The main line of the Chicago & Santa Fe runs within 14,000 feet of the town, placing it in direct connection with Chicago and the south-west. Brashear is twelve miles east of Kirksville, 300 miles southwest of Chicago on the Chicago & Santa Fe Railroad, or 321 miles on the Quincy road and 218 miles northwest of St. Louis. The population is 280.

The merchants of Brashear in 1887 were assessed as follows:

Mrs. M. & Laura Avey	$ 100
E. W. Boone Bros.	600
C. G. Cornell	3,000
W. C. Crawford	1,500
M. W. Ewing	500
S. L. Ellis	800
W. E. Elliott	150
W. B. Keller	500
John E. Landes	300
J. N. McCreery	2,000
Robert Moore	200
Neff, Keller & Co	2,000
F. J. Ponclet	150
W. F. Rowe	250

The assessed value of stocks in store in June, 1886, was $12,050, on which a State tax of $48.40, a county tax of $120.50,

a school tax of $60.25, and the east half of Salt River Township tax, $40.18, were levied; or a total tax of $269.33.

Millard.—This thriving little village of Belle Prairie is eight miles south of the county seat on the line of the North Missouri Railroad, and 199 miles northwest of St. Louis. The population is estimated at 225.

Millard was surveyed and platted by N. Wilson for S. F. and Maggie A. Miller in May, 1872. The location is on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 11, Township 61, Range 15 (Pettis Township). The plat shows Front Street running parallel with the North Missouri Railroad, and First Second and Third Streets each running northwest and southeast; Klinks, Reed, Beeker, Stukey, Nicholas and Lantz Streets run northeast from the railroad, the first on the south line of the town.

In centennial year the population was eighty. James Long, Jacob Lantz and James Allen were general merchants; James Simes, H. H. Mulled and O. Stone, blacksmiths; D. H. Matthews, physician, and R. Collett, railroad agent. Three years before, in 1873, the business circle was represented by Ira G. Harlan and George Brewington, merchants; G. W. Sublett's hay press, a hoop-pole factory and a blacksmith shop. The Presbyterian society completed their house of worship in 1873. In March, 1875, W. A. Freeman opened a general store there.

In the spring of 1873 Millard Grange was organized at Millard with J. R. Wait, master, and W. H. Foncannon, secretary.

Prairie Bird Grange was organized in the spring of 1873 at Union school-house in Wilson Township, with Joseph Moore, master, and A. M. Gregg, secretary.

In 1875 the shipments from Millard depot were eight cars of cattle, twelve of hogs, three of sheep, thirty-two of hay and fifteen cars of grain. Ten years later the railroad shipments are found to have increased, and the business circle to have extended. Millard of later days claimed three religious societies—Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist. The business houses include C. N. Cooks, drug and grocery store; L. T. Karns, William Mater and C. A. Miles, general merchants; John Lantz, grocer; S. W. Sanders, physician; J. D. Halstead, photographer; F. Halbeck, F. Heller and John Morris, blacksmiths; W. S. Turner, railroad

agent; George Estel and J. O. Carpenter, shoemakers; A. L. Deniston, architect and builder; James Dunn, hay-presser, and G. &. T. Meeks, live stock. During the license days, Wands & Stukey had a saloon here.

The mercantile interests of Millard in 1887, and the value of the stocks held at the time of assessment, are as follows: C. N. Cook, $600; J. W. Deniston, $100; L. T. Karns, $500; John Lantz, $50; N. O. Minear, $500. The total value was $1,750, on which a direct tax of $28.88 was levied.

The following yields of oats in the north half of Millard neighborhood were reported by Mr. J. W. Archer in January, 1888: J. Leavitt, 3,000 bushels; W. Bragg, 600; L. Nicholas, 2,400; F. Nicholas, 2,000; Fred Warner, 150; G. Brown, 420; H. Gerhold, 600; Jacob Swope, 1,000; George Hyde, 200; C. A. Campbell, 600; Adam Diehl, 300; H. Holloway, 600; J. W. Archer, 790; Samuel Preston, 300; M. Gillmore, 590; George Miller, 1,050; Jacob Lantz, 1,000; Jacob Hyde, 600; Jacob Stimmell, 810; John Dodson, 650; Perry Dodson, 400; H. Otto, 600; N. Drennen, 700; W. Scheer, 450; George and D. Herron, 2,700; Jacob Mauck, 620; Louis Hyde, 450.

Sublett.— This progressive village, eight miles north of Kirksville, and 214 miles northwest of St. Louis, claimed a population of seventy in 1880. It was one of the most enterprising of the villages along the Northern Missouri Railroad. The town of Sublett was platted in 1869, on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 34, Township 64, Range 15, Polk Township, for P. J. and Sarah R. Sublett, and the plat acknowledged by them July 26, 1869. East and West Front Streets run parallel with the North Missouri Railroad; Russel Street on the west and George Street on the east run due north and south; Walnut, Pine, Locust and Hickory Streets run east and west. The first addition to Sublett, from Spruce to Chestnut Streets, and from Beadle Street on the west to the alley east of George Street on the east, was platted for Peter J. and Sarah R. Sublett, by George W. Sublett, in February, 1874.

In 1875–76 the business circle comprised Clark & Norton, general merchants; J. J. Clark, notary, depot agent, and agent for Link & Blackman, grain and live stock dealers; W. H. Dun-

ham, agent for Neal & Wilson; G. W. Sublett, hay press and hay barn; George Foland, blacksmith; R. R. Edmonds, painter; W. D. Le Grange, carpenter; Dunham & Miner, poultry and fur dealers, and J. E. Keell, brick mason. Of this list J. J. Clark and G. W. Sublett remain.

In 1874 the Grangers' Hall and Union Church building, of Sublett, was begun.

The exports from Sublett, during the year 1874, were: Oats, bushels, 39,360; rye, bushels, 1,220; corn, bushels, 7,790; hay, tons, 210; hogs, pounds, 774,000; cattle, pounds, 180,000; local freight, etc., 2 cars shaved hoops, pounds, 174,000; aggregate cost of shipping the above, $4,573.10.

From September 1, 1887, to January 1, 1888, Crow & McKeehan, shipped lumber to the value of $2,000; hay and oats $2,500, and sold flour to the amount of $2,000; R. R. Edmonds & Co. shipped stock to the value of $12,000. These, with other equally large shipments of farm produce, almost equal the total shipments for the year 1874.

At Sublett the stocks of the following named dealers were assessed in 1886–87, the amounts set after each name: W. H. Clark, $70; Crow & MeKeehan, $500. On these stocks $10.55 direct tax was levied.

The old Grand Army Post, of Sublett, was disbanded, and the membership merged into the leading post of Kirksville.

Nineveh.—In 1850 a settlement of Germans, generally known as the German colony of Nineveh, located on the Chariton River, in what is now the township of Nineveh. This community was largely formed from citizens of Pennsylvania and Ohio, who, in 1845, chartered a boat on the Ohio River, bringing with them various mechanics' tools, household goods, farm implements and some live stock, and represented among their numbers nearly all the various trades and callings. Their first settlement was made in Shelby County, Mo., at Bethel, five miles north of the town of Shelbyville.

In the winter of 1849–50 a branch settlement was made as above stated. They purchased a tract of land consisting of several hundred acres, laid out the town of Nineveh. Among the branches of business represented were a tannery, a large steam

flouring and saw-mill, shoe shops, blacksmithing and wagon shops, carpenter shop, and a large store, the common property of the community. The community were all of the same religious faith, and held services every Sabbath. They had a good school (subscription), and took much interest in educational and moral culture. They lived in a very independent manner—made their own clothing, owned the property in common, had one general treasury and no litigation, lived in perfect peace and harmony and were very prosperous. At one time the town of Nineveh commanded the largest trade from the surrounding country of any point in Adair County.

The great steam mill was a most remarkable novelty, and did an immense business, parties coming to the mill from distances of from ten to twenty-five miles and even as high as sixty miles for their grists.

In 1858 some of the company went to Aurora Mills, Marion Co., Oreg., where another branch settlement was effected, and subsequently parties were leaving for this Oregon settlement at all times until, in 1878, the final separation and division was effected when the colony or company disbanded; some ten or a dozen families still remain in this county. Among those remaining families are the following: J. F. Gall, Henry Felker, John Miley, Jacob Culler, Tobias Feller, J. D. Miller, Peter Piffer, Peter Felker, S. F. Stahl.

In centennial year the village contained thirty persons. J. F. Gall carried on a general store; the Shoop brothers operated a mill, while Dr. Bond was the physician. The post-office was discontinued some years ago.

At Nineveh, in 1887, the stock in the store of John Rutherford was assessed $300 and a tax of $4.95 levied.

Willmathsville.—This village was known as "the Town of Willmathsville" as early as 1856, when it was surveyed and platted for W. B. Reynolds. The village is in Clay Township, eighteen miles northeast of Kirksville, and nine miles southeast of Green Top, its shipping point. It is the business center of a rich, agricultural district.

Willmathsville, as seen in the winter of 1868–69, possessed one grist-mill, one saw-mill, one store, one tavern, one nursery,

one blacksmith shop, one doctor, one plasterer, and one hotel, called the Nickelson House.

In 1876 the population was set down at eighty persons. J. B. Brewington and J. H. Reynolds carried stocks of general merchandise; H. K. Wilson carried on the drug business; Drs. Shirley and Myers were the physicians; Fairchilds and Albertson, the village blacksmiths, and A. J. Fairchilds, the hotel keeper. In 1875–76 the first modern buildings were erected there. Ten years later H. C. Reynolds and A. Crabtree were the merchants; A. J. Fairchilds was the blacksmith and hotel keeper, while Jay Henry was proprietor of the new hotel and postmaster.

The only concern assessed at Willmathsville in 1887 was that of A. Crabtree, whose stock was valued at $1,500, the tax levy on which was $25.50.

The Union Church on Section 25, Township 64, Range 14, was erected in 1885, at a cost of $1,400. The trustees are H. C. Reynolds, A. J. Fairchilds, A. Terrell, George Holmes and James A. March.

Adair.—The village of Adair is fifteen miles distant from the county seat, nine miles north of Brashear, and 203 miles northwest of St. Louis. The population in 1880 was 90. Adair was surveyed and platted by Thomas J. Dockery, for Michael C. and Mary E. Cody, in April, 1879. As then surveyed it comprised two blocks of eight lots each, Tupper Street, running north and south, being the dividing line.

The business circle comprises Dr. J. M. Moran, druggist and physician; Clark Bros., merchants; James Gillespie, general merchant; Poncelet & Co., saw-mill; Miss Kate Welch, millinery; N. D. Smith, flouring-mill; Anhart & Kirk, broom-makers; McCannahan & Bro., game dealers; Charles McGonegal, live stock; J. Moran, livery; Michael Moran, shoemaker; Patrick O'Donnell, notary; F. J. Poncelet, wagon-maker; Rogerson & Poncelet, contractors; B. F. Wilson, hoop-maker; N. H. Tupper, blacksmith, and Newton Tupper, hotel keeper. The post-office was in charge of D. W. Clark. The mail connection with Brashear is semi-weekly.

At Adair, Clark & Ross' stock was assessed $1,600, in 1886–87, and a direct tax of $26.40 levied.

The Catholic Church, the history of which is given elsewhere, has the largest congregation of all the churches in the county.

Wilson Town.—This village, in the township of that name, is sixteen miles southeast of the county seat and six south of Brashear, its shipping point, near the new line of the Chicago & Santa Fe Railroad. Twelve years ago a population of thirty-five was claimed for it, while to-day its population does not exceed forty-one. At that time Mrs. Barnhart was hotel proprietor; George Clemison, general storekeeper; Dr. Ellis was physician, while every one was either Baptist, Methodist or Presbyterian, the only societies represented there. The Union Church of that day received these congregations in turn. Mrs. Barnhart still keeps the hotel, J. B. Moncrief is blacksmith; Newton Bros., general merchants; J. A. Pulliam, physician, and William Newton, postmaster. Wilson, in January, 1869, was a hamlet of eight houses, a blacksmith shop and one store.

Wilson Township erected six school buildings in 1867-68 valued at over $5,000, and was credited with the best houses and apparatus of all the townships.

At Wilson on Section 7, Township 61, Ranges 13 and 14, John B. Willis' stock assessed $500, yielded a tax of $8.75 in 1887.

Stahl.—Stahl City was platted by Surveyor Dockery in June, 1882, for Solomon F. and Sarah Stahl, on the northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 63, Range 17. Main, Oak and Elm Streets run east and west, and Center and Walnut Streets north and south. A post-office was established there in 1884, with S. J. Scobee in charge. The business circle comprised Scobee & Brownell, and Morris & McCune, druggists and grocers; Novinger & Frankford, steam saw-mill proprietors; and P. M. Boston, blacksmith. The little town is fourteen miles northwest of Kirksville, on the Q., O. & K. C. R. R. The population is stated to be forty-five. Moore Bros. were assessed $2,000 in 1886–87, on which a direct tax of $33 was levied.

Danforth.—Danforth was platted by Surveyor Dockery November 7, 1844, for George and Elizabeth Shott, on the southeast quarter of Section 19, Township 63, Range 16. Main Street,

running north from the coal-shaft, and First and Second Streets, running east and west, are shown. This is one of the modern post-office towns of the county.

Crawfordsville was platted by Thomas J. Dockery, for Allen Crawford, July 1, 1880. The location on the southeast quarter of Section 5, Township 63, Range 17, northwest of the line of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, shows Main Street and Oaks Avenue running northeast; North, Green and Garfield Streets intersecting.

New Baden was surveyed by Thomas J. Dockery, November 25, 1881, for George and Ann Shaw, in the center of Section 12, Township 62, Range 17, extending south and east. Baden Spring is shown near the center.

Shibley's Point is a name given to the location settled by the Shibley family in the early days of Adair. Here in 1876 S. F. Stahl was general merchant and postmaster; Husted was the village blacksmith, and Pierce and Miller, the physicians of the district. The school and school teacher made up the community. The settlement is seventeen miles northwest of the county seat, three miles northeast of the new town of Stahl, and 224 miles northwest of St. Louis, with a population of fifty. The business circle of its later days comprised P. C. Mills, general merchant and postmaster; W. G. Pierce and J. R. Hendrick, physicians; J. A. Sallade, builder, and William Hughes, blacksmith. Several religious societies are represented in the neighborhood, and one church building bears testimony to their zeal. A. D. Hickman Post, of the G. A. R., is an active organization at this point, while that of Pierceville shows a small roster. In 1887 P. C. Mill's $1,500 stock was subjected to a direct tax of $24.75.

Ringo's Point, called so in honor of William Ringo, one of the pioneers of 1841, is eighteen miles west of Kirksville. In 1876 the population was twenty-five. At that time J. L. Zeigler was the general merchant, and Dr. J. B. Weaver the district physician. Greencastle, seven miles distant, is the shipping point. Here Novinger & Snyder's store replaced that of Zeigler's; Dr. Weaver still held his position; James Siders became the village blacksmith, and Hiram Snyder was

the first auctioneer. Like all old time settlements Ringo's Point may be said to have had a church and school before there was a house built at Kirksville.

Miscellaneous Settlements.—The village of Green Top was incorporated in 1867, and the first board of trustees elected, viz.: W. H. Gallin, president; G. P. Glaze, secretary; Jacob Whitmer and George Lauer.

In April, 1874, a lodge of the I. O. G. T. was organized at Green Top, with the following named officers: J. E. Tosh, Ella Hevelin, Libbie Hevelin, John Rains, H. S. Mikel, Sarah Cains, J. R. Hensley, J. C. Hiner, Samuel Phelps, M. A. Owen, Sarah Tosh, Belle Owen, Jane Tosh and H. W. Owen, Lodge Deputy.

Coffee's Store in 1842, and Ely's Mill built about that time were important points in pioneer times; also the Wagon Ford on the Chariton, the Mormon Trail, and the Goshen Road were known in 1841–42.

Floyd Creek post-office was moved to the house of Edgar Tiffany in September, 1869, and became known as Summit post-office.

Hargrave's Mill, on the Grand Chariton, was built in 1842.

Myer's Mill, on Shoal Creek, was in Cochrane Township, in July, 1843; James Cochrane, Sr., lived in that township.

In September, 1869, Dr. A. H. John completed a saw and grist mill on the site of Dumie's old mill.

The Buckhorn Woolen Mill, near Sharr's Mill on the Chariton, was operated in 1868 by Pannabaker & Co.

The Troy Woolen Mills, four miles south of Kirksville, were operated in 1868 by Coldwell & Hall.

The Linder Bros. began Clem's Mill, but before it was completed sold out to Clem.

At Sperry on Section 2, Township 63, Range 14, D. E. Williamson's stock, valued at $1,200 was subjected to a direct tax of $18.60 in 1887.

At Pure Air, on Section 4, Township 62, Range 17, T. W. Dixon's stock, valued at $700 in 1886–87, was taxed $10.15.

At Novinger, on Section 3, Township 63, Range 16, the stock of J. H. Novinger was assessed $1,200, and that of Sarah C. Kinyon, $350, on which a direct tax of $26.36 was levied.

The traders on Section 1, Township 61, Range 16, in 1886–87, were Elisha Bergdoff and E. L. Loss, who paid $8.00 tax, the former's stock being assessed $100 and the latter's $400.

Duncan McDonald, on Section 4, Township 61, Range 17, whose stock was assessed $150, paid $2.78 direct tax.

On Section 2, Township 61, Range 16, Hulse & Magruder's stock was assessed $1,500, and subjected to a direct tax of $33.75, of which $12 was school tax.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The magnificent irregularity of the old-time schools, teachers and pupils, has gone with the past. It belonged to a time when the question of obtaining bread for school children was inseparably connected with that of educating the little ones. The pioneers accomplished both objects, solved both questions, and the old school-houses which resulted, were fitting monuments to their zeal and aspirations. Then the pioneer, rosy-cheeked boys and girls of Adair, with limbs as strong and straight as their contemporary forest trees, and costumes as varied as their grandparents were accustomed to don, walked leisurely along to the log school-house, to be welcomed by the severe man of all knowledge, who ruled within.

Much of this is changed for the better, much for the worse. The rosy-cheeked urchins are few now, but the "cheek" remains. The log cabin has given place to the more pretentious frame building, and this in turn to architectural piles of masonry. The severe lord of the log house has disappeared, and in his place is the polished school ma'am or the quiet, collected, learned, male teacher, each thoroughly versed in the art of teaching. The books, too, have changed to suit our boys and girls, for no more will they squirm and twist their uneasy limbs over a page which they cannot comprehend. Could the early log-house teachers of long ago come back, they would see their pupils' children and grandchildren in the enjoyment of all the system of modern school-teaching implies, and the teacher, himself, holding a position in modern society denied to him of long ago.

The first school in the county was taught by Manuel Patterson, in 1833. The first school in Benton Township was that

taught by Nathaniel Taylor, just north of the Cal. Owensby house. Among the pupils were Wash. Adkins, Josiah Rogers, William Taylor and John Owensby. One day Wash. Adkins discovered a bee tree within 300 feet of the primitive school building, and soon he and his fellow students were stuffed with honey. The teacher did not survive many years. He enlisted for service in the Mexican War, but died on the road to Santa Fe. In 1838–39 a lawyer named Brower taught school here. In 1841–42 there were three subscription schools in the county: Taylor's, above named; one taught by young Harris, in Liberty Township, and one near Ringo's Point, by Louisa Clemson. Within the succeeding three years the tide of immigration brought in with it more teachers, the subscription school system was extended to every settlement, and continued in existence until the adoption of our present system of common schools. In 1838–39 Lawyer Brower opened what was termed a common school at John Cain's house.

The first school district established was on May 8, 1843, when all of Township 61, Range 18, was set off and organized for school purposes. The second school district, established in October following, was Township 65 north, Range 13 west.

The condition of the schools in Township 64, Range 14, in June, 1887, reported by C. Mustoe, clerk, was as follows: Males, 42, and females, 38, enrolled; 1 male teacher, paid $30 per month; property valued at $840; assessed value of district $66,748, on which a tax of 30 cents per $100 was levied; expenditures for year, $354.

District No. 4, Township 64, Range 14, of which Elijah Keith was clerk in 1886–87, presents the following figures for 1886–87: Males, 37, females, 37; 2 teachers, paid $31.25 per month; assessed value of property in district, $45,802; expenditures about $310.

District No. 4, Township 64, Range 13, Alfred Story, clerk, reported as follows: In 1886–87: males, 27, females, 25; 1 teacher, paid $27.50 per month; assessed value of property, $36,875; value of school property, $250; expenditures, about $250.

District No. 3, Township 64, Range 17, John F. Noel, clerk, reported in June, 1887; males, 48, and females, 29; 1 male and



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BRASHEAR, ADAIR CO. MO.

1 female teacher; average salary $34.25; value of property, $900; assessed value of district, $23,723; rate of tax, 65 cents; expenditures, $290.

District No. 4, Township 64, Range 17, J. A. Sallade, of Shibley's Point, clerk, reported, males, 49, and females, 40; presided over by 1 male and 1 female teacher, who received $32 each monthly; annual expenditures, about $360.

District No. 3, Township 64, Range 15, George W. Hicks, clerk, claims an enrollment of males, 37, and females, 27; employs 1 teacher at $22.50 per month; has school property valued at $400; the assessed value of district was $13,239; tax, 95 cents on the $100, and total expenditures, about $90.

District No. 1, Township 64, Range 15, R. G. Scobee, clerk, reported an enrollment of males, 45, and females, 39; 1 teacher receiving $27.50 per month; school-house property valued at $500; assessed value of district, $44,458, tax, 70 cents per $100; annual expenses, $408.

District No. 2, Township 64, Range 15, Joel Church, clerk, reported, males, 25, and females, 36, all attending; 1 teacher, paid $20 per month; school property valued at $100; assessed value of district, $30,943; annual expenditures, about $150.

District No. 3, Township 63, Range 15, T. H. Edmunds, clerk, claimed, males, 45, and females, 45; presided over by 1 female teacher, who was paid $35 per month. The value of property is $100; assessed value of district, $63,900; tax, 30 cents per $100; total expenditures, about $300.

District No. 1, Township 63, Range 17, J. B. Novinger, clerk, reported, males, 64, and females, 60, presided over by 1 male teacher, who is paid $33.33 per month; value of school property, $500; assessed value of district property, $27,543; tax levy, 10 cents per $100; annual expenditures, $270.

District No. 1, Township 63, Range 15, James Berry, clerk, reported, males, 36, and females, 30; 1 female and 1 male teacher; salary, $32.50; value of school property, $400, and annual expenditure, about $300; assessed value of district, $33,441.

District No. 1, Township 63, Range 16, Joseph S. Matter, clerk, claimed, white males, 33, and colored, 4; white females, 32

and colored, 3; presided over by 1 teacher, who was paid $25 per month; value of school property, $250; assessed value of district, $13,320; rate of tax, 45 cents.

District No. 1, Township 61, Range 13, J. W. Martin, clerk, reported, males, 12, and females, 10; 1 teacher, paid $30; value of school property, $500; assessed value of district, $33,938; rate of tax, 40 cents.

District No. 2, Township 61, Range 13, C. Woods, clerk, reported, males, 20, and females, 29; 2 female teachers, paid $22.50 each; value of school property, $500; assessed value of property, $33,938; rate of tax, 55 cents per $100.

District No. 3, Township 61, Range 13, A. S. Reed, clerk, claims, males, 22, and females, 22; presided over by 2 female teachers, who were paid $22.50 per month. The school property is valued at $250; the assessed valuation of district, $35,741, and the tax, 50 cents per $100.

District No. 1, Township 61, Ranges 13 and 14, M. G. Deaton, clerk, reported, males, 20, and females, 24; presided over by 1 male and 1 female teacher; average salary, $27.50; value of school property, $350; assessment of district $32,518, and rate of tax, 40 cents.

District No. 4, Township 61, Ranges 13 and 14, J. R. Cook, clerk, reported, males, 37, and females, 46; presided over by 2 female teachers; average salary, $27; assessment of district, $57,235, rate of tax, 30 cents.

District No. 5, Township 61, Ranges 13 and 14, J. T. Norfolk, clerk, reported, males, 57, and 20 females; 1 female teacher, paid $35; value of school property, $600; assessment of district, $32,421; rate per $100, 40 cents.

District No. 7, Township 61, Ranges 13 and 14, E. W. Kirkpatrick, clerk, reported, males, 27, and females, 26; with 1 male and 1 female teacher, who were paid an average salary of $27.50 per month; school property, value $1,100; assessment of real and personal property in district, $66,120.

District No. 1, Township 61, Range 15, W. G. Hynd, clerk, reported, males, 55, and females, 49; 1 male and 1 female teacher; average salary, $32.50; assessment of district, $57,169.

District No. 2, Township 61, Range 15, B. R. Hawkins, clerk, reported, males, 21, females, 26; 1 female teacher; salary $30; value of property, $1,000 and assessment of district, $55,639.

District No. 3, Township 61, Range 15, H. C. Clem, clerk, reported, males, 27, and females, 14; 1 male and 1 female teacher; average salary, $31; value of school property, $415; assessment of district, $62,269.

District No. 4, Township 61, Range 15, A. L. Buck, clerk, reported, white males, 23; colored, 3; white females, 25; 1 teacher employed at $28; assessment of the district, $16,688; tax rate, 65 cents per $100.

District No. 1, Township 61, Range 16, J. A. Whiteman, clerk, reported, males, 37, females, 25; 1 female teacher; salary, $22.50; value of school property, $450; assessment, $28,000.

District No. 2, Township 61, Range 16, J. M. Smith, clerk, reported, males, 20; females, 17; 1 female teacher; salary, $28; value of school property, $350; assessment, $22,418, and rate of tax, 40 cents.

District No. 3, Township 61, Range 16, J. C. Knight, clerk, reported, males, 39; females, 34; 1 male and 1 female teacher; average salary, $25; value of school property, $400; assessment, $19,789; tax rate, 40 cents.

District No. 4, Township 61, Range 16, S. C. McClanahan, clerk, reported, males, 26; females, 26; 1 female teacher; salary, $28; assessment, $16,219; rate of tax, 50 cents.

District No. 3, Township 61, Range 17, J. M. Hanes, clerk, reported, males, 20; females, 13; 1 male and 1 female teacher; average salary, $20; assessment, $16,414; rate of tax, 65 cents.

District No. 2, Township 61, Range 17, C. C. Rankin, clerk, reported, males, 8; females, 9; 1 female teacher; salary, $20; assessment, $22,829; tax, 40 cents.

District No. 4, Township 61, Range 17, F. S. Hoag, clerk, reported, males, 33; females, 16; 1 male teacher; salary, $33.50; value of school property, $400; assessment, $22,000; rate of tax, 40 cents.

District No. 1, Township 62, Range 17, Charles Miller, clerk, reported, males, 27; females, 35; 1 male and 1 female teacher; average salary, $25.

District No. 2, Township 62, Range 17, C. O. Bozarth, clerk, reported, males, 37; females, 26; 1 male teacher; salary, $27.50; value of school property, $400; assessment, $26,495; rate of tax, 40 cents.

District No. 3, Township 62, Range 17, S. A. Murphy, clerk, reported, males, 26; females, 22; 1 female teacher; salary, $27.50; value of school property, $300; assessment, $23,660; rate of tax, 15 cents.

District No. 4, Township 62, Range 17, F. M. Gilliland, clerk, reported, males, 44; females, 34; 1 male and 1 female teacher; average salary, $25; value of school property, $250; assessed value, $24,495.

District No. 2, Township 62, Range 16, F. M. Johnson, clerk, reported, males, 31; females, 29; 1 male teacher; salary, $30; value of school-house, $1,100; assessment, $52,024; tax rate, 35 cents.

District No. 3, Township 62, Range 16, C. W. Stage, clerk, reported, males, 37; females, 29; 1 male and 1 female teacher; average salary, $32; value of school property, $440; assessment, $21,000.

District No. 4, Township 62, Range 16, P. R. Cain, clerk, reported, males, 29; females, 19; 1 female teacher; salary, $32.50; value of property, $250; assessment, $16,011; rate of tax, 40 cents.

District 1, Township 62, Range 16, R. M. Sutton, clerk, reported, males, 32; females, 28; 1 female teacher; salary, $25; value of property, $500; assessment, $44,903; rate of tax, 20 cents.

District No. 5, Township 62, Range 16, J. D. Holman, clerk, reported, males, 20; females, 23; 1 male teacher; salary, $30; value of property, $300; assessment, $12,708.

District No. 6, Township 62, Range 16, Edward W. Myther, clerk, reported, males, 16; females, 19; 1 male teacher; salary, $30; value of school building, $600; assessment, $55,601; rate of tax, 40 cents.

District No. 1, Township 62, Range 15, Seth Darrow, clerk, reported, males, 21; females, 13; 1 male teacher; salary, $33.33; value of property, $12.50; assessment, $17,764.

District No. 3, Township 62, Range 15, Josiah Wright, clerk, reported, males 25; females, 23; 1 male and 1 female teacher; salary, $32.50; value of property, $300; assessment, $40,790; rate of tax, 40 cents.

District No. 4, Township 62, Range 15, J. H. Pidgeon, clerk, reported, males, 47; females, 39; 1 male and 2 female teachers; average salary, $27.50; value of school property, $400; assessment, $30,666; rate of tax, 60 cents.

District No. 5, Township 62, Range 15, W. H. Foncannon, clerk, reported, males, 18; females, 14; 1 male teacher; salary, $25; value of school property, $550; assessment, $35,536; rate of tax, 10 cents.

District No. 1, Township 62, Range 14, H. E. Green, clerk, reported, males, 16; females, 23; 1 male teacher; salary, $25; value of school property, $300; assessment, $38,609.

District No. 2, Township 62, Range 14, W. M. Ford, clerk, reported, males, 31; females, 22; 1 male teacher; salary, $33.33; value of school property, $400; assessment, $33,830; tax, 40 cents.

District No. 3, Township 62, Range 14, J. W. Bundy, clerk, reported, males, 21; females, 25; 2 female teachers; salary, $30; value of school property, $650; assessment, $47,605; tax, 20 cents.

District No. 4, Township 62, Range 14, Tobias Feller, clerk, reported, males, 18; females, 23; 1 female teacher; salary, $25; value of property, $650; assessment, $40,200.

District No. 6, Township 62, Range 14, Leroy Spangler, clerk, reported, males, 39; females, 22; 1 female and 2 male teachers; average salary, $30; value of school property, $250.

District No. 5, Townships 62 and 63, Ranges 13 and 14, J. W. Waddill, clerk, reported, males, 25; females, 16; 1 male teacher; salary, $25; value of property, $600; assessment, $52,904; rate, 60 cents.

District No. 4, Township 62, Range 13, R. Davidson, clerk, reported, males, 45; females, 46; 1 male and 1 female teacher; average salary, $30; assessed valuation of property, $44,455; tax levy, 40 cents per $100.

District No. 1, Township 62, Range 13, J. M. Moore, clerk, reported, males, 32; females, 28; 1 male and 1 female teacher; average salary, $25.50; value of property, $200; assessed valuation, $27,145.

District No. 2, Township 62, Range 13, Owen Patterson, clerk, reported, males, 10; females, 11; 2 female teachers; salary, $22; value of property, $500; assessment, $28,000; rate of tax, 40 cents.

District No. 3, Township 62, Range 13, Uriah P. Smith, clerk, reported, males, 20; females, 24; 2 female teachers; salary, $22.50; assessment, $39,884; rate of tax, 50 cents.

District No. 2, Township 63, Range 13, J. M. Douglas, clerk, reported, males, 40; females, 41; 1 male teacher; salary, $30; value of property, $500; assessment, $42,817.

District No. 3, Township 63, Range 13, M. C. Cody, clerk, reported, males, 40; females, 35; 1 male and 1 female teacher; salary, $30; value of property, $450.

District No. 1, Township 63, Range 14, C. L. Rice, clerk, reported, males, 28; females, 30; 1 male and 1 female teacher; salary, $28.50; value of school property, $550.

District No. 2, Township 63, Range 14, D. E. Williamson, clerk, reported, males, 45; females, 41; 1 male and 1 female teacher; salary, $25; assessment, $54,253.

District No. 3, Township 63, Range 14, P. D. Kirk, clerk, reported, males, 50; females, 32; 1 male teacher; salary, $28; value of property, $700; assessment, $62,904; rate of tax, 40 cents.

District No. 2, Township 63, Range 15, Lewis Spriggs, clerk, reported, males, 47; females, 30; 1 male teacher; salary, $30; value of property, $500.

District No. 4, Township 63, Range 15, Eli Deardorf, clerk, reported, males, 38; females, 33; 1 male and 1 female teacher; salary, $31; assessed valuation, $22,883; tax rate, 20 cents.

District No. 2, Township 62, Range 16, O. P. Ashworth, clerk, reported, males, 42; females, 39; 1 male teacher; salary, $35; assessed value, $37,164; rate of tax, 40 cents.

District No. 3, Township 63, Range 16, S. A. Novinger, clerk, reported, males, 37; females, 47; 1 male teacher; salary, $30; value of property, $500.

District No. 2, Township 63, Range 17, J. R. Baker, clerk, reported, males, 60; females, 36, 1 female teacher; salary, $35; value of school property, $500; rate on assessed valuation of district, 25 cents.

District No. 3, Township 63, Range 17, James M. Williams, clerk, reported, males 49; females, 50; 1 male teacher; salary, $30; assessed value, $23,377.

District No. 4, Township 63, Range 17, Nathan Walters, clerk, reported, males, 31; females, 42; 1 male teacher; salary, $30; value of house, $380; assessment, $25,579.

District No. 2, Township 64, Range 16, William White, clerk, reported, males, 53; females, 35; 1 female teacher; salary, $26.

District No. 1, Township 64, Range 16, William Buchanan, clerk, reported, males, 41; females, 32; 1 female teacher; salary, $27.50; value of school property, $1,000; assessment, $47,920; rate of tax, 30 cents.

District No. 6, Township 61, Ranges 13 and 14, D. P. Huston, clerk, reported, males, 33; females, 21; 1 male teacher; salary, $30; assessment, $13,867; rate of tax, 40 cents.

District No. 3, Township 61, Ranges 13 and 14, Frank Gibbs, clerk, reported, males, 20; females, 29; 1 male and 1 female teacher; salary, $26.50.

District No. 14, Township 63, Range 16, John W. Andrews, clerk, reported, males, 18; females, 27; 1 female teacher; salary, $23; value of school property, $400; assessed value of district, $11,000; rate per $100, 40 cents.

District No. 3, Township 64, Range 16, E. W. Miller, clerk, reported 12 males and 22 females in attendance, but not the total enrollment; 1 male teacher; salary, $21.25.

Kirksville school district, J. C. Carothers, clerk, reported males, white, 408; males, colored, 30; females, white, 460; females, colored, 32; with three-fourths of the white and all the colored pupils in attendance; 4 male and 9 female teachers.

The school report for the year ending October 31, 1869, by Supt. Joseph T. Dennis, gives the following facts for the county: White males and females, between the ages of 5 and 21 years, 4,207; colored males and females, 48, or a total of 4,255, of whom 2,887 attended common schools and 96 private schools.

There were 46 male and 30 female teachers then employed, the average pay of the former being $36.53, and of the latter, $25.76 per month. The number of public schools was 74, of high schools 1, and of private schools 3. The average number of months during which schools were open was 4½, and the average attendance per month, 27. There were 2 brick school-houses, 40 frame and 21 log school buildings, all valued at $13,175, and furniture and apparatus at $389.

The increase in county public school funds, from fines, penalties, swamp land sales, etc., from 1877 to the close of the school year 1886, for Adair County, is as follows: 1877, $21; 1878, $113; 1879, $709.74; 1880, $654,47; 1881, $669.04; 1882, $638.08; 1883, $584.50; 1884, $1,453.16; 1885, $1,357.33; 1886, $164.

The condition of the schools of Adair County, June 30, 1886, the last complete report at hand, is as follows: 2,834 males, 2,673 females, and 45 colored males, 32 colored females, or a total enumeration of 5,584. The enrollment was only 4,966 white pupils and 77 colored. There were 144 teachers, receiving an average salary of $30.65. The teachers presided over eighty-seven white schools and one colored school, at a cost per capita of pupils of 5 cents. The value of school property was $56,000; the assessment of real and personal property, $4,500,000, and the average tax levy, 40 cents. The amount on hand, July 1, 1885, was $3,998.43; $7,438.49 were received from public funds; $12,893.74, from direct taxation, or a total of $24,320.66; teachers received $14,093.65; fuel cost $1,203.89; repairs and rent, $700; apparatus, $256; new buildings, $1,213; salary of district clerks, $370; sinking fund and interest, $500.90; and balance on hand, June 30, 1886, $5,994.12. There were 93 third, 22 second, 20 first and 4 State certificates. One district observed Arbor Day.

The Kirksville graded school district shows an enumeration of 890 white and 64 colored school pupils; but only a total enrollment of 657. There were twelve teachers employed here in 1886, each receiving $39 per month; salary of principal, $600. There were one colored and three white schools. The direct tax, 1885–86, amounted to $3,161.72, public moneys $843.41, and balance from 1885, $397.62. Of this sum the teachers received

$3,200, and the district officials $60. As related in the history of the schools of the city, rapid strides have been made since July, 1886, large school buildings have been erected, and for the first time in the history of the county the system was represented by good buildings at the county seat.

State Normal School.— Prof. J. Baldwin came to Adair County in February, 1867, from Logansport, Ind., and on the 6th of that month addressed the people of Kirksville, at Sherwood's Hall, giving his views as to the establishment of a high school there. Robert Mercer, then superintendent of schools, W. P. Nason and Meacher R. Cooley supported his propositions. Prior to February 14 Prof. Baldwin leased the Christian Academy for ten years, secured the services of W. P. Nason as teacher, and of Mrs. J. S. Boyd as musical teacher.

In April, following, the friends of the Adair Normal Institute were asked to assemble on the 13th to grade the grounds, plant trees and make other improvements, Messrs. Nason, Harrington and Beeman being the committee in charge.

In May, 1867, the first official advertisement of the North Missouri Normal appeared. The faculty comprised Joseph Baldwin, principal; F. L. Ferris, W. P. Nason, John B. Moore, M. N. Parker and Mrs. F. L. Ferris, assistant teachers; Judge B. G. Barrow, lecturer on commercial law, and Mrs. J. S. Boyd, teacher of vocal and instrumental music. The first term was announced to open September 2, 1867. In July J. M. Greenwood was engaged to teach mathematics. At this time the terms for board, books and tuition ranged from $30 to $50 per school term. In May, 1868, the school was chartered, and Ichabod Nagley, A. J. Davis and Prof. Baldwin were elected directors.

The first meeting to consider the question of the State Normal School at Kirksville was held here, February 6, 1869, Judge Hooper presiding, with James Ellison, secretary. Judge Wells, Prof. Baldwin and Capt. E. O. Gates were appointed to solicit subscriptions for the building; while for the townships the following-named committees were appointed: Benton—A. L. Woods, J. A. Ghormley, Rev. J. Wayman, A. Slingerland, J. W. Ward, Judge Beeman, I. N. Nagley, J. Richey, Jacob Sands and W. H. Parcels; Polk—David Ely, F. M. Harrington, Capt. Marcus, D. Wells, W. M.

Gates, Col. David and E. Newland; Clay—C. L. Lewis, W. M. Gill, B. W. Bell, Dr. Bowen, D. C. Lord and W. B. Reynolds; Salt River—J. M. Greenwood, S. N. Holloway, P. H. Greenwood, W. Cullison and J. W. Murfin; Wilson—Judge Hooper, Andrew Ellison, A. M. Gregg, Dr. Ellis, C. H. Malone and A. H. Bumpass; Pettis—M. G. Clem, J. J. Doudy, Noah Stukey, James Sloan, Samuel Crawford, James Ellison, J. Baldwin and George Browning; Walnut—J. M. De France, H. F. Milan, J. M. Smith, Dr. John, Henry Notestine and J. H. Linder; Liberty—W. W. Cover, J. T. Dennis, J. H. Dimmett, J. E. Watson, Maj. Linder and G. W. Vallandigham; Morrow—Prof. Nason, A. D. Risdon, Rev. George Burns, John Slubley, A. Crawford and H. Capps; Nineveh—Dr. Gates, M. B. Light, J. R. Cook, Adam Shoop, J. L. Hickman, N. Iles and J. B. Mears.

On June 25, 1870, a convention assembled at Kirksville to consider the question of granting aid toward the establishment of a State Normal School. Judge Sands presided, with Andrew Ellison, secretary. It was resolved to ask the county court to order a special election on the subject of granting $100,000. A. H. John, Squire Watson, P. Greenwood, M. G. Clem, A. L. Gibbs, D. C. Lord, Dr. Gates, John Shibley and Capt. Cook were appointed to solicit subscriptions and organize meetings in their respective townships. In response to the request of this meeting, the election was ordered to take place September 8. This election resulted: 629 for granting moneys, 189 against the proposition. The vote by townships was as follows: Liberty, 28 for, 11 against; Pettis, 23 for, 6 against; Clay, 37 for, 34 against; Wilson, 21 for, 48 against; Nineveh, 25 for, 8 against; Walnut, 8 for, 13 against; Salt River, 38 for, 51 against; Benton, 413 for, 2 against; Morrow, 8 for, 11 against; Polk, 28 for, 5 against.

Outside the town of Benton the vote was, 216 for, 187 *contra*. At this meeting Mr. Parcels was disenfranchised, as were other sympathizers with the Southern cause. He was present, and was anxious that the proposition should be carried, and asked the meeting to allow him to vote. O. H. Beeman objecting, Mr. Parcels remarked that he hoped to have the pleasure of having his seven free colored men vote in his stead.

The regents appointed under the act for establishing State normal schools decided on December 1, 1870, to accept the offers of Kirksville and Sedalia. The telegraph brought the good news here, and the remaining working days of the week were given up to rejoicing. Commissioner Linder and brother members of Adair County deputation arrived shortly after the news, and were received by the people, headed by the silver cornet band. A banquet was given at the North Missouri Hotel, and a musical festival at Sherwood's Hall. Every one was elated. Twenty men offered to donate ground for buildings, and even the colored population, then free, joined in the general merriment.

The commissioner reported his dealing with the regents at Jefferson City, viz.: The offer of $50,000 cash; a normal school building valued at $50,000, grounds, appurtenances, eight lots in town of Kirksville and ten acres of land within one mile of the town. The night of December 3, 1870, drowned this joy in gloom, for the regents reconsidered their vote, and postponed definite location until December 27, after the Adair County delegation left.

It appears that when it became evident that Regent Mellinger moved a reconsideration of the vote of December 3, and that such reconsideration was to take place December 27, Major Linder, then a county judge, asked W. H. Parcels to accompany the deputation to Sedalia, where the regents were to meet. Mr. Parcels said, "Andy, what the devil do you want me there for?" He responded: "I want you to assist in this matter, as your experience is now necessary." This was definite, and Mr. Parcels agreed to accompany the Major and Judge Sands. The party went to St. Louis. There Mr. Parcels made every preparation for battle with the Chillicothians, his first move being to obtain from Gen. McNeil a letter to Secretary Rodman. The General issued the letter gladly, making, as one of a number of good points, that the Secretary, in favoring Kirksville as the location of the normal, would aid in rendering the history of his battle with Porter familiar to all teachers who would go forth from that school. The party then started for Sedalia, where they found six regents in session, equally divided on the location, but Secretary Rodman was found to be visiting in Illinois. Mr. Parcels took

in the situation immediately, and a friend of Sedalia and Kirksville went after Rodman, and brought him on the scene. Meantime, the Adair delegation kept well together at the Ives House. There they were visited by Mellinger, who twitted Prof. Baldwin on the chances of Kirksville losing the school. The Professor stood this bantering meekly, but Delegate Parcels, much more dogmatic, took the visitor in hand, and, after treating him to a sound word-drubbing, pointed out the fact that the agreement with the county judges of Adair made at Jefferson could not be rescinded simply by his motion to reconsider the vote of the board of regents, and, if the board attempted such a procedure, the members would learn in the courts that it required two parties to make a contract and two to rescind such contract. Mr. Mellinger retired, determined to do his utmost to defeat the claims of Kirksville. Now Secretary Rodman arrived. The Chillicothians to the number of forty were in the hall outside, where the regents were in session. Mr. Parcels was there also, and, as Rodman approached, Parcels advanced, greeted him cordially, and handed him McNeil's letter. The Secretary entered the room, the door was closed, and the real business of the board was begun. Before this, however, Mr. Parcels arranged with Bright Barrow, who was attorney of the board, that when the vote would decide in favor of Kirksville, he would cast a piece of blank white paper through the transom. After two hours, this welcome messenger floated over the heads of the anxious delegates in the hallway, was seized and understood only by Mr. Parcels, and within twenty minutes the telegraph brought the news to George Rice, to whom the message was promised, that Kirksville was ultimately selected as the location of the school. When the doors were opened and the result made known, Parcels had returned from the telegraph office. Judge Sands said: "Parcels, come join me in a telegram to our people, giving the good news;" "Why, Sands," said Parcels, "Kirksville has the news now. I sent the telegram twenty minutes ago!" "How did you know the result?" asked the Judge. "Oh that's a way of mine to find out things. Come along, anyway, and I'll join you in a telegram confirming my report," said Mr. Parcels. The telegram was sent, and this done, the delegation, with their friends of the

board of regents, Henry Clay Beem and kindred spirits, passed the evening in banqueting and speech-making,

The Adair delegation to Jefferson City, in the interest of the normal, on December 3, 1870, comprised, F. M. Harrington, Capt. Hooper, F. M. Hoag, Judge Sands, Maj. Linder, Dr. Browne, J. M. Greenwood and Prof. Baldwin. Against them were strong delegations from Chillicothe, Mexico, Livingston and Warrensburg. At the adjourned meeting of the board of regents held at Sedalia, in December, W. H. Parcels, Linder, Sands, S. M. Pickler, B. G. Barrow, Profs. Baldwin and Greenwood represented Adair County.

In addition to the original grant of $100,000 offered by Jefferson on December 3, the new delegation to Sedalia were authorized to offer $8,000 for fencing, grading and tree planting. On the day named, however, the matter was decided in favor of Kirksville, and the people acknowledged the zeal and earnestness of the county board, Judges Linder, Sands and Hooper, F. M. Harrington, William Parcels, B. G. Barrow, of Macon, Prof. Baldwin and their co-workers.

Many stories are told of the Adair County delegates to Jefferson, such as Profs. Greenwood and Pickler passing as verdant school teachers attending the institute at Sedalia, thus leading the astute Chillicothe superintendent and delegation off the track they intended to travel in prying into the designs of Adair County.

The *serio-comic* story of William Parcels and the Chillicothian —John T. Johnson—also had a place in the local literature of the time. It appears the latter, meeting Parcels, stated that he knew a judge down in his region who would put up $2,000 toward locating the school there. The former, releasing a $6,000 check from his pocket-book, said "I am a common man from Adair, and will call your $2,000, and will go $4,000."

On January 2, 1871, the North Missouri Normal School merged into the North Missouri State Normal School. One hundred and fifty students were present, and the old faculty, Prof. Baldwin, W. P. Nason, J. M. Greenwood, Mrs. Greenwood, S. M. Pickler and Miss Gleeson appeared in their old places.

The old Normal school-house of 1867–72 was erected by the Cumberland Presbyterian society and friends a few years after

the organization of this society, under authority given to the body known as "The Cumberland Academy." This building was approaching completion in 1861, but the existence of a small debt and the web of difficulties which the outbreak of rebellion wove round such enterprises paralyzed the efforts of the supporters of the enterprise and necessitated the sale of the building and grounds. This sale was sanctioned by special act of the legislature. Imbler's broom factory, a part of this old Normal schoolhouse, was burned in October, 1885, and the remainder of the building has since been destroyed.

The first work on the present Normal School building was begun May 17, 1871, by breaking ground for foundations. Edwards & Griffiths were contractors. The corner-stone was laid with great ceremony, September 6, 1871, and the building was dedicated January 15, 1873. The ceremony was carried out under the direction of the following-named committee: President, Prof. Neely, of St. Joseph; vice-presidents, Benton Township, Prof. J. Baldwin and Hon. John T. Smith; Clay Township, W. B. Reynolds; Polk, Judge Ely; Nineveh, Jacob Shoop; Morrow, Judge Samuel Shibley; Liberty, Hon. A. H. Linder; Walnut, Rev. J. H. Linder; Pettes, Judge Sands; Wilson, James Pemberton; Salt River, Judge S. N. Holloway. Marshals: John L. Porter, Dr. William Gates, A. F. Bumpass, A. J. Knight, Dr. A. H. John, Abram Earhart. This was the first State Normal School opened in Missouri.

The State appropriated $20,000 toward completing and furnishing the Normal building. The Thirty-second General Assembly granted $15,965 for repairs, additional apparatus and steam-heater, while every year since the inauguration of the school the State has appropriated from $5,000 to $12,500.

The following description of the building and grounds is taken from the Normal catalogue: "The building is 180 feet in length and 90 feet in width, with four working stories, embracing forty-two rooms. The exterior is imposing, and the interior conveniently and compactly arranged. All movements of the school are regulated by electric bells rung by a programme clock. This is the first clock ever used by any school for this purpose. From this one the electric programme clock was patented.

"The campus, embracing fifteen acres, is tastefully adorned with evergreens, shrubbery and shade trees. The entire surroundings are designed to illustrate to the students the necessary adornments of every school-house, and to fill the soul with such a love of the beautiful in nature and art as shall find practical expression wherever they may be called to labor. Opposite the north front is a large artificial pond. The work of ornamentation is due to the voluntary contributions of money and labor by the faculty and students, and generous donations of other friends."

On Prof. Baldwin bidding farewell to Kirksville, September 14, 1881, a series of five resolutions was adopted by the Normal School students and faculty, while the best wishes of the people accompanied him to Texas, whither he moved to take charge of the Normal School at Huntsville.

The original board of regents of the first district comprised E. B. Neely and J. Baldwin. In 1873–74 M. G. Ferguson, of Louisiana, and E. B. Neely formed the board. In 1874–75 J. M. DeFrance, Bartlett Anderson, G. L. Osborn, D. S. Hooper, J. M. McKim, John Monteith, John M. Oldham, with W. T. Baird, treasurer. In 1876–77, Andrew Ellison: R. D. Shannon and A. M. Alexander, with Messrs. Oldham, Hooper, Anderson, McKim and Baird, formed the board. In 1877–78, J. D. Vincel and W. B. Hays replaced Messrs. Hooper and Anderson. In 1878–79, Ben Eli Guthrie took Mr. Vincel's place on the board. In 1879–80, R. D. Shanon, Ben Eli Guthrie, Andrew Ellison, J. M. McKim, A. M. Alexander, W. B. Hays, John M. Oldham, with W. T. Baird, treasurer. In 1880–81 J. S. Erwin replaced William Oldham. The same board continued until 1883, when T. C. Campbell and W. E. Coleman were appointed, *vice* Alexander and Shannon retired. This board was continued down to 1887, when Boynton Sumner took T. C. Campbell's place. W. T. Baird has served as treasurer since 1872.

The members of the faculty of 1887–88 are named as follows: J. P. Blanton, A. M., professional department; W. F. Dann, English language and literature; J. I. Nelson, A. M., mathematics and astronomy; Charles S. Sheldon, A. M., natural science; B. P. Gentry, Latin and logic; Ermine Owen, geography, history and elocution; J. T. Muir, A. M., methods and

principal model and training school; Mary T. Prewitt, assistant in mathematics; Charles E. Ross, drawing, penmanship, bookkeeping and calisthenics; Miriam B. Swett, vocal music and assistant in several departments; F. A. Swanger, B. S. D., assistant in English department. Prof. W. P. Nason, the oldest teacher in the North Missouri State Normal School, is a graduate of Hanover College, Ind., came to Kirksville in 1857, and has taught in schools and colleges for thirty years, being the only member here of the North Missouri State Normal School who was with it at the beginning.

The attendance at the old Normal School during the year ending September, 1868, was 140; in 1869, 203; in 1870, 273. After the school became a State institution the attendance grew to 321 in 1871; 434, in 1872; 470, in 1873; 658, in 1874, and 706, in 1875. The number of students enrolled here annually since 1876 is as follows: 1876–77, 419 males, 208 females; 1877–78, 362 males, 172 females; 1878–79, 295 males, 163 females; 1879-80, 330 males, 183 females: 1880–81, 304 males, 188 females; 1881–82, 481 males, 297 females; 1882–83, 262 males, 184 females; 1884–85 264 males, 237 females; 1885–86, 249 males, 226 females; 1887–88, 245 males, 287 females.

The numbers from 1881 to 1888 must not be compared with those from 1876 to 1881 or with those prior to 1876, because during the last five years students have as a rule attended regularly. This is pointed out more clearly by the fact that for all the years prior to 1880–81 there were only 88 graduates, while within the five years ending in 1887 there were 108.

Teachers' Institutes.—When in 1857–58 the greater part of Adair County passed from the hands of the United States into those of private owners, the schools of the county were just beginning to emerge from the primitive system of government in vogue during the quarter-century which elapsed since the first school was established here. During all the years it cannot be said that there was a meeting of teachers, although at Kirksville meetings of people who took an interest in school affairs were common. Lyceums, literary societies and spelling bees always called for the presence of the teacher, but he did not dream then of associating with his contemporary teachers in an organization for

mutual improvement or interchange of professional ideas. The institute in this county is purely a *post-bellum* organization.

The teachers' institute of 1867 was conducted under a committee of three—F. M. Harrington, P. F. Greenwood and W. P. Nason.

The second session of the county teachers' institute was held early in April, 1867, with J. M. Greenwood, secretary; W. P. Nason, J. T. Dennis, S. W. Williams, Sam Pickler, Miss M. Beeman, Miss A. Pickler, Miss T. N. Haines in charge.

The institute of August, 1867, was attended by the following ladies: Lucinda Mercer, Isabel Howerton, Lottie P. Ellis, Helen T. Flewhart, Belle Crawford, Maggie Crawford, Jennie Claybrook, Sue Thatcher, Sada Lindsey, Linda Tucker, Maggie Dimmett, Mary J. Beeman, Mollie Foncannon, Emma A. Rich, Q. T. Haines and A. H. Seaver. Gentlemen: Profs. Baldwin, Ferris, Greenwood and Nason; Vincent Stines, G. A. Pollok, R. J. Richey, Thomas Greenstreet, R. Mercer, W. H. Crawford, W. Leach, T. J. Dockery, G. W. Meals, J. T. Dennis, C. Mercer, John Mercer, D. J. Truitt, P. F. Greenwood, A. J. Bostick, D. C. Lord, Rees Williams, F. Rowe, R. N. McMillan, S. S. Snell, J. J. Berry, J. W. Dodson, R. M. Brashear, George Reed, A. E. Hought, J. Richey, F. M. Flewhart, J. T. Reynolds, J. M. Oldham, C. L. Morton and S. M. Pickler. The officers elected were J. Baldwin, president; Messrs. Nason, Greenwood and Mercer, vice-presidents; F. L. Ferris and Miss A. H. Seever, secretaries, with William Baird, treasurer.

A few meetings desultory in character have been held since the year in which the institute was inaugurated in Adair County. Now the organization is only a reminiscence.

The Northeast Missouri Teachers' Association dates back to 1877. This organization has been kept together, and forms to-day one of the leading societies of teachers in the country.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

A religious society judiciously governed is a blessing to the community. Injudicously governed, it becomes a nuisance. All such societies rest on an ethical basis, or are supposed to be founded for the inculcation of moral law. So long as the articles

of association are adhered to, there is a fair prospect for the progress of such societies; but from the moment selfishness and cupidity, religious or political controversy, bigotry or social intolerance, manifest themselves, either in the pulpit or in the pews, from that time the days of the organization are numbered, its usefulness impaired, and its dignity debauched. Nothing but reconstruction can rescue from total wreck such an organization. In this county there are evidences of the evil that the introduction of extraneous subjects and injudicious government may accomplish. Few there are here who do not remember the dark days of 1861, when every religious society in the county, except one, was forced to suspend or go out of active existence entirely. It is all nonsense to suppose that this state of affairs was due to withdrawals of male membership, who were called to the battle field. No such thing. Enough remained to support each church, did common sense rule each organization. Passion and politics are alone responsible for closing houses of worship during the Rebellion.

In the following sketches of religious bodies formed in Adair County, much that is important in the unrecorded work of such bodies is brought before the reader:

First Preacher.—Rev. W. Hulsey preached the first sermon in Adair County, ever known to have been addressed to white people, in the year 1835. Among his audience were Mrs. Washington Conner, Mrs. D. A. Ely and Mrs. Elizabeth Christian. In July, 1875, those old settlers were present at service in Bear Church, with Grandmother Sloan, to hear Mr. Fletcher's sermon on "A Personal Devil."

First Camp Meeting.—The first camp meeting was held at Leslie's ford of the Chariton. Rev. James Dysart and Robert Mitchell were the conductors. It was the custom after this to hold prayer meetings at the homes of the settlers. In preparation for such a meeting the lady of the house gathered round her a host of maids and boys, and assigned to each a department in which to labor; one to bread making, another to dressing vegetables, another to soups, one or two to fowls, and so on. The boys were generally sent on a jay-hawking expedition, catching hens, the children hunting eggs, and the men hunting deer. All

was peace and plenty then. The ax, spade and rifle were the strong arms of the man; wool cards, spinning wheel and loom, of the housewife. Washington Connor was the great deer skin factor, paying from 30 to 50 cents per hide presented, while James and Levi Nichols were in the habit of paying $1 for each calf brought to them.

Baptist Churches.—Bear Creek Baptist Society was organized in 1840, by Rev. Talbot Hight and W. T. Barnes, with the original members: William T. Barnes and wife, Eliza and Nancy Hibbard, Nancy Myers. Revs. James Moody and Joseph Oliver were the successors of Mr. Hight in the work on the Bear Creek Circuit. Some time later a house of worship was erected within three and a half miles of Kirksville, and with this the names of the Colletts, Hortons, Lloyds, Willises, Ashers and Conners are connected. The preachers after Mr. Oliver's time were Revs. Lake, Dooly, Clark, Barnes, Smith, Roan, Patterson, Minor Horton and J. H. Clark, of the Brashear Church. Mr. Hight organized a church at Highland twenty-two and a half miles northwest of his first church on Bear Creek in 1840, and also the Fabius Church, twenty-seven and a half miles northeast.

The First Baptist Church of Kirksville may be said to have been only organized here when the tocsin of war was sounded throughout the country. Like all other religious societies then established at Kirksville, this one suspended or ceased altogether. In 1867 a revival was held. On June 20, 1868, a building was dedicated. In 1870 Rev. John H. Terrill organized a new society with the Foster, Link, Wilson, Halliday and Barnes families members. During his pastorate the work of church building was continued, but after some time the society was forced to relinquish its title. Rev. C. R. Roy and A. J. Colwell were here during those troublous years. In 1878, Rev. J. C. Shipp was appointed pastor, and soon the house of worship northeast of the square was secured and furnished. In 1880 Rev. W. E. Chambliss succeeded Mr. Shipp. R. S. Halliday was clerk at this time.

The church building was repaired in 1880, at a cost of $500. In 1881 Rev. N. W. Holcombe filled the pulpit, and the same year the name of W. E. Chambliss appears as moderator, and in

September, 1884, as pastor. For some time in 1884, M. F. Link was clerk. In July, 1885, R. S. Halladay was re-elected clerk. In December, 1886, Mr. Chambliss resigned. On March 16, Rev. Ray Palmer was elected pastor. In May, 1887, there were forty-four members reported as received into the church since the revival meeting of March that year. The membership at present is about 120. The building dedicated in 1868 was the Old Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which the society received in lieu of the large brick house which they built to worship in.

The Colored Baptists have had an organization here since 1869.

Dover Baptist Church (now Millard Church), ten miles south of Kirksville on the eastern fork of Chariton, was organized in 1860, by William Caldwell. Among its members were the Musicks, Ryans, Cunninghams and Costelloes. Shortly after the town of Millard was laid out this society removed thereto and has since been known as the Millard Baptist Church. Churches were also organized at Wilson Town, Hazel Green and New Prospect, and more recently a $1,200 house erected by the last-named society at Willmathsville.

The Missionary Baptists of New Prospect have a church in the western part of Clay Township (Section 8, Township 63, Range 14). It is a frame, 28x40, and was built in 1882, but is in an unfinished condition, only $500 having been expended upon it. The organization of the church was effected January 27, 1879, by Rev. C. M. Ray, and prior to the erection of the church building, meetings were held in the Reid school-house. There were fourteen original members, as follows: John Brasfield, Dennis Brasfield, John H. Smith, J. B. Tudor, T. D. Bell, John Bradley and their wives, Mrs. Laura Johnson and Thomas Fitzgerald. The pastors have been Revs. C. N. Ray, D. R. Evans, James J. Ghohegan, and D. R. Evans again since November, 1886. July 3, 1887, the church ordained and licensed to the ministry, Jesse R. Green. The present membership of the church is about forty-three. A flourishing Sunday-school of about thirty-five members is in operation, with Rev. Jesse R. Green, superintendent; Sallie R. Green, secretary; Serilda Brasfield, treasurer; Clyde C. Bell, chorister, and David Williamson, librarian.

Free-Will Baptists.—The Free-Will Baptist society was first organized at Kirksville, June 4, 1865, by Rev. J. H. Wesscher, with James and Phœbe Hayes, William, Jane, Minemoh and Mary Smith, J. McMorrow, Eleanor Dennis, Charles and Nancy Scoville, Guy and Sarah A. Chandler, Eliza Middleton, H. Young, Jupiter Webb (a colored member), Mrs. M. N. Wesscher, Mary Jones, Cary Ferguson, Nell Mathews and Mrs. Dunham. This society erected the first house of worship ever built at Kirksville, in May, 1866. In 1867 Rev. Mr. Cooley was pastor; after him came Revs. Wesscher, D. C. Miller and A. Sell. In 1872 the church disbanded, ultimately the little pioneer church building was sold to the Southern Methodists in 1875, was torn down in 1881, and sold to Bernard, who used the lumber in burning brick.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church.—The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized May 25, 1846, by the Rev. James Dysart, with J. T. Smith, David James, Elinor James, G. E. Bushnell and Helen Bushnell members. The name was Kirksville Congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The first elders were J. T. Smith and David James, the latter also being clerk. The visiting preachers prior to 1849 were S. B. F. Caldwell, S. C. Davidson and J. B. Mitchell. In that year M. P. Hannah was chosen elder. Mrs. Baity, Margaret Nesbitt, Margaret and Nancy Alexander, Jane Carter and Margery Knight joined the church prior to 1852. In 1851 one member was added; in 1852, Josiah and Dinah Smith; in 1853, Mary B. Thatcher, Martha Smith, Matilda Williams, Martha C. Hannah, Mary Sheeks, Lucinda Dotson, Sarah Bushnell, Jane Dickerson, Anne Kirk, Margaret Hannah, Nancy Adkins, E. D. Tims, Eliza Tims, Andrew and Rachel Baity, Dorothy (a colored woman) and Mary Ann Phipps joined the church.

The revival of 1854 was carried on by Revs. Dysart, Mitchell and Sharp, who, by March, brought the membership up to sixty-eight. In March, 1854, Rev. S. C. Davidson was employed to preach here once a month, and during his labors twelve additional members were enrolled. In February, 1857, Rev. J. E. Sharp took charge, and during his service of four years 107 members joined the congregation. In July, 1859, Rev. S. B. F. Caldwell

preached here as stated supply. In 1860 the society at Troy Mills school-house was organized out of this church, and this was the last important *ante bellum* event, as from March, 1861 (when the membership was 121), to 1868 regular meetings of the society were unknown, although organic acts took place, such as the appointment of W. T. Baird, clerk, in 1863, and his selection as elder. In 1866 a meeting held by J. Smith and G. N. Burns resulted in seven additions. In February, 1868, a protracted meeting won five members, and shortly after six more, while Rev. John Neff revised the roll of members. In this year also three revivals were held, in April, by Revs. R. H. Wills, John Neff and by the new pastor, Rev. J. W. Sharp, in May, which brought in 103 members, and the two revivals of 1869 added forty-three names. As related in other pages, the house of worship was erected in 1868, and dedicated December 27, that year, by Rev. J. B. Mitchell. The building cost about $3,000. In September, 1870, Rev. W. P. Nason was supply during Mr. Sharp's illness, while the offices were filled as follows: Elders—J. T. Smith, M. P. Hannah, F. M. Brown, H. J. Trewitt, W. T. Baird, H. J. Bailey, John Caskey and J. J. Brasfield; deacons—W. G. Smith, H. J. Bailey, W. J. Brasfield and William Needham; clerk—W. T. Baird. The membership then was 150.

In September, 1868, a building committee was appointed; J. T. Smith, F. M. Brown, H. J. Trewitt, A. Beatty, G. W. Sharp and William I. Baird were the members. Their labors resulted in the occupation of the new church building December 3, 1868. On December 25, Revs. Sharp, Eagon, R. H. Wills, J. E. Sharp and J. B. Mitchell led the opening of a protracted meeting; the building was dedicated on the 4th Sunday of the month, and the meetings closed February 1, 1869, twenty-seven members being added, followed by eight more in May. In April, 1875, Rev. J. B. Mitchell came as pastor, to succeed Mr. Sharp, and still holds that position. During all those years, William T. Baird has served the church as clerk. The present membership is 225. In the first alphabetical register of communicants there are 521 names, all received into the church since 1847. In the second register, 133 names.

The Old Cumberland Presbyterian Church house of 1868 was exchanged for the Baptist Church building in December, 1877, the Cumberland Church giving $1,650 in addition to their house and lot for the Baptist Church lot. This is a red-brick building, with spire built in the Elizabethan style.

Fairview congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in Benton Township, was organized by Rev. R. H. Wills, February 19, 1871. The first members were William Needham, William Carter, C. M. Phipps, Andrew Beatty, H. M. Dunham, Rachel Beatty, Samuel Dunham, Nancy Phipps, Lizzie Bowen, George Ratliff, Mary and Frank Ratliff, Samuel Park and Mary Needham. A. Beatty, W. H. Carter and William Needham were elected elders, with S. R. Dunham clerk.

In the spring of 1868 the first mention is made of the New Hope school congregation north of Kirksville, and of the Pleasant View congregation south of the town.

The congregation known as Salt River Society, Concord Society of Shibleys, Novinger Society, and that of Morrow Township, are all modern in organization.

In October, 1881, Miss Alice M. Orr, of Kirksville, was con firmed by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church a missionary to Japan.

Mulberry Cumberland Presbyterian Church Society was organized March 11, 1886, by Rev. J. B. Kelso, but Rev. J. T. Lattimer was the first pastor. A house of worship was erected immediately on Section 11, Township 63, Range 16, by the twenty-four original members. The present membership is eighty.

Methodist Episcopal Churches.—In the new American settlement of Missouri, the religious field was held mainly by the Methodists and Baptists. In this county the latter society was the first represented; but scarcely were the footsteps of the missionaries covered up by the dust of summer or the leaves of fall, than the Methodist preacher passed over the same ground. For some years subsequent to 1843 services were held in the court-house at Kirksville; from 1855 to 1861 stated meetings were held here and there, and also from 1866 to 1870, when the new church, work on which was begun in June, 1869, was

completed. Dr. Abram Still was the first preacher of this church here. At the homes of Jesse Jones and other early settlers he preached at intervals. In 1847, Jesse McPherson was leader of the Kirksville class, succeeded in 1848 by O. H. Beeman. Rev. Mr. Ellis was then circuit preacher of the Bloomington circuit, succeeding Rev. George Conway. J. C. Houtz was presiding elder. At that time the church knew no north or south.

Pleasant Mound Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the winter of 1856–57. During the years of the Rebellion it shared the fate of similar organizations, and lay dormant until 1866, when a brick house was erected on the M. G. Clem farm at Illinois Bend, and dedicated by Mr. Pace. This class comprised the families of M. G. Clem, J. D. Shoemaker, Charles Shoemaker, John Cresswell, Isaac Smith, R. Thompson, John Winger and Jacob Sands. In 1884 the old building was removed and a union building erected at a cost of $1,200 on the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 61, Range 15. Here the Methodists of Pleasant Mound, the Christians and Universalists, held meetings regularly.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference of June, 1872, held at Kirksville, was presided over by C. Allen, presiding elder. R. H. Collins was then preacher in charge, with F. S. Hoag and John Buck local preachers. At that time the preacher's salary was $800 per annum. There is no record of the three first conferences of 1873. In 1874 T. C. Harris, Isaac Brennaman, H. F. Millan, I. D. Pierce, F. S. Hoag, R. D. Dean, R. H. Brown, O. H. Beeman and J. B. Brewington were trustees; J. M. Parker, preacher, and Revs. Hoag and Buck, local preachers. The pastor's salary was placed at $1,000. In May of this year the name of T. J. Terrill, presiding elder, occurs, also the name of B. N. Bond, local preacher, and J. B. Brewington, recording steward. In 1875 John Carothers was elected recording steward. During this year $350 were expended on the church building. Rev. J. M. Greene was pastor in 1876. In 1878 W. H. Turner succeeded Mr. Terrill as presiding elder. In 1879 Rev. J. T. Boyle was pastor, and in 1880 J. J. Bentley. In March, 1881, Messrs. Bentley and Carothers reported receipts of $989.20, subscriptions

toward the purchase of a parsonage and repair of church building. In this sum, $184.30 represent the proceeds of refreshment stand at soldier's reunion. John Loudon was local preacher at this time. In May, 1882, Rev. J. J. Bentley's name appears as presiding elder; T. J. Wheat's, as pastor. Rev. M. L. Curl succeeded Mr. Bentley in 1883, as presiding elder, and Rev. W. J. Martindale succeeded Mr. Wheat in 1885 as pastor. In 1886 Rev. J. M. Parker was presiding elder. In 1887 his name appears as preacher in charge at Kirksville, with that of T. A. Cannady, presiding elder.

On May 10, 1881, the question of building a new house of worship was decided affirmatively; books were opened for subscriptions, and by October 19, 1882, almost $3,000 were voluntarily subscribed. The building committee comprised J. D. Pearce, J. C. Carothers, H. F. Millan and J. Brennaman.

Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, as organized in 1874, is a consolidation of the old Olive Hill and Reid school-house societies. Rev. O. S. Middleton was the organizing preacher, and the original members were the Reid family, I. N. Taylor and wife, Joseph Mussen, Calvin Little, J. F. Waddill, John Bauer, Abel Gordon, G. R. Bentley, William Smoot, D. C. Ratcliff, James McClanahan and their wives. In 1874–75 a house of worship was erected on Section 9, Clay Township. The preachers in charge were Rev. Middleton, two years; Calvin Allen, one year; E. B. Cater, two years; E. Rozell, two years; F. M. Green, three years; H. Cordroy, one year; W. H. Turner, two years; Charles Riggle, one year; James Hartwick and Rev. Eddy. The membership is 106.

The Methodist Episcopal Society of Brashear is identical with the old organization at Paulville. When Brashear was platted, almost before the town was organized in 1871, the old building of the Paulville society was moved thereto, and continued in use until 1884, when the present neat frame church was erected. In the records of the society this building is known as the *McCreery Chapel*, in recognition of the liberality of J. N. McCreery.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church Society, represented here in 1879 by King Wilson, John Nickles, E. H. Eubanks,

trustees, and J. P. Watson, pastor, purchased a building lot, and appealed for financial help. Their appeal was answered, and to-day the church is a strong society here.

Presbyterian Churches, Old and New School.—The Presbyterian Church of Kirksville was organized at Mason's schoolhouse in 1859 by Revs. H. P. S. Willis and Andrew Greenlee, of the Palmyra Presbytery, with fifteen members. John Baird, Sr., W. P. Nason and J. H. Myers were chosen ruling elders. Mr. Willis and occasionally a visiting preacher served the church for some eight months. In 1860 Mr. Cameron was stated supply and continued so until the fall of 1861, when services were interrupted, not to be resumed until the close of the war. In the fall of 1865 a new school society was organized, with Mr. James stated supply, John Baird, ruling elder, and J. H. Myers, deacon. The elder died, and Myers absconded. Rev. J. S. Boyd came June 9, 1866. On June 24 he and Rev. George Van Emman organized the old school society with twenty-two members. His connection as preacher with this society began on June 10, and on September 25, 1870, he was installed first pastor. When the society was revived in 1866, twenty-two members were present. Up to January 1, 1871, the membership was increased to ninety-five, including three who died and thirty-five who removed within that time. Of the latter, seventeen were attached to the new society at Millard as organized June 4, 1870. Together with the elders first elected, Benjamin Prior and G. Frankenburg were installed in 1866, William Collins in 1869, and John S. Erwin in 1870. George S. Polk and B. F. Heiny were chosen deacons in 1869. Mason's school was the first home of the society, in 1865–66 the academy, and during the summer of 1866 the grove west of town, next Sherwood's hall, again the academy, and throughout 1867 and 1868, the Baptist Church. In January, 1869, the society held first services in their own unfurnished building. On November 11, 1867, a subscription paper was started to procure a building fund; in May, 1868, the work of building was begun; the spire built in December, 1868, and completed in June, 1869, at a cost of $4,000. Its dedication took place July 11, 1869. In June, 1869, the church Sabbath-school was organized.

The members of the old school society of June 24, 1866, were Benjamin Prior, Rachel Prior, W. P. Nason, John H. Uber, Chloe Uber, B. N. Uber, Jane Uber, George and Lucinda Frankenburg, Ella Harris, R. Voorhies, Sidord Naylor, Eliza Voorhies, and the following from the old organization; Alexander, Martha and Mary Cross, Catherine Powell, James P. Beatty, Deborah Pierce, David Baird, Catherine Baird and E. J. Boyd. Benjamin Prior, W. P. Nason, and George Frankenburg were elected elders, and at the next meeting Miss Sue Baird and John R. Voorhies were admitted members. During the year 1886–87 there were 352 persons received into membership. Of this number twenty-seven died and 132 removed or joined other churches, the Millard society of June, 1870, winning away a large number. The elders elected since 1870 are named as follows: David Robinson, 1871; S. S. McLaughlin, W. P. Edmundson and John W. Shryock, in 1880; James Wait, Charles H. Malone, in 1883; James P. Blanton and Charles S. Shelton in 1886. In June, 1885, Rev. Mr. Boyd left Kirksville. In April, 1886, Rev George H. Williamson came, and preached here until succeeded by Rev. Mr. Farrand in 1887.

The old school Presbyterian Church of Millard, organized in June, 1870, by Rev. J. S. Boyd, embraced the following members, dismissed from the Kirksville society: Mary (Elliott-Lowe) Barr, Agnes Barr, Samuel Barr, John Calvin, Mary Dean, R. P. Elliott, Nancy Elliott, Julia S. Foncannon, Matthew B. Foncannon, David, Caroline and Eliza J. (Wise) Grant and Mary Long. On February 11, 1874, articles of association were filed with almost the whole number named above, with Maggie Calvin, Eliza, Sarah J., Elvina, Henry and Dorothea Foncannon, Adam and Mary E. Rowe, Johnston and Eliza E. Best, James and Magdalen Long, J. R. and Mary A. Waite, James Davidson and Clara E. Foncannon. In 1873–74 a house of worship was built at a cost of $1,000, and dedicated November 14, 1874. Rev. Williamson succeeded Mr. Boyd, and he was succeeded by Mr. Farrand. In this building the Methodists worship once a month, and also the Baptists. The Union Sunday-school under G. W. Dennison claims seventy members.

Southern Methodist Churches.—In 1849 James C. Goode donated lots to the Methodist Episcopal Church South society of Kirksville, on condition that a house of worship would be built and maintained thereon. Such a house was built on Franklin Street, where John J. Spencer's residence now stands. In 1862–63 the house was torn down and used as firewood. In 1871–72 the heirs of Goode sued for re-possession of the lots. Ellison & Ellison carried the case to the supreme court, where Harrington and Cover appeared for the society, and won judgment in its favor. In 1852, when P. F. Greenwood came to the county, Mr. Warren was circuit preacher. Rev. Mr. Nason was here subsequently The early attendants were mainly made up of the Kirk and Adkins families. The parties to the suit Good *vs.* Methodist Episcopal Church South society were Mary E. Good, James and Sarah (Good) Foster, and George W. Good, plaintiffs, and Jesse McPherson, Henry and James Adkins and Willis E. Green, then trustees of the church property, defendants. In 1867 Rev. Mr. Jackson revived the society here. J. M. Greenwood and wife, Daniel Fusserman and wife, and a few others, assembled often at services held in the Cumberland Church. In Mr. Bell's time services were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and when the lots were sold to Spencer in January, 1875, the society purchased the old Free-will Baptist Church, and used this building until the completion of their new building in 1881, when the old Baptist building was sold to John Bernard, who used the material for burning brick.

The church register of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was not kept prior to 1875–76. In that year a book was opened, and in it the names of members and dates when received into the church here were entered. In 1870 the Lyon family was represented by six members, Mustoes by two, Holders by one, Hewitts by one, and in 1871 by three members. Rev. W. J. Jackson, now of Pueblo, Col., was then preacher. Rev. Bell was here prior to 1875. In 1875 J. R. A. Vaughan, now of Palmyra, was here; in 1876, Rev. J. Holland; in 1877, Rev. C. Cleveland; in 1879, Rev. J. O. Edmonston; in 1880, Rev. A. V. Bailey, during whose pastorate the church was erected, at a cost of $4,000; J. O. Edmonston was pastor in 1884, followed in 1885 by Rev. J. E. Squiers, and he by Rev. J. W. Owens in 1886. In September, 1887, Rev.

J. W. Keithley took charge of the station. The membership at present is eighty-four. E. P. Ammerman is superintendent of the Sunday School, which comprises sixty-five members.

The present stewards are P. F. Greenwood, C. L. Bounds, M. L. Thompson, W. O. Patterson, E. P. Ammerman, Abram Earhart, Abram McGuire, with W. O. Patterson recording steward.

Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Brashear, was organized at Paulville in the year 1848. Abram Earhart and wife, Thomas Thrasher and wife, John R. Thrasher and wife, Mr. McDowell and daughter, and Phebe Talbot were the original members. The first church building was a frame, erected in the year 1871, at a cost of $1,400. It was dedicated in the same year by Rev. J. W. Cunningham, of St. Louis. In 1879 the church organization moved to Brashear. The building was also moved in May, 1880, and was located on Lot 2, in Block 3, and re-dedicated by Rev. J. H. Pritchett. The pastors of the church have been Revs. M. R. Jones, A. P. Linn, Walter Toole, William Warren, Edward Buck, D. C. Blackwell, S. K. Fowler, W. J. Jackson, J. R. A. Vaughan, William Sartor, C. C. Cleveland, John Holland, W. F. Bell, J. O. Edmonston, A. V. Bayley, John Payton, J. W. Owen, J. S. Rooker and J. F. Kimsey. The church at present has a membership of thirty-eight, and conducts a well organized Sunday-school under the superintendency of J. M. Moore.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church South.—Trinity Church is situated in the northwestern part of Clay Township (Section 30, Township 64, Range 14), and was erected in 1871. The building is a frame, 27x38, and cost $1,000. It was blown down in a storm in 1878, but was rebuilt the same year, $675 being expended in its re-erection. The church was dedicated by Rev. J. W. Cunningham, of St. Louis. The organization of the class was effected in 1871, by Rev. W. J. Jackson, with about six members. Hezekiah Lyon and wife and Henry Atkins and wife were among the original members. The present membership is sixty, and Rev. J. F. Kimsey is the preacher in charge.

Christian or Campbellite Churches.—The Christian Church, of Kirksville was organized during the winter of 1845–46 by E. H. Lossen and Jeremiah Prather (a settler of Illinois Bend in

1840), with William Ivie, John Galyen, Nelson Grogan, Bartlett Asher, Arthusa Bonham, George and John Rice and wives, William Linder and wife, Mrs. Sloan, Sr., Mrs. Stacy Grogan, Mrs. Jacob and Mrs. Andrew Linder, Isom B. Dodson, James, Nancy J. and Hulda Dodson and Mary Sloan. For the twelve succeeding years the society worshiped in the old court-house in common with other religious bodies, increasing its membership in that time to seventy-one persons. In 1858 Elder Harvey Lossen became pastor; about 1860 the use of the court-house was denied religious societies, so that the members worshiped in various places until 1861, when the Rebellion, rather than religion, claimed the attention of the people. After five years, in 1865, the society was re-organized by Elder D. M. Kinter, meetings were held, and forty new members added. About this time the first Normal building was purchased by the society, and used for teaching and preaching until transferred to the State, when they rented the Free-Will Baptist building. In 1869 Elder E. C. Browning was pastor, followed by J. A. Heddington in 1870, the membership then being 175. In 1871 the site of the present church building was selected, but their brick house was not finished until 1876. Among the old preachers were Allen Wright, of Randolph; Rev. White, of Boone; A. P. Davis, Thomas Allen, Jacob Creath and Rev. Mr. Donan. In 1872 the church was reorganized, with J. Baldwin, A. J. Kright, John Richey, John D. Gardner and C. H. Dutcher, elders; G. W. Edwards, L. D. Noblett and W. E. Coleman, deacons. The membership increased from ninety-five members in 1872 to 150 in 1884.

The church at Illinois Bend was organized in 1845, but prior to this Mr. Prather preached there and at Kirksville.

The Christian Church of Pettis Township was organized November 28, 1885, by Rev. J. W. Davis, with the following members: W. M. Bragg, Ezekiel Bragg and wife, Nancy Bragg, F. M. Weatherford and wife, D. L. Hughes and wife, Patsy Bragg, Joseph Wenger and wife, Lucy Sebring, Tilda Deaton, Cornelia Herrin, Clara Bragg, Eliza McClanahan and Mary F. Dowdy. The Union building, in which this society worships, was erected on Section 28, in 1884, at a cost of $1,000. The present

membership is about eighty-two. William Bragg is superintendent of the Union Sunday-school, which claims a membership of sixty.

Protestant Episcopal Church.—The Protestant Episcopal Church of Kirksville may be said to have been organized about 1870. In March, 1869, Rev. Mr. Striker preached here in the old Normal School; but not until 1870 was any effort toward organization made. In that year Revs. Benjamin Sheets and E. Talbot, the latter then rector at Macon, now Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Missouri, preached here and organized a church. Rev. Benjamin Sheets officiated here about this time, among the members being Charles Strang, his wife and his mother; Mrs. De France, John Scovern and wife, Mrs. F. A. Grove, George W. Browning, J. C. Thatcher, Alanson Morris, Mrs. J. A. Hope. In 1871 A. L. Shepherd and wife, Mrs. G. Spencer, and Mary Spencer became members. Rev. Mr. Charles, Rev. R. E. Huntingdon and Rev. Peter Wager officiated. Deacon Robert Talbott and Deacon Henry preached here subsequently. Deacon Love preached here in 1886–87, and in 1887–88 Rev. Carroll M. Davis. The present church building was erected in 1872–73, on a lot donated by George W. Browning. Of the first members, Charles Strang, A. Morris and Mrs. De France are deceased. The latter's daughter, Mrs. Grove's two daughters, Mrs. Anna Clark, Lou. Blackman and wife, J. C. Thatcher, A. L. Shepherd, Mrs. Huson, Minnie Wilson, Glen Shepherd, A. L. Shepherd, Hiram Kellogg and Emma Billieter are also members.

Trinity Mission Sabbath-school was organized in May, 1871, with George W. Browning, superintendent; A. L. Shepherd, assistant superintendent; John Scovern, secretary and treasurer; Charles Strang, Mrs. J. M. De France, A. L. Shepherd and Mrs. F. A. Grove, teachers. About 1875 A. L. Shepherd was chosen superintendent, and filled that position until 1881.

Catholic Church.—St. Mary's Catholic Church of Adair dates back to the early Catholic settlements. For years services were held at the homes of some member of the congregation. In 1869 the present church building was erected, and therein services were held once a month until 1875, when Father Daley was

appointed priest of that mission. He was succeeded by Father Laurence Madden, and he, in 1878, by the present pastor, Father John Ryan. The congregation numbers over 400. They own the church building, five acres of land, and a large parochial house. The Catholic population of Kirksville is very limited. From time to time members of the church have come here with the intention of making the city their home, but the fact of the church being so far away they move to St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph or other cities.

United Brethren.—The United Brethren in Christ organized the Brashear Society March 2, 1860, William Burns, pastor, with the following-named members: L. Preston, Mary Preston, Henry Garlock, A. and F. Seibert, Mary Groolaigh, W. F., Mary and Maria A. Eagle, Peter and Margaret Kunkle. The pastors since Mr. Burns' time have been D. Forles, D. Woods, J. Simons, W. F. Gray, John Estep, W. P. Wardrip, W. P. Shanklin, J. W. Pully, Charles Hubbard, Thomas Downy, J. B. Murry, A. D. Thomas, T. Phillips and James Herbert. In 1873 this society completed a frame house of worship at a cost of $1,738, which was dedicated August 17. The present membership is 122, with William Platz, leader. This is one of the three United Brethren societies now in the county.

The United Brethren Chapel, on South Prairie near Prairie Bird, was dedicated November 23, 1879.

The United Brethren Church of Pleasant View was organized in February, 1868, by Rev. W. F. Gray. The original members were Cyrus Sanborn, wife, and sons, William, Eli and Calvin; D. W. Begole and wife, Amanda, and Mary Houston, D. P. and William Houston, John, Joseph and Harriet McDowell, Moses Johnson and wife, Benjamin Young, and James Guming and wife. The present house of worship, situated in Wilson Township, Section 10, Township 61, Range 14, is a frame, 30x44, was erected in 1878, at a cost of $1,150, and dedicated in November, 1879, by Bishop Wright. The ministers of this church have been Revs. J. Herbert (two years), U. P. Wardrip (two years), U. O. Deputy (one year), followed by Rev. J. Herbert. Rev. U. O. Deputy is the present pastor. The present membership is thirty-three. A Sunday-school, having an attend-


Yours Truly
Benj. F. Lamkin
KIRKSVILLE, MO.

ance of seventy-four, is conducted by Mrs. Clara Mahaffey, assisted by F. Holm.

Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Novinger was organized about thirty years ago by Rev. Mr. Crigler, with the following-named members: Isaac and Christiana Novinger, Philip Schoop, Sr., and wife, and Adam Schoop. The old log-house of thirty years ago was used for church and school purposes until 1877, when the modern frame house, erected at a cost of about $700, was opened.

Spiritual and Liberal Association.—In the fall of 1874 a spiritualistic circle was organized in this district by a Mrs. Mott. On the authority of William M. Gill and others, it was stated that the spirits of Joseph T. Dennis, Ira Thomas, Ivie, who was killed by the kick of a mule, years before; Col. McCullough, confederate, killed by troops in 1862, and others, manifested themselves, and in some instances conversed with their friends.

The Spiritual and Liberal Association of Kirksville was incorporated in April, 1884, on petition of Frank Sweet, Barbara J. Henry and William Hart.

Universalist Church.—The first yearly meeting of the Universalist Society of Kirksville was held December 25, 1867.

In March, 1875, the trustees of the brick Baptist Church gave the Universalists permission to have services therein; but the preacher, Mr. Ray, took possession of the key, and would not permit such services. G. W. Fletcher, in his notice of this event, says it was the same spirit of Mr. Ray which turned Paul away from the Synagogue.

The Universalists have not made much headway in this county; but it can be said of them that from 1867 to the present time they have held their ground, if not advanced over their condition here after the war. In the county to-day they are represented by two well-ordered societies, Mr. Fletcher, a pioneer settler, being one of the leaders in the organization.

The Church of God.—The Church of God, or the Holiness Church, dates its establishment at Kirksville to 1882, when Evangelist D. C. Brenneman, of the Protestant Methodist Church of Illinois, preached here. In June, 1883, Ora and William Smith, evangelists, with others, held tabernacle meetings here,

when, it is said, 170 professed conversion or entire sanctification or both. The converts found but little fraternal recognition from the other Christians of Kirksville, and many returned to their old churches. The few who remained passed two years of ecclesiastical castigation, withdrew their denominational affiliations, and erected a house of worship on the western limits of the city. The doctrine is said to be allied with that of the early Methodists in the matter of experimental holiness, and to orthodox Quakers, in their recognition of the supreme leadership of the Holy Spirit, and in preaching. In church government the congregational form is adhered to. This society recognizes neither creed nor discipline, each holding himself liable to God alone; and look upon "all born of God" as brothers. They denounce ecclesiastical rule and as a people are without any human organization. Quaker simplicity is a point which they observe rigorously. Addison L. Brewer, of this church, is editor of the *Royal Priest*, a semi-monthly journal published here in the interest of the *Church of God.*

JOURNALISM AND LITERATURE.

In February, 1843, there was a printer here named Benjamin Davis, who was allowed $5 for setting up and printing 100 posters advertising the sale of lots; but beyond such small posters and hand-bills his office did not then venture to proceed. Thirteen years later a campaign sheet called the *Enterprise*, a Buchanan journal, was started at Kirksville. Contrary to the best hopes of its projectors, it proved a success. L. F. Walden was the editor and publisher. A Mr. Cahill was editor for some time; then Stone & Son purchased the office, conducted the *Enterprise* for some time, and sold the office to Charles Jones, who in turn sold to A. M. C. Morelock, who, it is said, merged this newspaper in the *Democrat*, about the year 1859. One of the Stones named above was killed in the Indian Territory in 1887.

The *Patriot*, owned by Keel Bradley up to November 23, 1865, passed into the hands of H. G. Kernodle. The issue of that date was No. 14 of Volume II. On November 30, 1865, the name *Patriot* merged into that of the Kirksville *Journal.*

The Kirksville *Journal* dates from December 2, 1865, but the first copy of this paper extant, No. 2, Vol. 1, is dated December 7, 1865. This paper supported what was then known as the Radical Union Party. J. H. Myers, H. G. Kernodle and E. S. Darlington were editors. W. M. Gill entered partnership in April, 1866, buying Kernodle's interest, and with Darlington continued its publication until the fall, when John A. Pickler purchased Darlington's interest. Subsequently Mr. Gill sold his share to Samuel Pickler. In the issue of the journal, January 12, 1871, J. A. Pickler gives his valedictory, and William M. Gill, his salutatory. The size and name were changed, the former to eight pages, and the latter to *The Dollar Journal.* In No. 9 of this new journal, J. R. Musick's story, "A Father's Vengeance," appeared, followed by the "Red Skin Outwitted." In 1876, S. N. Pickler was editor and proprietor. In April, 1880, B. F. Heiny purchased a half-interest from Pickler, and subsequently Judge Hooper purchased Mr. Pickler's interest, who in turn sold his share to S. S. McLaughlin. In January, 1887, W. M. Gill leased the office, and is now editor of the old *Journal* which he aided to build up over twenty years ago. The *Journal,* in beginning the seventeenth year of its existence, November 17, 1881, declared that since its first publication, at Kirksville, the county was never carried by the Democrats, a boast which no other paper in Missouri could then make. *The Evening Journal,* a daily paper, was at one time issued from this office.

The old *Democrat* was an *ante-bellum* paper published here by John D. Foster, now Judge Foster. A. M. C. Morelock purchased the office, so that in 1861 the *Democrat* held the field.

The *Herald* was established by Ellis & Son, early in 1867, as a Democratic paper; but on the coming of the *Tribune* it ceased.

The Kirksville *Tribune* was published here in 1868, with John Scovern, editor. A few leading citizens and liberal Republicans brought the office here to espouse their cause. Some time after the close of the campaign Maj. Gillespie and Mr. Lynn bought the office and established the *Register.*

The North Missouri Register reached No. 10 of Vol. VII, or No. 309 of the new series, November 2, 1876. It was at that time

an eight-column sheet, printed on the co-operative plan, with Maj. W. C. B. Gillespie, editor. The *Register* dates back to August, 1871, and was published regularly until merged into the new *Democrat.*

The *Democrat*, successor of the *Register*, is the leading journal of the party whose name it bears in this district. Felix Lane published a valedictory, March 11, 1880, and on the same date Dr. A. H. John took up the position of editor and proprietor. His sixth purpose, as set forth in his salutatory, says: "Nobody but a gentleman can insult this paper, and, therefore, nobody will." On December 20, 1880, the name of C. B. Oldham heads the local column as editor, J. N. Barnard's name appears as proprietor, July 20, 1882, and on August 10, that year, the name of W. L. Chappell appeared as co-proprietor. Subsequently Mr. Chappell purchased Prof. Barnard's interest, and continued the publication until the sale of a half-interest to his brother. In 1887–88 A. G. Chappell is editor, *vice* W. L. Chappell, now visiting in California. E. S. Link has been connected with the paper as local editor since October, 1887. *The Evening Democrat*, a four-page daily newspaper, was issued from this office. The office gives employment to five men, and is well equipped for newspaper and job work.

The Kirksville *Graphic* was established in May, 1880, with Dr. J. M. Swetnam, publisher and owner; W. M. Gill, editor. In February, 1883, Gill & Sands leased the office from Dr. Swetnam, and continued the publication for a few months, when Dr. Swetnam resumed control. In June, 1883, Mr. Sublette purchased the office, and continued Mr. Gill as editor. In March, 1885, Mr. Sublette assumed editorial charge. The office gives employment to five hands. The *Graphic* is strictly Republican, well edited, newsy, and has an actual circulation of 1,720 copies. During the "daily paper excitement" here, the *Graphic* issued an evening edition.

The *North Missouri Pioneer and Real Estate Advertiser* was issued here in January, 1869, by Woods & Pierce, real estate agents.

The *Pell-Mell Greenbacker* was published at Kirksville, in June, 1881, the office having been moved from Edina.

The *Free Thinker* was issued in March, 1878. It was designed to express the ideas of the liberals, spiritualists, free-thinkers and free-religionists of the West.

Rev. J. S. Boyd and D. Shyrock were the authors of a book, "Early Dew," a companion to their mammoth songs or map hymns. It was published in 1871.

The *Tatler* was published in 1875 by Link & Musick. It was a fashion and gossip paper, had a circulation of about 500, but the subject was exhausted in six months. The cartoons were well printed. Musick and E. Link were the artists.

"Temperance Offering" is the name of a book published here by Prof. Bernard.

Frank Sweet, president of the Phonographic College, published a volume of poetry, exercises for Sunday-school expositions, at Boston, and a short-hand book was issued from the *Journal* office.

Prof. Baldwin's work, "School Management," was published during the author's residence here.

The *School Vistior*, edited by N. L. Page, was issued from the *Graphic* office.

The *Home Treasure*, edited by Musick & Swetnam, was issued from the *Graphic* office.

The *Normal American Journal of Education* was a monthly paper edited and published by Prof. J. Baldwin, in 1876, principal of the State Normal School. It was printed in connection with the *American Journal of Education* at St. Louis.

The *Church and Home*, issued from the *Journal* office, was edited by Rev. T. J. Wheat, in 1881–82.

The *Royal Priest*, a semi-monthly journal, devoted to "Bible teaching and holy living," is published at Kirksville by Addison L. Brewer, a member of the Church of God. No. 6 of Vol. I bears date January 18, 1888.

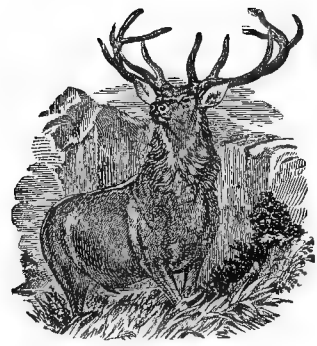
J. R. Musick is one of the well known story writers. After the war he wrote his celebrated story, "The Heroine of Kirksville." This was followed by many tales of Indian days in the Osage Country, and short novels. The author is a United States commissioner.

Painting and Photography.—The county is not backward in fine art. A few portrait and landscape painters are found here; nor is encouragement wanting for them, for the same men who converted the old time village of Kirksville into the Athens of this State, also find time to encourage, and means to reward, the labors of the art workers, whether photographers or painters. John W. Tinsman is considered the most successful scene painter in the southwest. He opened a studio for the purpose of painting landscapes, battle scenes, and photographic accessories. He had several large and small paintings on exhibition at various places which sold for sums that were encouraging. Mr. Tinsman supplies photographers with backgrounds a sfar east as Pennsylvania, as far south as Alabama, and as far west as New Mexico. H. G. Parcels' picture and photographic gallery contains many excellent pictures.

Libraries.—The Normal School Library contains a very complete collection of general, scientific, literary and historical works. United States and Missouri legislative documents, and departmental reports are furnished regularly to this library, and occupy therein a large space. The works are arranged in divisions, but there is no catalogue. Some of the law libraries tell of years of watchfulness and expenditure; while in many private houses, in the book case or on the table, books of standard literature stand by as guards over the neighboring modern novel. A city library is the only item wanting to complete the social arrangement. This, with the newspaper files from 1865 to the present time, as a basis, would soon become a celebrated book collection.

PART III.

HISTORY OF PUTNAM COUNTY.



HISTORY OF PUTNAM COUNTY.

PHYSICAL FEATURES, GEOLOGY, ETC.

Boundary.—Putnam County is one of the extreme northern counties of the State. It is bounded on the north by portions of Wayne and Appanoose Counties, Iowa, on the east by Schuyler County, on the south by Adair and Sullivan Counties, and on the west by Sullivan and Mercer Counties. It is thirty-six miles long from east to west, and fourteen miles wide, exclusive of the three miles in the southeast corner. Its area is 523 square miles, or 340,720 acres.

Topography.—Generally speaking, while there is much level land, the country is hilly and broken. The level land comprises the bottom lands along the streams. In the eastern part of the county the surface is quite broken, and is apparently without system, the ridges being irregularly winding, and having no special trend or direction. Further to the west, there is apparent a general system of uplands, the ridges extending nearly parallel with each other, and having a general direction of about 30° to the east of north. In the western portion of the county, the surface rises gradually from the streams, and spreads out in a series of long, wide, flat ridges, with gently sloping sides, and ranging from 150 to 200 feet above the streams, and in many places the land spreads out into wide, undulating and beautiful prairie. The highest land in the county is believed to be at Unionville, and the next highest at a point on the railroad, about five miles northeast of Unionville, called "The Summit." Following are the elevations of several points on the railroad track of the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railway, in Putnam County, furnished by Ed. M. Gilchrist, chief engineer of the company, at Keokuk: The highest point, Lemon Station,

1,075 feet above sea level; lowest point, Mendota, 880 feet; the State line between Missouri and Iowa, 890 feet; Unionville, 1,068 feet.

Water.—Springs are rare in this county, and water is seldom found on the plateaus or hilltops without digging to considerable depths. In the bottom lands, in order to obtain a good well it is necessary to penetrate the soil to a depth level with or below the ordinary level of the bed of the neighboring stream. On the ridges and high prairie it is sometimes necessary to go to a depth of from fifty to sixty feet, in order to obtain a supply of water. This is on account of the extreme thickness of the quaternary deposits in this county, which must be passed through in order to obtain a supply of water. This difficulty in obtaining good well water is not now, however, nearly so great as it was in the early days of the county's history. Very deep wells have been permitted to fill up, or have been filled up with dirt, because water would not come into them, and other deep wells have been converted into cisterns, and thus used for years. But of recent years wells of ordinary depth, of from twenty-five to forty feet, are as a general thing found to furnish an abundant supply of good water, except in seasons of severe drought, like those of 1886–87. This salutary and acceptable change has been brought about, it is believed, by the extensive breaking up of the prairie sod, which allows more of the rain as it falls to penetrate the earth, instead of suddenly running off into the creek valleys and causing freshets, which are now noticeably less frequent and destructive than formerly, the one cause mentioned seeming to be adequate to produce both effects. This improvement with regard to obtaining well water has not rendered unnecessary the excavation of stock ponds in draws and ravines, which are on the increase in number and value; for, when the surface drained by such pond is fenced in, a supply of pure water being thus obtained, and a stock hydrant introduced—an automatic machine of recent invention, consisting of a pipe extending from the bottom of the pond under the dam, and coming up into a trough, the outer end of the pipe being supplied with a valve and float which shut off the flow of water when the trough is full enough—cattle, horses, etc., are not only constantly supplied with good water, but

obtain it at any time without any trouble on the part of the owner. These artificial ponds also serve an excellent purpose, when large enough, for the cultivation of fish, and are being more and more utilized in this way, thus to some slight extent taking the place of the streams, deep gulleys and sloughs, which have for the most part been robbed or at least deprived of their supply of fish.

Drainage.—The streams of the county are divided into two regular systems, one in the eastern portion consisting of North Blackbird, South Blackbird and Shoal Creeks, having their sources in a highly elevated ridge or plateau, extending from the southwest to the northeast, and following in a southeasterly direction to the Chariton River, and the other system in the western portion, consisting of Medicine Creek, East and West Locust Creeks, rising in the north, and flowing south into Sullivan, and thence still further south into Grand River. The natural drainage of the county is therefore good, except in some small creek bottoms, which must be drained by artificial means.

Timber.—The greater part of the eastern half of the county is heavily timbered, and there is much good timber in the western portion along the streams. In the bottom lands the trees often grow to a great size, but the saw-mills have converted much of the timber into lumber. On Shoal Creek and the Chariton River sugar trees abound, and much sugar is made from them. The principal varieties of trees are the ash, buckeye, crabapple, red birch, wild cherry, cottonwood, elm, hickory, red, black, white and black-jack oaks, red haw, willow and black walnut, some of the trees of the latter variety reaching a great size.

Meadows.—Many meadows in this county sown in timothy are very fine, yielding on an average about one and a half tons to the acre, and the native grasses are numerous, furnishing excellent pasture. There is a great diversity in the soil, some of it being of a rich, black loam in the bottoms, and that on the high lands being of a reddish or yellowish clay, cold and poor, indicating the necessity of fertilizing and under-draining.

Coal.—According to the report of the State Geologist, this county is peculiarly favored in regard to coal. The eastern half

is the "coal region," for, while coal underlies the entire county, it is only in the eastern half that it is easily accessible. Here it is reached by either shafting or drifting, in almost every part, though, owing to the irregularities in the surface of the country in the extreme southeastern part of the county, the upper seam, coal A, is high up in the hills, and is often wanting altogether. But when this thick seam is not to be found, two thinner seams approach the surface. One of these, coal B, is twenty-eight inches thick, and is worked with profit where coal A is absent. Coal B appears to thicken toward the south, and it is equivalent to Coal No. 80 of the Adair, Linn and Sullivan County section. Coal C, in Putnam County, lies from fifteen to twenty feet below coal B, and is not known to be of greater thickness than eighteen inches.

Coal A varies in thickness from thirty-two to forty-two inches. Mrs. Markham's coal bank is in Section 29, Township 66, Range 18, on a branch emptying into Blackbird Creek. The following is a section of the overlying strata:

1—Forty-nine feet slope.
2—Three feet of blue, argillaceous shale.
3—Nine inches of ash-blue, jointed, argillaceous limestone.
4—One foot dark blue argillaceous shale.
5—About two feet of green calcareous shale.
6—Three feet of irregularly bedded ash, drab and blue earthy limestone.
7—Nine inches drab shale, with occasional limestone nodules.
8—One foot dark pyrito-calcareous shale.
9—Six inches bituminous slate.
10—Coal A, about three feet thick.

The same coal is found in the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 65, Range 16, on Dickerson's run. The section of overlying strata here is as follows:

1—Eighty-five feet slope from hill top.
2—Six inches ash-blue, fine grained, compact limestone.
3—Five and a half feet of nearly all bituminous slate.
4—Coal A, four feet thick, according to Mr. Dickerson.

Throughout the eastern part of the county there are numerous coal mines, worked on a small scale, the coal being sold to neighboring farmers and others who choose to come for it to the mine; but with the exception of the Mendota Coal and Mining Company, having their mines and office at Mendota, there is no company or individual in the county mining coal and shipping it

away on the cars. A brief history of this company is introduced in this connection: Shortly after the Burlington & Southwestern Railway was built to Unionville, in 1873, the extent of the coal deposits in the eastern part of Putnam County attracted the attention of capitalists in Burlington, Iowa, and other cities. Large tracts of land were purchased by them; but it was not until about 1879 that any attempt was made to mine coal in large quantities. During the summer of this year, L. Ketcham & Bro., of Mt. Pleasant, built a branch road from the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad to a point about two miles and a half southeastward on Shoal Creek to accommodate their already immense timber trade, and at the same time organized the Putnam County Coal and Mining Company for the purpose of developing the coal deposits in that vicinity. They commenced work at a point about a mile south of Mendota, on the east bank of Shoal Creek, and soon had their mine in good working order. In August, 1881, they had about thirty-five men at work, and were mining about four car loads per day. In September, 1881, the company was reorganized, and named the Mendota Coal & Mining Company, Warren Beckwith, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, president, and H. B. Scott, of Burlington, Iowa, secretary and treasurer. This company bought about 1,200 acres of land in a body at Mendota, of which 1,000 acres are underlaid with coal, the vein averaging three feet thick. This vein is almost entirely free from slips and blackbat. In November, 1881, there were seventy men at work in the mine, getting out from eight to ten car loads of coal per day, the entire number of men employed being about 100. Twenty neat little frame cottages were erected in September, October and November of that year, and before January 1, 1882, fifteen more were erected. In the following spring the company's store contained all the necessaries of life and some of the luxuries. Mendota station was moved to a point within about a half-mile of the Iowa line, its present location, and the "Mendota & Omaha Branch road," owned by Ketcham Bros., was so changed as to follow the bluff of the creek to the mine.

In July, 1882, in order to mine coal in larger quantities, two Ingersoll air compressors and six Harrison improved mining machines were put in, which nearly doubled the capacity of the

mine. In October, 1882, W. Ketcham was elected president of the company and H. B. Scott, secretary and treasurer. In 1886 two pulling engines were set up, one fifty-horse power and the other twenty, which supplanted mules entirely in the work of pulling the coal out of the mine. At mine No. 1, coal is now being mined at a distance of one mile under ground from the entrance, and at mine No. 4, near the Iowa line, at the distance of about one-third of a mile. The Ingersoll air compressors have been supplanted by the Norwork air compressor, and three additional Harrison mining machines put in. A new two-story and basement building, 24x84 feet, was erected in 1884, at a cost of about $3,000, in which are kept the store and office of the company, and a one-story warehouse, 24x100, was erected in 1886, at a cost of $700, also three new dump houses costing $650 each, and a roller screen and engine costing, with the house attached, $1,000. Purchases were made of adjacent farms to the extent of about 1,500 acres, and a farmer employed to manage the farm property of the company. At the present time, the company's business at Mendota is managed by W. Ketcham; about 800 men are employed, and about 1,600 tons of coal mined per day, which is shipped by way of the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railway, and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway, to Kansas and Nebraska, mainly to the latter State. The coal contains but little sulphur, and gives excellent satisfaction as fuel. Besides farming and coal mining, the company is largely engaged in cutting and selling railroad ties, their sales averaging about 40,000 ties per month. This company owns 12,000 acres of land in Putnam County, and 8,000 in Sullivan County, an aggregate of 20,000 acres, and their entire property in the two counties is worth about $275,000, an increase of $225,000 since their first purchases were made.

With reference to other materials there is considerable limestone in the county, that found highest up in the hills burning into good lime; excellent building stone is also found—both limestone and sandstone. There is a large quantity of gravel along Chariton River, suitable for repairing roads, and in some places paint clay and fire clay are found. Fragments of red hematite are found in the drift deposit, which means, of course,

that ore does not exist in quantities sufficient for any practical purpose. The same remark applies to copper, lead and gold.

SETTLEMENT.

The First Settlers.—It is a comparatively easy matter to determine who were the first settlers in Putnam County, but who was the first settler is not so easily ascertained. The first old settler's meeting held in the county was at Petty's mill, August 26, 1882. At that meeting John Corneilison received the prize of $10 as the oldest settler in Putnam County, he and his daughter, Hannah Vincent, being the oldest residents registered at the meeting, and both of them came into the county in March, 1836. The second annual reunion of the old settlers occurred, also, at Petty's mill, in Liberty Township, September 8, 1883. Brightwell Martin was present at this meeting, and it was claimed for him that he was the oldest settler in the county, but the precise time of his arrival has not been ascertained. It is stated, on apparently good authority, that Mr. Martin had just discovered a bee tree when Mr. Corneilison arrived in March, 1836; but, if this be correct, he could not have been here long before that time. It is also stated that when Mr. Martin located at Lesley's ford, on the Chariton, near the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 64, Range 16, there were but seven families living in the county. Spencer Grogan lived in Elm Township, where the residence of J. Q. Dickerson now is; William Pinnix and Thomas Kelley lived about one mile north of the site of old Putnamville; James Cochran lived in Liberty Township, about two miles from the State line, where Joel Fulhart now resides; Thomas Wright lived on Little Shoal Creek, and Jack Lesley, who was a brother-in-law of Brightwell Martin, lived at Lesley's ford, on the Chariton. These seven families comprised the entire population of the county at that time. Supposing the above statement to be correct, John Corneilison must have been about the ninth arrival in the county, the date of which being accurately ascertained, serves as a kind of starting point for comparing the arrival of others who came later, so far as the dates of such arrivals can be determined.

Brightwell Martin was born in Clark County, Ky., January 8, 1804, and moved to Putnam County not much later, if any, than January 1, 1836, and died in 1884. Others who came in afterward were Lilburn P. Smith, in 1837; Joshua Shaddon, April, 1838; also Joseph and John Shaddon, brothers, about the same time; William Loe came in February, 1839; Col. James Wells in March, 1839; G. W. R. Ledford and Elias Ledford arrived in October, 1839, and Jesse Trewhitt came in from Tennessee about the same time, or, possibly, somewhat earlier—it is believed in the fall of 1838. Those who arrived in 1840 were S. P. Kirby, in January; James G. Humphreys, in March; Isabel M. Humphreys, Nancy Taylor, Caroline F. Humphreys, Hamilton W. Berry, Mary M. Johnson, John J. Brasfield and Martha J. Fullerton, in September; Joshua Guffey, W. R. Berry and Charles T. Berry, in October, and John Bragg, W. A. Smith and Bennett West, in November. In 1841 the following persons arrived: Elias Morgan, Peter Nicholas, Richard West, Daniel Sparks, and others by months—James Ryals, in January; Wilson Lee, in February; James M. Brasfield and R. M. Brasfield, in March; F. M. Kirby, Henry Johnson and Mary Shaddon, in April; Hiram Perkins, in May; F. K. McCollom, John A. McCollom and A. G. McCollom, in June; Lucy Smith, in August; William Kirby, in September; and John Ryals, in November. Samuel Marshall came in April, John Williams, in October, J. M. Gilstrap, in November, and William P. Shanklin, in December, 1842. Branch Morris also came sometime during the year, and Thomas Holman and his brother about the same time. Samuel West came from Ohio to Shelby County, and thence to Putnam County, with James M. Brasfield. Robert Smith, Joseph Guffey, John F. Crabtree, Wesley Crabtree and William J. Cook were also among the early settlers, but the precise time of their arrival has not been ascertained. James Shaw, it is believed, came in 1840. James and Jane Dunn came in August, 1843; J. W. Shelton, father of Judge W. A. Shelton, in October, 1845, and S. P. Cason, in November of the same year; Daniel P. Hudson in April, William and Sarah Lewis and Noah Matthews, in October, and Z. T. Brawford in November, 1846; Charlotte Logsdon in March, George B. Speak in September, Martha A. Forbes in October, and Robert Shaddon in

December, 1847; Celia Summers in May, and A. Mock in October, 1848; Emily Crist in March, Isaac Fowler in September, James E. Hamilton in October, and Jesse Bacus in November, 1849. In 1850 the arrivals were Erastus Rice, W. H. Johnston, William G. Powell, George W. Terrell, Q. McKinley, Harry McKinley and Thomas Caul. In 1851 came Thomas Pollock, D. W. Pollock, J. B. Grogan, William McForlan and William Terrell; in 1852, William Abbott and J. J. Petty; in 1853, J. W. Forbes, Thomas Brook, William Harrington, Samuel Fowler, Arch Robbins, B. J. Johnson and A. J. McGee; in 1854, Thomas Allen and Albert Farris; in 1855, William H. Neighbors, J. P. Vandervoort, Elizabeth Jump, Thomas Jump, Flora E. Mullenix, Charles McMorrow, Ed. Waite, Angelina Wyckoff, M. D. Albee, A. Minear, Margaret Minear, James M. Nagle, Mary J. Nagle, William H. Bolander, Jr., J. B. Bolander and J. N. Bolander. In 1856 the following, among others, came in: Allen Tysor, Samuel Corporon, William H. Bolander, James B. Harper, John Wyckoff, M. J. Wyckoff and Norman Wyckoff, J. L. Thompson and Sarah Bolander.

Settlers Near St. John.—The following were among the early settlers in the vicinity of St. John: George Gleason, M. H. Harbert, Thomas Harbert, Huston Harbert, Hezekiah Harbert, Thomas Pollock, Daniel Torrey, Joseph Valentine, Joseph Lawhead, Jacob Wolf, Solomon Brown, Solomon Burner, John Shanklin, Columbus Watkins, Eli Watkins, Benjamin Watkins, James T. Scott, John Hamlin, Samuel Herring, Alvin Dunn, Jonathan Roberts, John Bonebright, Thomas Rush, Isaac Grandstaff, Stephen Thompson, David E. Statton, William Daniels, Elias E. Morgan, Roswell Jackson and a Mr. Vanderpool, who afterward went to California, as did also Samuel Herring.

Pioneers on Medicine Creek and in Jackson Township.—Following is a partial list of the early settlers on Medicine Creek: Joseph Woods, Joseph Williams, John Boland, William Jones, William Jackson, William Helmick, who built the first bridge across Main Locust Creek, Judge Torrey, Andrew J. Hume, R. R. Jackson and Charles Golliher, now (1887) nearly one hundred and twenty years old, who lives seven miles northwest of Unionville.

In the south part of Jackson Township the following individuals settled early: John Crumpacker in 1839, a Mr. Hutchison and five sons, Matthew Walls and three sons, William Calfee (one of the early teachers of the county), John R. McDaniel, Frank Spencer, John Spencer, John Hutchins, George W. Dickson, James Dunn, Robert Dunn, John Rooks, Daniel Nash, Jeremiah Nash and their father, and Eli Herford. When John Crumpacker came into the country he brought with him three of his sons—William, Charles and David. John Crumpacker, Jr., came to Putnam County in 1846, Edward Crumpacker in 1855, and Dandridge in 1856, the latter of whom moved down into Sullivan County in 1858.

Pioneers Near Putnamville.—The following are names of old settlers who located in the vicinity of old Putnamville: Daniel Myers, who had a grist and saw-mill which he built in 1841; Jacob Myers, son of Daniel; Clifford L. Summers and Isaac Summers, both of whom came in 1840; Scott B. Wright, who kept a hotel at Putnamville; Dr. Eckles, son-in-law of Daniel Myers, who went to California in 1849, and never returned; Ross Abdill, a blacksmith, the first at Putnamville and the first in the county; John McMillan, the first county court and circuit court clerk. The court-house, which was built at Putnamville when that town was the county seat; was a two-story hewn-log house, 18x24 feet in size, the lower story being used for the court-room and the upper story for a jail. The offices were kept at the private residence of the county clerk, Mr. McMillan. Moses Bradshaw moved in about 1853, and bought the place of Daniel Myers, whose mill, however, had been washed away by the floods. There is nothing now where Putnamville stood in all its pride, except a farm owned by a Mr. McGee.

The Mullenix Settlement.—What was known in early days as the Mullenix settlement was in the southeast part of the county, on the Chariton River. Jesse Mullenix settled there in 1838, having come from Howard County, Mo.; Frederick Miller, his son-in-law, and Johnson Wright, his brother-in-law, also coming about the same time. John Arbel, a school teacher from Kentucky, came in then, or a little later, accompanied by Sherrard Baker, his son-in-law. William and Henry Winkler, brothers;

Robert Boldware, who is still living, and Cyrus Hindman, who settled a little farther east, were also early settlers here, as, too, were Andrew Hatfield, James Cain and John Summers. Lewis R. Marshall came originally from Virginia, but from Mississippi to Putnam County in 1842, with his wife and five sons.

The first duty of the early settler was to provide a home for his family in case he brought his family with him. In this case he often had to live in his covered wagon until a little log cabin was erected and roofed over, a labor that required several days; but, as a home is usually worth all the labor and deprivation it costs to secure it, there was but little if any complaint on the part of the "women folks." If a man came on ahead prospecting for a location, all that was necessary for him to do to secure his claim was to cut and lay down four logs in the form of a square or parallelogram representing or suggesting the foundation of a building, as of a shanty, cabin or house, mark or "blaze" a few trees, and make a few brush piles, which was sufficient to hold his claim until such time as he could enter upon the claim thus marked, and make further and more substantial improvements. Such claims were always respected. There was then plenty of land not taken up, and the settlers who first enter into a new field always need neighbors, and hence are more kind, helpful and sociable than are the inhabitants of an older settlement, in which each one can be more independent of any other one. Occasionally, however, an ambitious citizen would "blaze" around a larger piece of land than he could afterward retain, and it also happened that, when the land came to be surveyed in 1843, boundary lines as they had existed up to that time had to be readjusted in order to conform to the section lines as run at the time of this survey. But it is to be observed that the rights of those who had made selections of locations were as rigidly observed by the officers of the land office, when the sales were being made, as they were respectively by the settlers themselves. These rights were looked upon as sacred, and were known as squatters' or pre-emptors' rights, so that if any settler wished to buy the claim he had occupied up to the time of the sale, which was conducted at the land office in Fayette, no one else could purchase it. To illustrate—Joseph Guffey settled on the

southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 66, Range 18, in the spring of 1841, but did not purchase or enter that quarter of land until in July, 1850.

Land Entries.—In the following brief list of land entries it is the design to include only actual settlers in Putnam County, unless otherwise definitely stated. It will be seen that few entries were made previous to 1850, and especially few before 1840. This was because the land office was at Fayette, Howard County, about one hundred miles distant. After the land office was opened at Milan, in 1849, entries of land in Putnam County were very numerous for the subsequent ten years. Nearly all vacant land remaining was entered upon between 1850 and 1860, as may readily be inferred from the population of the county in 1860, as compared with what it was in 1850.

The following entries were made in 1836: Brightwell Martin, April 24, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 32, Township 64, Range 17; William Cassady, October 24, the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 65, Range 17; James M. De France, of Sullivan County, December 18, the fractional west half of the northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 64, Range 16, and Owen Wilson, of Sullivan County, the north half of the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 3, Township 65, Range 17.

In 1837 the following entries were made: Crabtree Guffey, February 16, the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 8, Township 65, Range 17; John Shingler, March 4, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 65, Range 17; Jeremiah Rankin, April 9, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 20, Township 65, Range 17; Thomas Lawson, May 15, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 32, Township 65, Range 16: Charles W. Baker, June 23, the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 65, Range 17; James H. Mayfield, January 15, the southwest quarter of Section 36, Township 67, Range 20, and Josiah Belgen, January 15, the south half of the southeast quarter of Section 36, Township 67, Range 20.

From 1837 to 1845, although there was a large number of settlers who came into the county, there appear to have been no land entries made. During 1845 the following were made: John Partin, January 14, the south half of the northeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 4, Township 66, Range 16; Henry B. Oldaker, January 15, the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 65, Range 16; Sarah Oldaker, January 15, the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 20, Township 65, Range 16; Samuel Smith, January 16, the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 66, Range 16; George S. Morris, January 27, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 28, Township 65, Range 16, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 65, Range 16; Henry Bragg, January 28, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 66, Range 16; William Oldaker, January 27, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 8, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 65, Range 16; Cyrus Hindman, February 1, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 27, Township 65, Range 16; John Long, April 15, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 65, Range 16, and the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 65, Range 16; Robert Crabtree, June 14, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 4, Township 65, Range 18; William Shaw, September 3, the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 65, Range 16; William Whitworth, November 10, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 19, Township 65, Range 16; John Shaw, December 9, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 65, Range 16; Brightwell Martin, December 9, the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 28, Township 65, Range 16.

But few entries were made in 1846, as follows: James M. Brasfield, February 17, the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 29, and the north half of the southeast quarter of Section 29, Township 65, Range 16; John F. Crabtree, February 17, the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 26, Township 66,

Range 18, and on June 20 the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of same section; James Mullenix, December 20, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 11, Township 65, Range 17; Isaac Summers, December 22, the northwest quarter of Section 23, Township 66, Range 17; Solomon Hobbs, December 26, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 5, Township 66, Range 18, and, December 28, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of same section; Luther R. Nichols, December 29, the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 25, Township 67, Range 17; and Jacob Myers, December 30, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 27, Township 66, Range 17.

In 1847 the following were made: Daniel Myers, January 11, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 27, Township 66, Range 17; James Rease, February 5, the northwest quarter of Section 33, Township 67, Range 17; James M. Bryant, February 9, the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 27, Township 67, Range 17; and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 33, same township and range; John Long, April 10, the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 66, Range 17; and April 15, the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 10, Township 66, Range 17; Frederick Miller, May 28, the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 65, Range 17; James Riggins, June 8, the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 34, Township 65, Range 18; and on October 10, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 34, Township 65, Range 18; Charles Black, June 9, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 33, Township 65, Range 18; Charles Black, June 9, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 33, Township 65, Range 21, and Benjamin F. James, December 20, eighteen (plus) acres in the south part of the southwest quarter of Section 20, Township 67, Range 16, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 29, Township 67, Range 16.

The following entries were made in 1848: Joseph H. Berry, January 8, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 11, Township 66, Range 17; William Lewis, January 8, the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 10, Town-

ship 66, Range 18; M. E. Boggs, January 25, the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 66, Range 17; Benjamin Musgrove, February 4, the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 67, Range 17; John Crockett, February 4, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 66, Range 17; Andrew J. Corkran, February 14, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 4, Township 66, Range 17; Joseph Ellis, February 14, the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 10, Township 66, Range 17; Benjamin Tunnell, May 31, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 6, Township 65, Range 17; the heirs of Robert Smith (deceased), William A., Isaac A., Susan J., Eliza T., Parmetia F., Lydia and Susan, July 20, the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 1, Township 65, Range 18; John Ryals, August 12, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 4, Township 66, Range 17; John A. Leopard, August 12, the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 34, Township 67, Range 17; Jeremiah H. Worthington, August 9, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 67, Range 17; Alexander Shawvor, September 28, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 66, Range 17; John A. Leopard, September 28, the north half of the northeast quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 4, Township 66, Range 17; John Shaver, October 10, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 35, Township 65, Range 18; Joseph H. Berry, October 25, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 66, Range 17; Elias H. Morgan, November 2, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 66, Range 20, and John A. Leopard, September 28, the south half of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 67, Range 17.

In 1849, the last year for which it is deemed advisable to give a list of land entries, on account of the increase in number afterward, and the lack of interest that would attach to them, the following were made: Yelverton W. Peyton (of Schuyler County), the northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 65, Range

16; Walker S. Holman, September 4, the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 65, Range 17; Joseph Holman, "1849," the north half and southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 23, Township 65, Range 17; James A. Terrell, December 4, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 15, Township 66, Range 17; John L. Upton, December 7, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 15, Township 66, Range 17; John Dunn, December 21, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 34, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 35, Township 66, Range 20, and Joshua Guffey, December 24, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 19, and the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 20, Township 65, Range 18.

Life on the Frontier.—The trials, deprivations and hardships of the early settlers of Putnam County were not unlike those of other early settlers in other counties of this and other States. When they arrived here they found the county mostly underlaid with coal, in the eastern portion forests of great extent and value covered the ground, and the western portion, with the exception of the valleys of Locust and Medicine Creeks, was one vast undulation of prairie of great fertility. These valleys were filled with timber to a greater or less extent, and are still so covered, especially Medicine Creek Valley, so much so as to be termed by some a "wilderness." For a number of years, on account of the absence of fences, the early pioneers held their lands almost in common, their cattle, sheep, hogs and horses ranging at will. The settlers were kind and sociable with each other, and hospitable to strangers. They were generally poor, but proverbially honest. They produced but little for market, because the market was so distant, the roads so wretched and bridges so scarce. But it was not necessary to produce even all that was required for home consumption. The woods were full of various kinds of game; deer and turkeys were especially numerous, and the Chariton River, and Blackbird, Locust, Medicine and Shoal Creeks furnished abundance of fish. The women spun, wove and made their own clothing and the clothing for the men. Tobacco, that narcotic luxury so necessary to the happiness of the male members of the family,

was raised at home, and whiskey was plenty at 15 cents per gallon; plenty, and often given away even to influence elections, as in more recent and more corrupt times. When marketing had to be done, it was necessary to go to Brunswick, on the Missouri River, seventy-five miles to the south, or to Alexandria, on the Mississippi, eighty miles to the east, and to travel the entire distance and return behind the slow and patient ox, a journey requiring from eight to ten days for its accomplishment. As a genera thing, the people were religiously inclined; isolated as they were they seemed to realize the necessity of leaning on a Providence greater than their own. Methodist, Baptist and Christian were the churches to which most of the pioneers belonged. As there were no church buildings, private residences were improvised for worship, and the full table was free to all who came. Schools were usually encouraged, for, although most of the early settlers had in their youth enjoyed but meager opportunities to become familiar with the classics, or even with the ordinary learning of the common schools, yet they were anxious, and perhaps all the more anxious, on that account, that their children should be better educated than they, and, generally speaking, their wishes have been realized in this respect.

James M. Brasfield's experience is illustrative of that of the early pioneers in general, and, as specific events are more impressive than general ones, brief reference to some of those connected with his early settlement are here narrated. After arriving in the county early in 1841, he lived in his wagon three days, by the end of which time he had his log cabin erected, and the chimney built up to the arch. His hog pen was built adjoining his house, because of the great number of wolves that were constantly watching it night and day. From the first crop of hemp Mrs. Brasfield made linen and tow clothing. Mr. Brasfield made rope traces answer in plowing and other farm work, the ropes fitting into notches cut into the single-trees; the double-tree, or evener, was fastened to the beam of the plow with a rope instead of with a clevis, and the collars were made of corn husks. The first night Mr. Brasfield spent in Putnam County he found a bee tree, and from that time on honey was plenty. Turkeys were caught in what were called pens, and from their feathers

were made all the beds, pillows and cushions that were needed, and then the rest of the feathers were thrown away. For some time the nearest blacksmith was twelve miles away, and the nearest post-office fifteen miles. The method then in vogue of transmitting money through the mails would hardly suit the present rapid generation. Mr. Brasfield, when he left Kentucky, left property there to be sold, the money for which, a $100 bill, was afterward sent to him in two parts, one half of the bill in one letter, and, when word was received in Kentucky of the safe arrival of the first half, the other half was forwarded, and upon its arrival the two halves were put together, and thus the original bill restored. Had either half been lost or stolen, while it would have been equal to the loss of the whole bill to Mr. Brasfield yet the finder would not have been benefited in the least, and the venerable adage that "there is no great loss without some small gain" would have been proven to be only of general, not of universal application. The first mill used by Mr. Brasfield consisted of a hole burned in a log or stump, and then scraped out clean. Into this mortar corn was thrown, and then pounded with an iron wedge fastened to a pole. When sifted, the fine meal was made into bread, and the coarse into hominy. Bread thus made was doubtless as sweet and toothsome as that made now from meal ground by the most improved machinery. Hunger was the sauce. The next mill was something like a coffee-mill, and turned by hand. The next was a small pair of buhrs, run by hand, and capable of turning out, if industriously used, a full half-bushel of meal per day, and there were never wanting ready hands to turn the crank. Bread depended upon the assiduity with which the crank was turned. The next was a horse-mill, some fifteen miles distant, to which each man, when he took his corn to be ground, hitched his own horse, and, by grinding all the rest of the day and far into the night, could succeed in grinding out a sack of meal. But none of the above-mentioned mills is believed to have been the first mill built and operated in the county. This first mill will be mentioned later on in another connection.

Joseph F. Berry, whose name was previously introduced as one of the old settlers, came from Montgomery County, in the southern part of Virginia, to what was then known as Macon County, Mo.,

afterward the territory of Adair County, in the fall of 1840. After arriving here it was necessary for him to travel as far as Kirksville to give power of attorney to collect some money due him back in his old home. He settled in Liberty Township, near where Hargraves' mill was afterward erected. His family consisted of his wife, seven children and one slave. Six of the children grew to years of maturity. As a home for himself and family he built a log house, twenty feet square, the walls eight feet high, and with clapboard door and puncheon floor. For some time after his arrival his house was farthest north of any in the county. The Indians were accustomed to come into the country for several years afterward, but were always peaceful. They usually came in groups of about a dozen, and when on the march followed each other in single file. They sometimes camped on Shoal Creek, near Mr. Berry's house. From the camp a party would come to the house, enter without knocking, or receiving permission, sit down in a circle on the floor, and smoke their pipes as if at a public meeting. On one occasion they bought two hogs, paying for the same with a couple of blankets, one blanket for each hog. A squaw killed and skinned one of the hogs, the brave warriors standing around, meanwhile, and watching the process with the keenest interest, which was far less expeditious and neat than that now in vogue in the Chicago stock yards, for, when skinned, the hog was chopped up with an ax, entrails and all, wrapped up in his own skin, and carried away to camp. Mr. William H. Berry, one of the sons of Joseph F. Berry, who came here as a young child with his father in 1840, gives the following names of early settlers in the same vicinity, with the dates of their arrival: James Cochran, 1837; Joseph Ryals, 1838; Daniel Myers and Walter Crockett in 1839; Thomas Wright and Abraham Morris in 1840; Isaac Summers and Thomas Hargraves in the spring of 1841. Mr. Hargraves built a mill on the Chariton, about three miles south of the Iowa line, in the summer of 1841. Mr. Berry, however, used for about eighteen months a steel hand-mill with two handles (capable of grinding about half a bushel of corn per day), belonging to James Cochran, who brought it from Callaway County, Mo. Before the building of Hargraves' mill, on the Chariton, a

mill was put up on Shoal Creek by James Davis, in 1838, near the present site of Petty's mill. Davis' mill was the first power one built in Putnam County. It had two buhrs, run by a belt and pulley, the belt being about four inches wide, and made out of a green cowhide. When Mr. Davis commenced to grind his corn, the hair came off the belt, and a good deal of it got into his good meal. Afterward this mill, which was propelled by water, became very popular, but it ran only about one year. Hargraves' mill was also a water-power establishment. It had one pair of buhrs which ground both wheat and corn, and was capable of grinding about fifty bushels of corn per day, or about fifteen bushels of wheat. Its bolting apparatus was run by hand. It had a saw also connected with the power, so that it was both a grist and saw-mill. These were the main mill privileges of the people of Putnam County for a number of years, and, when good milling was required, it was necessary to go to Ottumwa or Burlington, Iowa. Later, however, there was a good mill erected at Nineveh, in Adair County, and finally Meeks' mill was built on the Chariton. Thus improved methods increased as the population became more numerous.

The first bridge across the Chariton connecting with Putnam County was at Grogan's ford, built about 1850. An incident of the early elections which occurred at Putnamville is worthy of introduction here as it illustrates the customs of the times. A Mr. Vanderpool and a Mr. Shaver were opposing candidates for the position of Representative in the Legislature. Mr. Shaver was opposed to the use of ardent spirits, but the case was quite otherwise with Mr. Vanderpool. About 1 o'clock P. M. on the day of election, Mr. Vanderpool approached the polls with a pair of saddle bags on his shoulder, and a jug of whisky in each end of the saddle bags; a couple of old topers got hold of his coat-tails and marched him off to the "grocery," and many of the rulers of the Republic became gloriously drunk; whisky flowed freely and without price. About seventy-five persons were present, and, of the seventy-five, some thirty became oblivious to everything except their own happy state. Mr. Vanderpool was elected.

The first preacher that came to the east end of the county was the Rev. Abraham Stille, who preached at the house of Walter Crockett for a number of weeks. After Mr. Berry came into the county he made Mr. Berry's house a preaching point for years. Dr. Stille was a Methodist. The next preacher that came in was the Rev. James Chriswell, a Cumberland Presbyterian. He preached at Mr. Crockett's for a number of years, commencing in 1841. The first camp meeting was held by the Cumberland Presbyterians, the preachers being the Revs. Mr. Chriswell, Dysert, Musset and Mitchell, the latter gentleman living at Kirksville at the present time. The place of the camp meeting was about a mile from Joseph F. Berry's house. The meeting lasted nearly ten days, about 200 people were present, who came in ox wagons from considerable distances, and the result of the meeting was quite a revival and the formation of a church, now known as the Livonia Church. The first Sunday-school was also organized at this place in the summer of 1841. It met in the grove, and consisted of people of both sexes and all ages. Daniel Myers was superintendent of the school, which usually held two sessions each Sunday, one before and one after dinner.

The first school in that part of the county was taught by Joseph Ellis, in a little log cabin which stood where John Steele now lives. It was a subscription school, attended by about twenty scholars, who paid $1 each for the term of three months, the teacher boarding round. It was taught in the winter of 1843–44. The next teacher in this neighborhood was the Rev. William Lawrence, a preacher of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He taught two terms of three months each, in a log cabin. During the first term the scholars were obliged to sit on the sleepers laid to support the future puncheon floor, their feet hanging down upon the ground. Toward the latter part of the term in November, when the weather began to turn cold, as there was no fireplace in the cabin and no floor laid, the teacher built a fire on the ground in the middle of the house, the smoke from which, not finding ready egress from the building, nearly blinded the pupils and teacher too, and effectually prevented a thorough preparation of lessons. Before the beginning of the winter term, however, a triangular space was inclosed at one end of the cabin,

outside, the end logs being in part removed, so that the fire could at least be plainly seen, even if not perceptibly felt, and the smoke had no excuse whatever for entering the school-house. A puncheon floor was also laid and seats put in. The windows were made of greased paper. About thirty scholars attended this institution of learning, ranging in age from six to twenty-five years, Claiborne Smith being the youngest one in attendance. The studies pursued were reading, arithmetic, writing and spelling. The teacher, though a preacher, was very rough, and perhaps one of the most rigid disciplinarians that have ever taught in this county. He seemed to take great delight in picking at the scholars. Sometimes, if he caught a small scholar looking off his book, he would pick him up by the ears, and hold him in the air till tired or until he thought sufficient punishment had been inflicted. At other times he would jerk his book away and make him sit without a book, an object of ridicule to the rest of the scholars. One day he did this with young H. W. Berry, who, however, did not appear to care anything about it. Perceiving this, he placed the young student, then a mere child, between two girls. Young Berry appeared rather to enjoy this situation than otherwise, and the teacher then introduced all the scholars one by one to "Master Berry, a visitor whom we have with us today." This proceeding was also taken by the child as rather a matter of course. By this time the teacher had become quite out of patience, and, with the remark, "Well, young man, I think I can make you cry," went out into the woods and cut a tough hickory withe, which he brought in, and with which he cut two deep gashes in the child's right side about two inches long and to the bone. The wounds healed up without young Berry's parents' knowledge of their existence, he being afraid to inform them of his having been punished. In those days parents always stood by the teacher. If a scholar received a whipping at school, he received another one at home for having received one at school. If disposed to be unruly, he had to fight his own way single handed against both teacher and parent.

Wild Animals.—Joseph F. Berry killed a large catamount near his house at one time, and at another time he caught a small black bear in a pen. Mr. Crockett once secured a large gray

wolf in a pen. It seems to have been a custom among the early settlers for some years, having caught a wolf in this way, to collect around the pen "to see the wolf get out." They would cut the ham strings of the wolf, then turn him loose and set the dogs on him, and even at this great disadvantage the wolf would sometimes give the dogs a run and a fight of two or three hours before being caught and conquered. Wolves in those days appear to have been very fond of pork, especially the meat of young pigs. Mast was plentiful in the woods, and as a consequence the flesh of young pigs was very toothsome to a wolf, and there was a great number of wild hogs in the woods. The wolves were also partial to young venison. One day, on the way home from a house raising, John Cochran killed a young fawn, and was carrying it along toward home on his shoulder when the wolves got after him, and in order to save himself and his venison he had to hastily climb a tree. Here he was obliged to remain for a long time surrounded by a pack of hungry, howling wolves. The situation was anything but pleasant, even to a man up a tree. At length, however, he succeeded in calling his dogs to his assistance, and they succeeded in driving the wolves away. Safety having returned, he descended to the ground, leaving his venison, however, up the tree, and going after that next day, when there were no wolves around.

John Crabtree was one of the early settlers of Putnam County, coming here in 1847. He was always a pioneer, having settled among the first in Lawrence County, Ind., in 1818, and in Morgan County, Ky., in 1823, where he lived twenty-four years. He lived in Putnam County twenty-five years, dying in 1872. He was a Methodist fifty years, and a preacher for that denomination about forty years.

Re-unions.—The following extract from the speech of Judge Andrew Ellison, delivered on the occasion of the second annual reunion of the old settlers of Putnam County, September 8, 1883, graphically describes the condition and character of the early settlers of the county:

"The history of Putnam County and its people is the same as that of the entire State. Once it was the home of the wild beasts and the still wilder Indian—no roads, no homes, no civil-

ization—nothing but its fertile valleys, magnificent forests and beautiful prairies to attract the pioneer, who never recoiled in building his cabin just beyond the advancing column of civilization. It now seems remarkable that men and women are here to-day, still living, who knew this country when it was still owned by Indians, who knew it before it had school-houses or churches, roads or post-offices; but I am grateful they are here, and am happy to meet them at this their reunion; glad to be able to pay their past heroism some small tribute; for little do we of later days appreciate their dangers and hardships; too often do we fail to recognize the great debt we owe them for their early and noble sacrifices. We point with just pride to our present prosperity, frequently forgetting that the early pioneer, by his unceasing labor and undaunted courage, made possible the civilization we now enjoy; that the sacrifices of his early manhood hewed out the footholds for those that followed. We point to our civilization and enlightenment, yet the old settlers were its forerunners. We boast of our brave men, yet from you of the olden time we learn of deeds of daring and boldness never equaled. We boast of our churches, yet the deep piety and genuine Christianity of half a century ago would be worthy of imitation to-day."

The Judge then gave the following excellent advice to the young and old before him: "Young man, young woman, study well the history of your country. Read the lives of its great men, and from them you will learn that in all ages labor has been honorable. Yield a proud but perfect submission to the laws of your country, that you may become its worthy children. These venerable people before us are rapidly passing away, and you will soon be called on to take their places in the broken ranks. Let their fortunes, their thrift, be a guide and stimulus to you, and inspire you with a more thoughtful patriotism. Fathers and mothers, teach your children the truths of liberty, and by so doing you will make them patriots. Teach them that liberty is not license; teach them that extravagance is not liberality; teach them that dissipation is not virtue; teach them that genuine men and women always are honest and virtuous; teach them that love of country is next to love of God, and they will become worthy descendants of a patriotic race."

Brightwell Martin was present at this meeting, and was then the oldest living resident of the county. Some reminiscences of his early experience were given. The Indians, he said, were at first very numerous, but always friendly. During the severe winter weather they frequently came to the early settlers' cabins to get warm or to get something to eat. The son of Black Hawk was a frequent visitor to Mr. Martin's cabin. Mr. Martin had a hand grist-mill, and as many as thirty families depended upon it for meal; and, while the labor of grinding with it was painful and slow, there were always willing hands to keep the mill in motion.

At the third annual reunion of the old settlers, held at Petty's mill August 3, 1884, the Hon. Joshua Miller, of Centerville, Iowa, drew the following word picture of the old settlers of Putnam County: "The old fashioned settlers came with old fashioned wagons drawn by a yoke of oxen, settling here and there with miles and miles between one family and another, erecting rude log cabins with the earth for floors, and boards split by hand for a roof, doors cut out with an ax, and a blanket for a shutter. The bedsteads were made of poles fastened to the walls by being driven into auger holes made into the logs, and a homespun bed-tick filled with prairie hay placed upon it was the nightly resting place of the lord of the family and the partner of his sorrows. A few scored blocks with three legs put in with an auger were the chairs. The tables were made with cross sticks at each end, and a basswood log split into halves and hewed smooth with an ax for a top. But in this primitive state of existence, there were true friendship and trust because of material necessity. A farmer would often go fifty or seventy-five miles to mill, and in the course of ten days return with his meal, when the entire community for miles around would come in, and a distribution would be made according to the necessities of the neighbors. No note was taken, no book account was kept. Everything was done on the credit system, and when another pioneer went to mill his neighbors shared just the same."

One of the early settlers of Putnam County was Henry Guffey, who died in 1874, at the extremely advanced age of one hundred and seven years. Joseph Wood and Joseph Williams were among

the oldest settlers of the southwest part of the county, having settled there as early as 1837. The former is credited with the statement that it required five or six years to accumulate money enough to enter the first forty acres of land. William Shearer came from Randolph County to Putnam County at a very early day. Mrs Shearer was the daughter of William and Catharine Davis, and died May 3, 1873.

The Old Settlers' Association.—Extracts having been given from addresses delivered at two or three of the old settlers' meetings, it is now deemed permissible to introduce an account of the organization of the Old Settlers' Association. The first meeting was held August 26, 1882, at the grove near Petty's mill, in Liberty Township. The proceedings were opened by prayer by the Rev. Hamilton Berry, after which the Hon. Henry Clay Dean addressed the assemblage. After dinner the Rev. W. H. Neighbors offered prayer, and speeches were made by William R. Berry, Col. W. A. Shelton, Col. James B. Harper, Rev. W. H. Neighbors and John J. Brasfield, and a permanent organization was then effected by the election of the following officers: J. J. Petty, president, and one vice-president from each township; J. W. Franklin, Grant; John Corneilison, Elm; B. F. Hart, Liberty; W. H. Carr, Lincoln; Joshua Guffey, Richland; W. A. Shelton, Union; H. B. Keene, Wilson; George W. Dickson, Jackson; D. W. Pollock, Sherman; William Pollock, York; Joseph Woods, Medicine; secretary, William R. Berry, Union.

At the second annual meeting held at Petty's mill, September 8, 1883, William R. Berry was master of ceremonies, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Talton Jones. Music was furnished by the Martinstown Cornet Band, and McAnelly's Martial Band and a large choir, composed of Mrs. Lizzie Mannon, Misses Lucinda, Martha and Hannah Green; Miss Nina Mannon, Wash. McAnelly, P. M. and R. W. Mannon, and James and William Green. The main address was delivered by Judge Andrew Ellison, from which an extract has already been introduced. After dinner prayer was offered by the Rev. H. W. Berry, and an address was delivered by Ex-Gov. Walden, of Centerville, Iowa. He paid a glowing tribute to our form of Government, referred to the dangers of communism, spoke of manual labor as honorable, and predicted

that within ten years the question of prohibition would be the foremost one with the people. William R. Berry also made a short speech. Officers were then elected for the years 1883–84 as follows: President, Col. W. A. Shelton; vice-presidents, C. G. West, Elm; M. A. Hargraves, Grant; J. J. Petty, Liberty; William H. Carr, Liberty; Joel Jones, Richland; William R. Berry, Union; William H. Walker, Wilson; George W. Dickson, Jackson; D. W. Pollock, Sherman; William Tinkham, York; and Thomas Jones, Medicine.

At the third annual meeting August 30, 1884, at Petty's mill, the principal oration was delivered by the Hon. Joshua Miller, of Centerville, Iowa, at the conclusion of which dinner was served. After dinner, McAnelly's Martial Band rendered some excellent music, and Senator Ed. J. Gault, of Cincinnati, Iowa, and others, delivered short addresses, among them William R. Berry, Charles Berry, Jacob Rummell, Mr. Robinson and A. D. Christy. Harry Morrow, of Moulton, Iowa, exhibited a trunk which was one hundred and sixty-seven years old, filled with numerous interesting antiquities, among them a large number of continental bills and coins. John Corneilison, who was then ninety-one years old, made a short speech. Officers then elected for the years 1884–85, were as follows: President, J. J. Petty; vice-presidents, Curtis West, Elm; J. W. Franklin, Grant; Joel Jones, Richland; C. T. Berry, Liberty; Levi Stewart, Lincoln; H. B. Keene, Wilson; W. R. Berry, Union; George W. Dickson, Jackson; D. W. Pollock, Sherman; Thomas Jones, Medicine, and John Duree, York; secretary, W. A. Shelton.

In 1886 the old settlers, instead of meeting all together in one place, as previously, held two meetings, one in the east end of the county, and the other in the west end. When only one meeting was held, the numbers assembling were so large that it was not possible for all to enjoy themselves as well as if the gathering were smaller, and in 1887 no meeting was held, on account of the two successive droughts of 1886 and 1887. The people could not well leave their stock at home without watering them through the day, and there was such scarcity of water that it would have been very difficult for most of those who might have attended to give their teams water in going to and from the meeting. The pro-

posed meeting for 1887 was, therefore, postponed until 1888.

Other Old Settlers and Prominent Men.—One of the oldest of the citizens of Putnam County died on the 26th of February, 1874. This was Isaac Guffey, who was born in South Carolina, May 13, 1762, and was one among the first to take up arms in defense of the colonies against the aggressions of the home Government. He continued to serve with the patriots during the long struggle for independence, until success finally crowned the efforts of the patriot fathers, and a grateful Government annually recognized the value of his services and sacrifices through the pension department. He was the only Revolutionary pensioner in Missouri, and, at the time of his death, it was said, there were but three others living in the United States. During the war he walked from South Carolina to Washington bare-footed, and for eighteen days subsisted entirely on rawhide. Mr. Guffey died in full possession of his mental faculties, and up to within a short time of his death enjoyed good health. He was about five feet nine inches tall, and weighed 140 pounds. His teeth were perfectly sound to the last. At about eighty-six he lost his eyesight, and in a few years afterward it was restored, so that he could read fine print without glasses. At one hundred his sight failed him again, but subsequently it was again restored, and remained good until his death. He felt an earnest desire to live until the celebration of the centennial of his country's birth, at which time he would have been one hundred and fourteen years old. Mr. Guffey was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Hoskins, the wife of D. Hoskins, of Glenwood, Schuyler County. For the last thirty years of his life he lived in Putnam County, Mo.

Henry Clay Dean was born October 27, 1822, in Fayette County, Penn. He was the second of three brothers, all of whom are now dead. He was the son of Caleb Dean, who was born in December, 1789, in Mifflin County, Penn. Caleb Dean's father was born near Philadelphia, and was named William Dean. William Dean married Sarah McDonald, sister to the McDonald who stole the horse "Selim" from the tory. Sarah McDonald's father was killed at the battle of Brandywine. William and Sarah (McDonald) Dean were married in Huntingdon County, Penn., and moved to Washington County, and settled near the birth-

place of James G. Blaine. They removed to Brown County, Ohio, where William Dean died of cholera. They were the parents of ten children. Henry Bascom frequently preached at the house of William Dean. Caleb Dean married Jemima Indsley, daughter of Solomon Indsley, a man of remarkable mind and of peculiar character. His wife was named Britannia Dean, and was of the same stock as William Dean, and lived to be one hundred and four years old. Among the ancestors of Caleb Dean was Henry Dean, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Henry VIII., of England. Caleb Dean's wife was a descendant of a Maryland family, who came to America with Lord Baltimore, and she was related to the Rutledges of South Carolina. Henry Clay Dean married Miss Christiana Margaret Haigler, daughter of Jacob Haigler, who was born in Pendleton County, Va. (now West Virginia), and who was a teamster in the War of 1812. His father, William Haigler, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and one of Gen. Washington's body-guard. He left ten children. Both the parents of Jacob Haigler were natives of Germany.

Henry Clay Dean in early life worked at the stone-mason's trade, taught school, and was educated at Madison College, Pennsylvania. When he was thirteen years old his father built a stone house in German Township, Fayette County, assisted by his three sons, William, John and Henry Clay, each of whom took up his own corner. When Henry Clay had finished his corner, he threw down his hammer, trowel and square, jumped down from the scaffold, and declared that henceforth he would try some other mode of making a living. The corner of the house still stands, a masterpiece of finished masonry, admired by all who see it. After attending common school, and teaching some time, he made arrangements with Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Union Township, who carried on extensive iron works, to keep his books for him. While thus engaged he made earnest and commendable efforts to acquire knowledge, carrying his studies far into the night. After leaving the office of Mr. Stewart, he taught school, studied theology, and joined the Methodist Church; was ordained a minister and assigned to a circuit in the West Virginia conference. While making an itinerant visit to Eastern Virginia, he visited Washington City, and made application to

preach in the best Methodist Church. The use of the pulpit was denied him, it is believed, because of his rough appearance; but he finally accepted the use of one of the old church buildings. When the time came he was greeted by a great crowd, comprising more senators, congressmen and leading men than had ever assembled there in one church. The sermon preached was highly eulogized as a masterpiece of eloquence. Before leaving Virginia, Henry A. Wise was elected Governor, largely, as he thought, through the efforts of Rev. Henry Clay Dean, and it was Wise who urged Dean to become a candidate for the chaplaincy of the United States Senate, to which position he was elected almost unanimously. The great sermon he had preached in Washington, in the old church, contributed largely to this result. When the division occurred in the Methodist Church in 1844–45, Mr. Dean said it was the first step toward the dissolution of the Union, and would end in civil war; that he would relieve himself of all responsibility, and so retired from the pulpit, and gave up preaching. Later in life he put forth herculean efforts to secure the election of Stephen A. Douglas to the Presidency. In 1868 he labored earnestly to prevent the nomination of Salmon P. Chase for the Presidency by the Democratic convention, and in the delivery of his speech against Chase, almost ruined the rosewood table upon which he stood. The next day his attention was called to the ruin he had wrought, and he replied that the table was worth less than the Democratic party, which he believed he had saved by preventing the nomination of Mr. Chase. Mr. Dean, although urged to do so, never returned to the pulpit; but from the beginning of the war devoted himself to the practice of law. As a criminal lawyer he had great success, rescuing many murderers from the meshes of the law—one man after his gallows had been erected. Mr. Dean came to Putnam County in 1871, and settled on a farm located in Grant Township, where he bought nearly 800 acres of land on the Chariton River, and named his home "Rebel's Cove." Here, in 1876, his valuable library, containing about 4,000 volumes, many of them rare and costly, was destroyed by fire. It was very rich in history and biography, and contained about 140 biographical dictionaries, which may in part account for Mr. Dean's

surprisingly extensive knowledge of the history of so many families. It contained complete sets of "Niles' Register," "Gales & Season's Debates," *The Congressional Globe*, "Hamilton's Republic," and a copy of "Shay's Rebellion," which had been the property of Samuel Adams. Some of Mr. Dean's manuscripts were also destroyed, among them a poem illustrating the mountain regions of Virginia, and a second volume of his "History of the Criminals of the Civil War." Mr. Dean died February 6, 1887, and left a widow and seven children, six of whom live in Putnam County: J. W. Dean, born December 26, 1847; Charles C., born January 31, 1850; Henry Clay, February 5, 1852; Mary Jemima (Mrs. J. P. Walters), July 18, 1854; George J., June 2, 1857; Christiana Margaret (Mrs. Stewart P. Davis, of Burton County, Mo.), December 26, 1859, and Vinnie R. Dean, March 15, 1870.

One of the oldest men now living in Putnam or any other county is Charles Golliher, who came to this county from Iowa in 1855, and now lives with his step-son-in-law, John Noel, about seven miles northwest of Unionville. His precise age can not be determined, because his father's family record was burned years since in Tennessee, and because of the failure of his own memory as to the dates of important events in his life. For a number of years it has been generally understood in the county that he is nearly one hundred and twenty years old, but about this there is doubtless some mistake. While in some respects he is willing to admit he may be in error, he can not be induced to change his recollection of his parents often telling him that he was born twelve years before the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence, which would be in 1764, and thus his age would now be one hundred and twenty-three. His parents were Peter and Sallie (Davis) Golliher, who at the time of his birth lived in Virginia, in which State, he says, he often saw soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and remembers distinctly seeing them mustered in. Admitting this to be true, and supposing that he confuses the Declaration of Independence with the acknowledgment of the independence of the United States, he was probably born about 1771 or 1772. After the admission of Tennessee into the Union, his father moved to Cocke County, that State, and later to Jefferson

County. In the latter county Mr. Golliher says he was married, but, as he distinctly remembers he was married at Newport, which is the county seat of Cocke County, he must have been married in Cocke County. The maiden name of his wife was Betsy Massey, by whom he had eight children, named in the order of their ages: Penelope, Enoch, Calvin, Martha, Betsy, Nellie, Margaret and Mary. Mr. Golliher says that three of his children were born before Jackson won the battle of New Orleans, in 1815, according to which he was probably married in 1809, and he also states that he thinks he was thirty-five years old when married; but, admitting this to be correct, the year of his birth was 1774, and his age one hundred and thirteen. He says he moved to Indiana in 1826, lived there twenty-two years, during which residence he married Jane Carey, who lived five years after her marriage. In 1848 he moved to Jefferson County, Iowa, and married his present wife (*nee* Rachael Young) in 1850, she, however, belonging in Wapello County. In 1855 he moved to Putnam County, where he has since resided. Mr. Golliher says he has always been a Democrat, that he voted for Jackson twice, but not at the same election. He has chewed tobacco ever since he was nine or ten years old, and "has drank enough good whisky to start the Mississippi." When he first saw, in his youth, a wagon being drawn along the road, he observed that the hind wheel was somewhat larger than the front one, and he was curious enough to follow the wagon a mile or two for the purpose of ascertaining how long it would take the large wheel to overtake and pass the smaller one; he finally abandoned the chase fully convinced that the problem was one he could not solve.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

The Creating Act.—In the history of Sullivan County, elsewhere in this volume, the relations of the territory now comprising Putnam County, to the earlier county organizations, is sufficiently traced up to the passage of the act organizing this county in 1845. It was approved February 28 of that year, and was in part as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the first section of the act entitled an act to define the boundary of Putnam County, approved February 22, 1843, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. The boundaries of the said County of Putnam shall be as follows: Beginning at a point just three miles north of the line dividing Townships 63 and 64, where Chariton River crosses the northern boundary line of Adair County; thence northward in the middle of the main channel of said river to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence west with the said State boundary line to the line dividing Ranges 20 and 21; thence south to the line dividing Townships 64 and 65; thence east to the line dividing Ranges 17 and 18; thence south in the last mentioned range line three miles, to the northwest corner of Adair County; thence east to the place of beginning.

SEC. 4. Robert Bronaugh, of the county of Ralls; Harrison Monday, of the county of Lewis; and John H. Rumjue, of the County of Scotland, are hereby appointed commissioners to select and locate the permanent seat of justice of said county; and the county court of said county is authorized and empowered to supply any vacancy which may occur among the commissioners by any cause whatever.

SEC. 5. The said commissioners are hereby required to locate the said seat of justice at the most eligible point, having due regard to the convenience of water and timber.

Under the section of the law immediately preceding, the commissioners located the seat of justice at Putnamville, as is more fully detailed in the proceedings of the county court. A portion of its important business was the division of the county into townships as follows:

The Township Boundaries.—The boundaries of Grogan Township were defined to begin at the mouth of a branch above S. Shawver's; thence crossing the prairie in a north direction, striking the road near Francis Taylor's; thence following the road to Wells' mill; thence with the county line to the mouth of Shoal Creek; thence up Shoal Creek to the beginning.

Cochran Township began at the mouth of a branch above S. Shawver's; thence due west to the top of said ridge, including John Shadden and Melchi Johnson; thence with the divide separating Shoal Creek and Blackbird waters to the northern boundary of the State; thence east with the State boundary line to the Chariton River; thence with the river to Wells' mill; thence southerly with the line of Grogan Township to the beginning.

Elm Township began at Myers' mill, on Shoal Creek; thence southerly up the county road to the dwelling of Jefferson Johnson, leaving said place on the west; thence with a path to Henry Guffey's old place, leaving said place on the west side; thence with the road leading to Morris Atkins,' on the South Blackbird,

leaving said Atkins on the west side, crossing said creek southerly, leaving George Ledford's on the west, to the south line of the county; thence easterly with the county line to the Chariton River; thence northerly with said river to the mouth of Shoal Creek; thence with said creek to the beginning.

Richland Township began at Myers' mill; thence with Elm Township line southerly to the county line; thence westerly with the county line to the top of the divide dividing Blackbird and Locust waters; thence with said divide northerly to the Cochran Township line; thence with the said Cochran Township line to the corner of Cochran Township, on Shoal Creek, to the beginning.

Locust Township began at the southwest corner of Richland Township; thence westwardly with the county line to the southwest corner of the county; thence northerly with the county line to the northwest corner of the county; thence eastwardly with the State boundary line to the northwest corner of Cochran Township; thence with Cochran Township line southwardly to where it strikes Richland Township line; thence southwardly with Richland Township line to the beginning.

Justices of the peace were then appointed for each township as follows:

Locust Township—William Vanderpool, Jesse Fowler and Benjamin Helmick; Grogan Township—William S. Thatcher, Samuel Smith, Clifford L. Summers and Joseph G. Pollard; Cochran Township—Richard Humphreys, John W. Rice, Melchi Johnson and Christopher Miller; Elm Township—Hiram Summers, John Upton and George Bridgefarmer; Richland Township—George Ledford, Miles Beard, Lilburn P. Smith and Wesley G. Crabtree. Districting justices were appointed as follows: Cochran Township, Richard Humphreys; Elm Township, George Bridgefarmer; Richland Township, George Ledford.

At the special session of the county court commencing May, 13, 1845, Stephen Reynolds was appointed justice of the peace for Locust Township, and James M. Brasfield for Elm. At the next special term of the court, held June 16, road districts were laid out, and overseers appointed as follows: The road from Myers' mill to Isaac Gilstrap's old place was to belong to Richland Township. District No. 1, Division No. 1, commenced at

the township line between Locust and Richland Townships, and ran thence eastwardly to the North Blackbird—Joseph Williams, overseer; District No. 1, Division No. 2, commenced at North Blackbird, and ran thence to Isaac Gilstrap's old place—Joseph W. Howe, overseer; District No. 2, Division No. 1, commenced at Isaac Gilstrap's old place, and ran thence westwardly to Wesley G. Crabtree's—Jefferson Johnson, overseer; District No. 2, Division No. 2, commenced at Wesley G. Crabtree's, and ran westwardly to the division line between the townships of Locust and Richland—Robert Smith, overseer; District No. 3, Division No. 3, commenced at Myers' house, and ran westerly to John Johnson's—Jacob Myers, overseer; District No. 1, Elm Township, commenced on the State road at the township line at Isaac Gilstrap's old place, and ran thence easterly to John Triplett's—Thomas Abel, overseer; District No. 2, Elm Township, commenced on the State road at John Triplett's, and ran thence eastwardly to the Chariton—Alfred Bruce, overseer; District No. 4, Elm Township, commenced on the State road, near James Mullenix's house, and ran thence one mile south of Wade H. Kerby's to Ely's mill—Wade H. Kerby, overseer; District No. 3, Elm Township, commenced on the State road, near Bruce's, and ran thence easterly to Lesley's Ford—Samuel West, overseer; District No. 5 commenced one mile south of Wade H. Kerby's, and ran toward Ely's mill to the county line—Theophilus Shaw, overseer; District No. 1, Division No. 1, Locust Township, commenced at the township line, dividing Locust and Richland Townships, and ran thence westwardly to West Locust—Allen Hardin, overseer; District No. 1, Division No. 2, Locust Township, commenced at West Locust, and ran thence west to the county line—James Dunn, overseer; District No. 2, Division No. 2, commenced at the township line dividing Cochran and Locust Townships, and ran thence westwardly to John J. Morgan's—John J. Morgan, overseer; District No. 3, Division No. 2, Locust Township, commenced at John J. Morgan's, and ran thence westwardly to the county line—Jesse Fowler, overseer; District No. 2, Division No. 2, Locust Township, commenced at John J. Morgan's, and ran thence southwardly to the ford on Locust Creek—Thomas Hardin, overseer; and the road leading from Locust

ford to the south line of the county was in charge of Abijah Walls.

February 3, 1846, a new township was laid off, and called Liberty, bounded as follows: Commencing where the State road crosses the Chariton; thence west with said road to North Blackbird; thence up said creek to the forks thereof; thence due north to the Cochran Township line; thence east with said line to Turkey Creek; thence down said creek to the Chariton River, and thence down said river to the place of beginning.

It was then ordered by the county court that the original order establishing Grogan Township be rescinded, and the rest of Grogan Township not included in Liberty Township be included in Elm Township.

Shoal Creek Township was established February 19, 1847, with boundaries as follows: beginning at a point on the northern boundary line of the State, where the range line dividing Ranges 17 and 18 crosses said line; thence west with this line known as the Brown line, to the middle of Range 19; thence south in the middle of Range 19 to the middle of Township 66; thence east in the middle of Township 66, to the range line dividing Ranges 17 and 18; thence north with said line to the place of beginning.

April 20, 1847, a new township was laid off, and named Medicine Township, bounded as follows: beginning at the southwest corner of Putnam County; thence north with the east line of Mercer County to the northern boundary of the State of Missouri; thence east with said line to the line dividing Ranges 20 and 21; thence south with said line to the Sullivan County line; and thence west to the place of beginning.

For justices of the peace of Shoal Creek Township, Christopher Miller, William Cavanaugh, George Emrick and William Vanderpool were appointed, and for Medicine Township, Aaron Stout, James Valentine and William Shanklin. William Vanderpool was appointed districting justice for Shoal Creek, and Aaron Stout for Medicine.

May 1, 1848, Shoal Creek Township was so altered as to have the following boundaries: beginning at the point where the range line dividing Ranges 17 and 18 crosses Shoal Creek, near T. Wright's; thence down Shoal Creek to where the section line

dividing Sections 16 and 21 crosses the same; thence west with said section line to the original corner of Shoal Creek Township; the territory so defined to be attached to Shoal Creek Township.

November 13, 1848, a new township, named Cass, was taken from Shoal Creek, and bounded as follows: beginning where Cochran Township line crosses the Mormon trace; running thence west with said trace to Dodge County line; thence north with said Dodge County line to Brown's line; thence east with Brown's line to Cochran Township line, and thence south to the place of beginning.

February 8, 1853, it was ordered by the county court that the line between Liberty and Elm Townships be so changed as to include Section 8, Township 65, Range 17, in Liberty Township, and on June 17, 1853, the name of Liberty Township in that portion of Putnam County formerly Dodge County, was changed to Morgan Township. On November 3, 1853, the township line of Liberty Township was so changed as to include the north half of Section 9, Township 65, Range 17.

June 14, 1854, the municipal townships of the county were so changed as to be bounded as follows:

Elm Township began at a point three miles north of the line dividing Townships 63 and 64, where the Chariton River crosses the northern line of Adair County; thence up said river in the middle of the main channel to where the township line dividing Townships 65 and 66 crosses the Chariton River; thence west to the range line dividing Ranges 17 and 18; thence south with said line to the southern boundary of the county, and thence due east to the place of beginning.

Liberty Township began in the middle of the main channel of the Chariton River, where the township line dividing Townships 65 and 66 crosses the same, thence up said river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to where the northern boundary line of Missouri crosses the river; thence west with said boundary line of Missouri to where the range line dividing Ranges 17 and 18 crosses the said northern boundary line; thence south with said range line to the line dividing Townships 65 and 66; and thence east with said township line to the place of beginning.

Richland Township began at the southeast corner of Township 65, Range 18; thence north with the range line between Ranges 17 and 18 to the northern boundary line of the State; thence west to the range line between Ranges 18 and 19; thence south to the southern boundary of Putnam County, and thence due east with said line to the beginning.

Union Township began at the southeast corner of Township 65, Range 19; thence north with the range line between Ranges 18 and 19, to the northern boundary of the State; thence west with said line to the range line between Ranges 19 and 20; thence south with said range line to the southern boundary of the county, and thence east to the beginning.

Locust Township began at the southeast corner of Township 65, Range 20; thence north with the range line between Ranges 19 and 20, to the northern boundary of the State; thence west with said northern boundary of the State to the range line between Ranges 20 and 21; thence south with said line to the southern boundary of the county, and thence east to the beginning.

Medicine Township began at the southeast corner of Township 65, Range 21; thence north with the line between Ranges 20 and 21, to the northern boundary of the State; thence west with said line to the center of Range 22; thence south with the eastern boundary of Mercer County to the southern boundary of Putnam County, thence east to the place of beginning.

May 8, 1856 a new township was formed out of Medicine Township, and named York. It was bounded as follows: On the north by the State line, east by the range line between Ranges 20 and 21, south by the line dividing Townships 65 and 66, and west by the line between Putnam and Mercer counties. The name of Breckenridge Township was changed to Sherman, March 21, 1865.

On March 19, 1867, it was ordered by the county court that the municipal township known as Richland be divided as follows: All that part of said township embracing Congressional Township 65, Range 18, to constitute and compose one municipal township, to be known as Richland Township, and that all of Congressional Township No. 66, and fractional Township 67,

Range 18, should form a new township, and be known as Lincoln Township.

On the same day it was also ordered by the court that the municipal township known at Liberty Township should be divided as follows: All that portion of Liberty Township included or embraced in Congressional No. 66, and fractional Township 67, Range 17, should constitute one municipal township to be known as Liberty Township, and all that portion of Congressional Township 66, and fractional Township 67, Range 16, lying west of the Chariton River, to constitute a new township to be known as Grant.

With one slight exception, the present boundaries of the municipal townships in the county were settled as they are at present, February 4, 1873. On that day they were defined as follows:

Elm Township to contain Congressional Township 65, Range 17, and all that part of Township 64, Range 16, of Township 65, Range 16, and of Township 64, Range 17, as lie in Putnam County; the first meeting of the inhabitants to be at Martinstown on the first Tuesday of April, 1873.

Grant Township to contain Congressional Township 66, Range 16, and that part of Township 67, Range 16, lying in Putnam County, the first meeting to be at the Franklin school-house, same day as above.

Liberty Township to contain Congressional Township 66, Range 17, and that part of Township 67, Range 17, lying in Putnam County, first meeting at Omaha.

Lincoln Township to contain Township 66, Range 18, and that part of Township 67, Range 18, lying in Putnam County, first meeting at Stringtown school-house.

Richland Township to contain Township 65, Range 18, first meeting at Anders' school-house.

Union Township to contain Township 66, Range 19, and that part of Township 67, Range 19, lying in Putnam County, first meeting at the court-house in Unionville.

Wilson Township to contain Township 65, Range 19, the first meeting at Keep's school-house.

Jackson Township to contain Township 65, Range 20, and

the southern tier of Sections 31 to 36 inclusive, of Township 66, Range 20; first meeting to be at Dickson's mills.

Sherman Township to contain Township 66, Range 20, except as above, and that part of Township 67, Range 20, lying in Putnam County, first meeting to be at St. John.

York Township to contain Township 66, Range 21, and all that part of Township 67, Range 21, lying in Putnam County; also the east half of Township 66, Range 22, and that portion of Township 67, Range 22, lying in Putnam County, first meeting to be at Wyreka.

Medicine Township to contain Township 65, Range 21, and the east half of Township 65, Range 22; the first meeting to be at Johnson's school-house.

Catalogue of County Officers.—Following is a list of the county officers of Putnam County from the organization to the present time:

Sheriffs—Burnet M. Henderson, 1845–48; Christopher Miller, 1848–52; Hamilton Davis, 1852–56; Joseph Williams, 1856–60; N. P. Applegate, 1860–64; James Spencer, 1864–68; N. P. Applegate, 1868–72; John A. Helferstine, 1872–76; G. W. Porter, 1876–78; C. Bird Guffey, 1878–80; G. W. Stille, 1880–84; S. H. Newell, 1884–86; G. N. Jordan, 1886.

Clerks of the county court—John McMillan, 1845; Clifford L. Summers, 1847; Washington P. Lobban, 1847–49; H. P. Bray, 1850–53; A. H. Weatherford, 1853–54; David N. Thatcher, 1854–58; H. D. Marshall, 1860–70; A. C. Boner, 1870–72; R. M. Brasfield, 1872–74: Z. T. Brawford, 1874–82; A. J. Williams, 1882.

Clerks of the circuit court—John McMillan, 1845; Clifford L. Summers, 1847; Washington P. Lobban, 1847–50; H. P. Bray, 1850–53; A. H. Weatherford, 1853–54; David N. Thatcher, 1854–58; W. A. Shelton, 1860–66; Milton Cauby, 1866–74; R. F. Little, 1874–78; Peter Greggers, 1882–86; Dade Johnson, 1886.

Circuit and prosecuting attorneys—Westley Halliburton, 1845—; Smith A. John, 1862—; J. C. Griffin, 1862–64; E. F. Esteb, 1864–65; C. M. Wright, 1865–68; Fred Hyde, 1868–73, then prosecuting attorney, 1873–74; G. W. Barnet,

1874–80; Thomas Berry, 1880–82; A. J. Hoskinson, 1882—; Fred Hyde, in 1886, and upon his death, September 25, 1887, J. H. Carroll was appointed by the Governor.

Treasurers—David Eckles, 1849; Jeremiah Brower, 1849–50; A. H. Weatherford, 1850–53; David N. Thatcher, 1853–55; J. S. C. Valentine, 1855–59; John Jordan, 1859–61; Allen Cook, 1870—; James M. Comstock, 1873–78; Dade Johnson, 1879–82; John F. Guffey, 1882–86; Frank A. Burns, 1886.

Assessors—Christopher Miller, 1847; John L. Upton, 1848–50. Mr. Upton in 1850 listed 288 names, and was paid therefor, $36—one-half by the State, and one-half by the county. T. P. Haynes, 1851, listed 297 names at 12½ cents per name, which came to $37.12½; Augustus Damrel, 1852, listed 295, at 12½ cents, which came to $36.87½; William Grogan, in 1854, listed 356 at 12½ cents, which came to $44.50; in 1853 he listed 587 at 12½ cents, which came to $73.37½; A. L. Winchell, 1865, listed 2,480 names which came to $324, and in 1869 he made out his account as follows: For making assessment book, 7,114 names at 3 cents, $213.42; 1,000 names at 25 cents, $250; 1,000 names at 20 cents, $200; 1,071 names at 15 cents, $160.65; total $824.07; N. S. Wyckoff was assessor in 1872, and A. S. Runyon in 1878.

Coroners—J. Lavenburg, 1866; Jacob Pickenpaugh, 1868; H. H. Hounson, 1872; J. L. Tarbox, 1874; N. H. Wyckoff, 1876; Ed. R. Butler, 1878; Joseph B. Earhart, 1886.

School commissioners—William J. Cook, appointed by the county court, November 3, 1853; A. L. Winchell, Milton Cauby, appointed by the county court, 1866; M. V. Loomis, elected in 1866; H. L. Phillips, 1868; C. F. Brown, elected county superintendent, 1870; H. C. Shelton, 1872; G. W. Barnett, elected county school commissioner, 1874; John Pickering, 1876; Joseph Mills, 1880; Charles Slavens, 1882; I. S. Ware, 1884; S. M. Magee, appointed to fill out Mr. Ware's term; and J. W. Jones, 1886, present commissioner.

County surveyors—L. P. Smith, 1845–68; O. C. Denslow, 1868–72; J. W. Weeks, 1872–78; L. S. McCutchen, 1878, and present incumbent.

THE COURTS.

The County Court.—By reference to a previous page, it will be seen that Putnam County was finally organized February 28, 1845. In just two months thereafter, on April 28, the county court held its first session, and the record of its first proceedings is as follows: "In pursuance to an act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, passed during its session of 1844-45, organizing Putnam County, court met at the house of James Cochran, as specified in said act. The sheriff appeared, and produced his commission with the oath prescribed by law. Judges present: Walter Crockett and Isaac Gilstrap, Sr., who presented their commissions with the oaths prescribed by law," and it was ordered that the county court of Putnam County be opened. Court being opened, it was ordered that John McMillan be appointed clerk of the county court, and James Cochran, treasurer. The act organizing the county provided that the county and circuit courts should be held at the house of James Cochran until the permanent seat of justice should be established, or until it should be otherwise ordered by the county court, and that the Governor should commission three persons as justices of the county court and one person as sheriff, and that these persons should hold their offices until the next general election. Two of the justices are named above, the other, Thomas Hargraves, did not meet with the court on its first day. On this day the county was divided into five townships, elsewhere described.

Jacob Willis was permitted to establish a ferry across the Chariton River, where the Mormon trace formerly crossed the same, and rates of ferriage were established by the court for him as follows: for each person crossing said river, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; for a man and horse, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for one wagon and two horses with driver and family, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for a four-horse wagon and driver, 50 cents; for a led horse, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; for a one-horse wagon, 25 cents.

Mr. Willis' bond was fixed at $500, Robert Cochran was appointed deputy clerk, the sheriff was ordered to purchase the books necessary for the clerk's office, and the sheriff and Isaac Gilstrap were each allowed $1.50 for the day's labor.

A special term of the court was held May 13, 1845, at the house of James Cochran, the same judges being present as before, and at this term Judge Thomas Hargraves appeared, and presented his commission. Joseph G. Pollard was appointed assessor for the year 1845, and upon adjournment the judges allowed themselves each $2 per day for their services, and the sheriff $1.50.

Another special term of the court was held June 16, 1845, at which much was done toward putting the roads in shape for travel. On this day Joseph G. Pollard was appointed town commissioner for the county and for the town of Putnamville, and it was ordered that the court-house be erected on a corner lot in the town of Putnamville. The court also ordered that the commissioner survey and lay off a town where the commissioners appointed by law* did find a stake, for the county seat of Putnam County, in manner and form following: streets 50 feet wide, alleys 14 feet wide, lots 60 feet front and 120 feet deep, and four lots to be reserved in the center of the town for a public square, and a fourteen feet alley to be laid off round the town, provided that a corner lot be reserved for the public buildings, and that the commissioners lay off forty-eight lots and sell every other lot. Robert Cochran was appointed commissioner to superintend the erection of a temporary court-house. Election places or precincts were then established in the different townships, and judges of election appointed. Grand jurors were allowed 50 cents per day for attendance, and a poll tax was levied on each tithable, at 37½ cents, and 25 cents was levied on each $100 for county purposes. Daniel Myers then offered to furnish two rooms suitable for the purpose of holding courts, free of rent, until the court-house was built, and the court then adjourned to meet at his house, on the third Monday, 21st of July following. On this day the court convened at the house of Daniel Myers, and spent some time in changing the location of roads; Joseph G. Pollard was allowed his bill for laying out the town of Putnamville, to be paid out of the lot fund.

John McMillan was permitted to keep his books and papers at the house of Isaac Summers until further orders. On the 18th of August, Isaac Summers donated $50 toward the building of

* See under organization of the county, Section 4.

the court-house, to be paid when the court-house was completed, with the understanding that if the county seat should be removed from Putnamville, the county court should refund the money. The town commissioner was then instructed not to sell any lot in the town of Putnamville for less than $5, and the rule for the sale of lots was established so as to allow a credit of six months on all sums of $10 and under; of from six to twelve months on all sums from $10 to $20, and on all sums over $20 a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months; good security to be required in all cases. On this same day Joseph Guffey was allowed $196.25 for building the temporary court-house, $50 to be paid by Isaac Summers, and the rest out of the lot fund. Dorton Eckles was then appointed treasurer of the county in place of James Cochran, "who lives too far distant from the county seat to hold the office;" and Clifford L. Summers was appointed town commissioner of the county of Putnam and of the town of Putnamville, in lieu of Joseph G. Pollard, who had failed to file a new bond after being notified that his bond was insufficient. Thomas Henderson was allowed $4 for carrying the abstract of the vote of Putnam County to the county seat of Sullivan County. The order made at a previous session, allowing the grand jurors 50 cents per day for their services, was then rescinded, and they were not allowed for their services. It was also ordered that the county court be not allowed for their services at that terms, and then was made the famous order with regard to the sale of lots. in Putnamville which reads as follows:

Ordered that the town commissioner be authorized to purchase four gallons of whisky for the sale of lots, and that he be paid out of the lot fund.

Signed by WALTER CROCKETT.
ISAAC GILSTRAP, SR.
THOMAS HARGRAVES.

The effect of the whisky upon the purchasers of lots has not been recorded, but it is evident that the design was to make the bidding as spirited as possible, in order to enhance the lot fund to the highest degree, for there were numerous bills and debts to pay out of that fund.

A special term of the court was held September 27, 1845. It convened at the house of Daniel Myers, but adjourned immediately to the court-house in Putnamville. It was then ordered

that the commissioner of the permanent seat of justice of Put nam County proceed to lay off a town on the most suitable ground on the northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 66, Range 17, it being the place designated by the commissioners appointed by law to locate the permanent seat of justice of Putnam County, and that the register and receiver of the land office for the land district, subject to entry at Fayette, Mo., be notified that the commissioners appointed by law had selected the above tract of land, and that the county court of Putnam County claimed a pre-emption to the aforesaid tract, according to th provisions of an act of Congress granting pre-emption to counties of one quarter section for the location of a permanent seat of justice.

A regular term of this court was held November 3, 1845, at which it was ordered that the town commissioner lay off ten additional lots on the south side of Putnamville, on the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of Section 27, Township 66, Range 17, adjoining the town. The commissioner was also ordered to advertise and sell the remainder of the lots in Putnamville, with the exception of those reserved, but to sell no lots for less than $5. James Cochran was allowed $3 for the use of his house for holding court therein three times. On the 5th of November, 1845, Clifford L. Summers, town commissioner, reported that he had laid off thirty-eight lots on the northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 66, Range 17. Joseph Guffey was then ordered to underpin the court-house with good and sufficient rock; and Clifford L. Summers reported to the court that, in compliance with an order of the court in October, 1845, there had been a town laid off on the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 66, Range 17, containing thirty-eight lots, all streets and alleys fifty and fourteen feet wide, respectively, and all lots 60x120 feet.

February 2, 1846, Jesse M. Gilstrap was granted license to keep a dramshop in Putnamville, from that date to August 3, following, by paying a tax to the State of $15, and of $5 to the county; and an order was passed that merchants pay a tax of $10 for State purposes, and $10 for county purposes, every six months. On the same day it was ordered that $16 out of the three

per cent fund be appropriated for repairing a bridge across Shoal Creek, above Myers' mill, said repairs to consist of weather-boarding both sides of the bridge, with durable three-fourths inch plank, well put on, also inch slats to be fastened down from one end to the other, twelve inches apart, said slats to be three inches broad, and pinned down, Jesse M. Gilstrap to be commissioner for the repair of said bridge. Clifford L. Summers then made a report of the sale of lots in Putnamville as follows: On the 23d of August, 1846, lots were sold to the amount of $270.87\frac{1}{2}$, and on the 5th of January, 1846, to the amount of $129.12\frac{1}{2}$—total sum $400. Thomas J. McAfee was allowed to take out a tavern license from and after that date to the 20th of April, and a tax was imposed of $10 for the use of the State, and of $5 for the use of the county.

October 19, 1846, the court consisted of G. H. Morris, Alfred Weatherford and A. S. Bryant. February 18, 1847, it was ordered by the court that the clerk be suspended, and that Clifford L. Summers be appointed clerk *pro tem.* to fill the vacancy. This order was almost immediately rescinded, as John McMillan handed in his resignation, and then Clifford L. Summers was reappointed.

On the 20th of April, 1847, the county court passed an order that Alexander D. Parish, William Robertson and William Henderson, former justices of the county court of Schuyler County, be appointed commissioners to locate the permanent seat of justice of Putnam County, those appointed by the General Assembly having failed to obey the call of Putnam County court.

August 17, 1847, Walter Crockett was appointed to represent Putnam County, to lay before the county court of Schuyler County the propriety of appropriating some $200 or $300 by each county, out of the road and canal fund, to erect a bridge across the Chariton River at or near Hargraves' mill; and, if approved by the court of Schuyler County, to appoint a commissioner to propose a plan for such bridge, and to report the probable cost, and, if the plan were approved, to proceed to build the bridge. Joseph H. Conner was also appointed a commissioner to ascertain the cost of erecting a bridge across Main Locust at or near the crossing of the Mormon trace, also the cost of erecting

a bridge across Main Medicine Creek, at or near Lewis ford.

Thomas S. Bryan was appointed August 25, 1847, agent and attorney in fact on behalf of Putnam County, to compromise with all purchasers of lots in Putnamville, and the said agent was to give up to every man his note, and take in lieu thereof the bonds of the county purporting to make a deed whenever the purchase money should be paid. It was also ordered by the court that "the location made by the commissioners recently appointed to locate the permanent seat of justice of this county, on the northwest, quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 66, Range 17, and fifteen acres of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 66, Range 17, containing in all fifty-five acres, shall be the permanent seat of justice of this county, and shall be known in law by the name of Calhoun; and from and after this date all courts holden for and in this county, shall be held at the court-house in the town of Calhoun." Owen Wilson was then appointed commissioner of the seat of justice of Putnam County. February 21, 1848, $75 was appropriated or the building of a bridge across the main fork of Locust Creek where the Mormon trace crosses the same, and Joseph H. Conner was appointed commissioner to build the bridge. On the 22d of February Solomon Hobbs was appointed commissioner to view and report the probable cost of building a bridge across Shoal Creek, where the county road from Hargraves' mill to Calhoun crosses the same. One hundred dollars was appropriated for building the bridge across Big Medicine at Lewis ford, and J. T. Slater was appointed commissioner to build the same according to the plans furnished by Joseph H. Conner.

August 11, 1848, Owen Wilson resigned as commissioner of the seat of justice of Putnam County, and Evans Mullenix was appointed his successor. Joseph H. Conner having failed to build a bridge across Locust Creek, where the Mormon trace crosses the same, Benjamin Helmick was appointed, and $100 was appropriated for its construction, instead of $75, as heretofore. A. S. Bryant was ordered to go to Schuyler County and request the county court of that county to appoint a commissioner to act with a commissioner from Putnam County, to ascertain the probable cost of building a bridge across the Chariton River at

some suitable point, and for the purpose of uniting in building a bridge across the stream.

August 22, 1848, the court examined the petition for the removal of the county seat from Putnamville to the center of the county, and found that 212 taxable inhabitants of the county had signed said petition, and also found that there were but 269 taxable inhabitants in the county. The prayer of the petitioners was therefore granted, and the court then appointed commissioners as follows to locate the county seat: James Wells and William Oglesby, of Schuyler county; Marcus Stephenson, of Adair County, and Thomas Z. Whitson and John R. Davis, of Mercer County. These commissioners were required to meet at A. S. Bryant's store, on the first Monday (2d) of October, 1848, and the sheriff was ordered to instruct the surveyor to ascertain the location of the geographical center of the county, upon the cheapest and quickest plan.

In accordance with these instructions Lilburn P. Smith, the county surveyor, located the geographical center of the county, and on November 9 was allowed for his services $51.66; James H. Hughes was allowed $5 for his services as flagman, and Thomas Z. Walton was allowed $10 for his services in assisting to locate the county seat. The next day it was ordered that an election be held on December 15 and 16, 1848, for the purpose of giving the inhabitants of the county a chance of voting for or against the place selected by the commissioners, it being on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 66, Range 18.

The justices of the county court, August, 1848, were Walter Crockett, A. H. Weatherford and John Sumpter. A regular term of the court was held February 5, 1849, at the new county seat, which was named Winchester. On February 9, 1849, David N. Thatcher was appointed commissioner to dispose of the old courthouse in Putnamville, on the best terms at private sale. The commissioner of the county seat was instructed to immediately advertise the sale of lots in Winchester on the first Monday (2d) of April, 1849, and on the same day Solomon Hobbs, having refused to act as superintendent of the construction of the courthouse at Winchester, William J. Cook was appointed in his stead.

The next day it was ordered that the letting of the building of the court-house be divided into three classes: First—Pulling down, moving and raising the pillars three on each side; second—putting on roof, undertaking to furnish everything, gable ends included; third—flooring, sleepers, joist and two doors; and it was ordered that the temporary court-house be built on Lot 1, Block 6. It was then ordered that $15 be appropriated for removing and building the court-house according to the plan of the court, to be paid out of the lot fund; that $50 be appropriated for putting in the sleepers, joist and floors, and two doors; that the superintendent for building the court-house proceed as soon as possible to let out the several plans, the court-house to be completed on or before the next meeting of the circuit court. The minimum price of the lots in Winchester was fixed by the court at $5, and that of lots around the public square at $25. On March 31, the plan of the town of Winchester, as presented by Benjamin Musgrove, was approved, the public square being 160 feet square, lots 40x70 feet, all streets 60 feet wide, and alleys 20 feet wide; and the minimum price of lots around the public square was reduced to $20, corner lots still remaining at $25.

May 7, 1849, a regular term of the county court was commenced at Winchester, Walter Crockett and John Sumpter present. June 23, 1849, David N. Thatcher was allowed $2 for selling to Ross Asbell the old court-house in Putnamville. The county court clerk was ordered, June 23, to the several offices of which he had the management in the house known as Bryant's store, until a more suitable place could be provided, more convenient to the place of holding courts.

July 16, 1849, G. W. R. Ledford and Robert Cochran were appointed commissioners to act with Jahrel Parks, commissioner from Schuyler County, to view the Chariton River, and to ascertain the most suitable place for building a bridge across the same, the commissioners to meet at Hargraves' mill, August 1, 1849; and it was also ordered that if the said commissioners should agree in selecting a location for said bridge across the Chariton, the court of Putnam County would agree with the county court of Schuyler County to appoint Jahrel Parks commissioner to build the bridge, provided the Schuyler County court would

agree to appropriate $1,000 toward the building of the same, Putnam County also to appropriate the same amount. When the court met in September, 1849, it was composed of Walter Crockett, G. W. R. Ledford and John Sumpter. March 11, 1851, the court was composed of John Sumpter, G. W. R. Ledford and Thomas G. Stanberry. May 6, 1851, an election was ordered for June 14, to vote for and against the new location of the county seat. June 18, 1851, A. H. Weatherford, Preston Mullenix, Isaac Summers, Isham Fletcher and William Taylor, by their attorneys, filed their motion to stop all proceedings in relation to moving the county seat of Putnam County, which motion was overruled by the court, and then the court ordered that the county seat of Putnam County be permanently located on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 65, Range 17, and that the said county seat be called by the name of Fairplay. David N. Thatcher was then appointed town commissioner of the town of Fairplay, his bond being fixed at $2,000. The commissioner of the town of Fairplay, the county seat of Putnam County, was ordered to lay off said town after the plan of the town of Winchester, with such alterations as he thought the location would admit of, and to advertise the sale of lots for July 7, 1851, corner lots to be sold for not less than $20, other front lots for not less than $15, and back lots for not less than $5. June 19, 1851, the town commissioner was ordered to advertise the sale of lots in Fairplay in at least one public place in each township in the county.

July 7, 1851, the county court met at the school-house in Fairplay, the court consisting of John Sumpter, Thomas G. Stanberry and George W. R. Ledford. At this meeting of the court the name of the county seat, Fairplay, was changed to Hartford, and the court adjourned to meet at John J. Brasfield's house. July 8, 1851, the county court made a report as follows as to the amounts received into the internal improvement fund: 1846, $181.95; 1847, $150.50; 1848, $315; 1849, $626.95; 1850, $599.50; 1851, $751. The following amounts had been received into the road and canal fund: 1845, $189.70; 1849, $335; 1851, $161.50. July 21, 1851, William Bertram was allowed his account for laying out the town of Hartford—three days' work, $3, and Hardin

Morgan and L. Hopkins were each allowed $2 for two days' work. August 6, 1851, Y. W. Payton, of Schuyler County, and David N. Thatcher, of Putnam County, as bridge commissioners, made a report of the location and plan of a bridge across the Great Chariton River. One thousand dollars was appropriated by Putnam County, out of the road and canal fund or out of the internal improvement fund, and the two commissioners proceeded to let out the building of the bridge, which was to be completed by September 1, 1852, and to be kept in repair four years after completion. On August 8, 1851, the town commissioner of Hartford was ordered to sell all the unsold lots in said town, except Lot No. 7, Block 2, on the first Monday (1st) of September, 1851, and on this last named day it was ordered that the purchase money for fifty lots of land sold by John J. Brasfield to the county of Putnam, for the location of the county seat, $77.50, be paid the said Brasfield out of the proceeds of the sale of lots of the said county seat.

A regular term of the county court began November 3, 1851, at the town of Fairplay, at which it was ordered that the circuit court be notified of the change of the county seat from Winchester to Fairplay; and that convenient buildings for the holding of the court could not be had in the new seat of justice, and the commissioner of the town of Fairplay was ordered to change the word "Hartford" to the word "Fairplay" in all the certificates of those who purchased lots in Fairplay.

March 22, 1853, Richard Humphreys was appointed agent for Putnam County to draw the funds which were appropriated to Dodge County by the auditor and State treasurer for 1853, and also Dodge County's portion of the internal improvement fund.

May 3, 1853, upon the examination of the petition for the removal of the county seat from the town of Fairplay to the geographical center of the county, as ascertained by congressional survey, it was found that three-fifths of the taxable inhabitants of the county had petitioned for the removal, and, in accordance with said petition, it was ordered that Henry Stubley and Ed Morelock, of Adair County; Isaac J. Cash, of Mercer County; Judge Lamb and Harvey Ford, of Schuyler County, be appointed commissioners to locate the county seat of Putnam County, and that they meet for that purpose on the second Friday

(8th) of July, 1853, at the house of Holliday McCollom. November 3, 1853, an election was ordered to be held on December 17 (Saturday) following, for the new location of the county seat, which the commission above named had chosen—the north part of the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 35, Township 66, Range 19. The vote cast at that time was cast up by the county court on December 23, and it was found that at the election a majority of the votes had been made in favor of the new location, and it was hence ordered, "That the permanent seat of justice for the county of Putnam be established permanently upon the north part of the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 35, Township 66, Range 19, where the commissioners located the same on the 8th of July, 1853, and called Harmony." This order was carried out. The permanent seat of justice of Putnam County had, previous to this time, been but temporarily located. Thomas Caul was appointed commissioner of Harmony, the county seat, and he was ordered to advertise the sale of lots, $25 to be the minimum price for corner lots, $20 for other lots, and $8 for back lots. A session of the county court was begun February 6, 1854, at the town of Fairplay, and on the 7th David N. Thatcher was appointed commissioner to superintend the building of a court-house at the new county seat, and to have the same completed by the first of August. The court-house was to be built on Lot 5, Block 6, and $250 was appropriated for the building of the same. It was to be a two-story log house, 18x24 feet, with a brick chimney at one end; two fireplaces, upper and lower; two rooms above, divided by a plank "petition," ceiled or lathed and plastered overhead; four windows, two below (one in the side and one in the end), two above (one in each end), the windows to be twelve-light windows, 10x12; the foundation to be of stone above the surface of the earth, one foot wide, and the house was to be raftered, and covered with shingles.

The first county court began at Harmony, May 1, 1854; present the Hon. John Sumpter, G. W. R. Ledford and Thomas G. Stanberry. June 13, 1854, the commissioner of the county seat was authorized and required to convey the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 5, Township 65, Range 17, in fee simple, it being the former county seat of Putnam

County, to John J. Brasfield, and to make him a good warranty deed to the same, on the part of the county, except one lot which was sold to H. P. Bray and Jesse Edwards, by said Brasfield. On the 10th of July, 1854, A. H. Weatherford was appointed commissioner to sell the old county seat at Winchester, with the old court-house thereon located, at private sale, for not less than $150, the money to be devoted to buying books, seats and other furniture for the clerk's office.

The next meeting of the county court was at Harmony on the 5th of February, 1855, the court being composed of Joseph Steel, Moses Bradshaw and John W. Shelton, and the first meeting at that place after the name was changed to Unionville was February 26, 1855. On the 8th of May following, the land in Putnamville donated by David Myers to the county for the purpose of locating thereon the county seat, was re-conveyed to him, and on May 9, Thomas Caul resigned his position as commissioner of the county seat.

February 6, 1856, a jail was ordered to be built in Unionville on the southeast corner of the public square, and R. I. Noggle was appointed to superintend the building of the same, for which $1,000 was appropriated. On the 9th of July, 1856, the plan for the jail presented by E. C. Bradshaw was approved, and Mr. Bradshaw was authorized to advertise for sealed bids for the building of the same at Unionville, Hartford and St. John, in Putnam County, and at Princeton, Milan, Kirksville, Lancaster and Canton, bids to be received until the 15th of August.

On May 12, 1857, an order was adopted by the court that there be erected in the town of Unionville, in the center of the public square, a court-house, and that the county of Putnam borrow $10,000 for the purpose of erecting it. Smith A. John was appointed to superintend the erection of the building. Plans were submitted on the same day, and the building was to be completed by October 1, 1858.

November 6, 1857, David Kaup was paid in part for building the jail, and on the next day a warrant was issued to him for $1,000, balance still due for building the jail in Unionville. On November 20 he was authorized to line the lower room above and beneath, as the walls were to be lined with sheet iron, so as

to prevent it being set on fire.

On December 23, 1858, Smith A. John reported to the court that the contractors had completed the court-house according to contract, with some exceptions, and a bill for extra work was presented amounting to $1,227.73, of which the court allowed $1,175. The cost of the court-house was, therefore, $11,175, and in February, 1859, D. N. Thatcher was appointed to have Block 5, in Unionville, on which the court-house stands, enclosed, and it was ordered that the public square be 1,240 feet square.

The county court in November, 1860, was composed of Alfred Williams, W. W. Morrow and John Wyckoff, and in the fall of 1861 it was composed of William F. Busby, William Lane and Isaac F. Busby. When the court convened in December, 1862, it was composed of William Lane and William Shearer, who appear to have been the only members of the court who were present at any of the sessions during 1863 and 1864. In August, 1865, William Shearer, Samuel Leech and John Wyckoff constituted the court, and in August, 1866, it was composed of William Shearer, John Wyckoff and Isaac Drury, and in 1866 it was Thomas Pollock, Charles T. Triplett and William H. Neighbors. In 1868 the court was composed of Charles T. Triplett, Thomas Pollock and Neal Martin; in 1869 and 1870, the same. In 1871, it was composed of Thomas Pollock, Neal Martin and William Shearer. In 1872 the members of the court were Thomas Pollock, Neal Martin and William Shearer, and in the early part of 1873, Neal Martin, William Shearer and McColley Rowan. On June 10, 1873, an election was held for the election of judges of the county court, under the law, which had been approved, providing for the election of a judge at large and four other judges, one for each district into which the county was divided. At this election John Wyckoff, candidate for judge at large, received 636 votes; in District No. 1, L. P. Smith received 114 votes; in District No. 2, H. B. Keene received 47; in District No. 3, Ames R. Cowan received 165, and in District No. 4, William Johnson received 147. The judges, upon convening July 21, 1873, proceeded to draw for their respective terms of office: L. P. Smith drew for one year; H. B. Keene, for two; James R. Cowan, for

three; and William Johnson, for four. April 19, 1875, the members of the court were John Wyckoff, L. P. Smith, C. Bird Guffey, J. R. Cowan and William Johnson. In May, 1877, the court consisted of J. R. Cowan, L. P. Smith, C. Bird Guffey, William A. Ellis and Milton Cauby. In 1877 the constitution of the county court was changed by an act of the Legislature, of which the following language constitutes a part: "The county court shall be composed of three members, to be styled judges of the county court, and each county shall be districted by the county court thereof into two districts of contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as practicable without dividing municipal townships." The first court elected under this law were C. Bird Guffey, of Richland Township; William R. Berry, of Liberty; and E. M. Gregory, of Medicine; the retiring judges were Milton Cauby, William A. Ellis, L. P. Smith and J. B. Cowan, C. Bird Guffey, of the old court, having been re-elected. At the August term, 1878, the same three gentlemen, all Democrats, composed the county court. At the March term, 1879, the court consisted of E. T. Christian, Jefferson Davis and William A. Ellis, also at the March term of 1880. At the August term, 1880, it was composed of E. T. Christian, William A. Ellis and M. A. Hargraves. In February, 1881, the members of the court were E. T. Christian, William Terrell and H. B. Powers, and in January, 1883, Thomas B. Neff, Lafayette Torrey, and Lester Husted. In August, 1884, the members of the court were the same as those last named, and in August, 1885, they were Thomas B. Neff, L. Torrey and Benjamin F. Hart, and the members of the court at the August term, 1887, were James B. Harper, Benjamin Thompson and W. H. Holman.

The Circuit Court.—The first term of this court began at Putnamville, "in the year of our Lord, 1845," September 16. There were present the Hon. James A. Clark, judge; John McMillan, clerk, and Burnet M. Henderson, sheriff. The sheriff returned on the "venire," the following named gentlemen as grand jurors: Samuel Smith, foreman; John Corneilison, Richard West, Abraham Morris, Jacob Young, John Dillon, Benjamin Musgrove, Wesley J. Crabtree, Morris B. Atkins, John L. Upton, Lewis Scobee, Asa Fisk and Richard Humphreys, "who being

duly sworn, received their charge from the court, and retired to consider of their presentments." The court then ordered that the following gentlemen be enrolled as attorneys: Westley Halliburton, C. Oxly, John B. Clark, M. B. Witter, James Carson, William Y. Slack, G. M. Hubbell, M. R. C. Pattison, S. C. Shropshire, A. McKenney, Joseph Combs, M. H. Simonds, C. Boardman, L. M. Trullock, Joseph Wilson, S. G. Watkins, A. L. Gilstrap, Thomas G. Sharp, F. D. Willard and I. N. Brown.

The first cause to come before Judge Clark at Putnamville, was that of the State of Missouri *vs.* James Trewitt, for murder, which by mutual consent of the parties was continued to the next term of the court, and the defendant gave bail in the sum of $1,000, with James Guffey, John W. Cason, Joshua Guffey, William Lawrence, John J. Brasfield, Garrett Hall, Moses Atkins and Thomas Button as securities.

The second cause before this court was that of the State of Missouri *vs.* Richard Guffey, assault with intent to kill, which was continued until the next term of the court, the defendant giving bail in the sum of $500, and the third case was that of the State of Missouri *vs.* Garrett Hall—assault with intent to kill, likewise continued until the next term of court, defendant giving bail in the sum of $500. Court then adjourned until the next day.

September 17, the case of William Carrington *vs.* Spencer Grogan came on for trial, and the plaintiff was given leave to file an amended declaration on or before the first day of the next term of the court. Then came A. L. Gilstrap *vs.* Isaac Lowe, petition in debt, and the defendant filed his demurrer to the plaintiff's petition, but by leave of the court withdrew the same and filed his plea of "Neldvit." Issue being joined, both parties being ready for trial, and neither requiring a jury, the cause was submitted to the court, whereupon the court found for the plaintiff in the sum of $17.61 debt, and $11.98 damages and costs. Thus this was the first decision by the circuit court in Putnam county. The grand jury then returned into court, and, there being no particular business before them, they were discharged, and court adjourned until court in course.

The next term commenced April 23, 1846, with the same



E. N. MONROE.
PUTNAM COUNTY.

judge, clerk and sheriff. The latter returned the following names as grand jurors: Clifford L. Summers, William Lowe, Daniel E. Savage, William Cochran, J. G. Pollard, James Mullenix, John W. Rice, Isaac Gilstrap, James Cochran, Francis Taylor, Philip Upton, William Summers, Thomas Wood, Joseph Cain, Fred. A. Stevens and William Beebee. A special venire was issued for thirty-six men, as a jury, to try the case of the State of Missouri *vs.* James Trewhitt, the venire returnable April 25. Then came on an appeal case from the justice court of James M. Brasfield, Carrington & Co. *vs.* Spencer Grogan, which was continued. John Myers and Samuel G. Fox were then enrolled as attorneys of the court. An *assumpsit* case was next—that of Robert Stanley, administrator, *vs.* Yates & Perkins, in which the plaintiff was nonsuited by reason of non-appearance, and the costs assessed against him. The judge then decided in the case of Jacob Meyers *vs.* Isaac Lowe, that the plaintiff receive $2 and costs. James Conklin *vs.* William and Nancy Ripley—trespass on the case—was next, and, the plaintiff failing to appear, was nonsuited, and the costs were assessed against him. On April 25, in the State of Missouri *vs.* William Leville, in which the plea was "not guilty," and trial by the following jury: Michael Minix, James Guffey, Hardin Morgan, William Matney, Bartlett Atkins, James Fair, Scott B. Wright, Joseph Morgan, Morris Atkins, John Rutliff, Jesse Gilstrap, Jr., and Hamilton Macgill, the verdict was: "We the jury find the defendant guilty, and fix his punishment at two months in the county jail, and to pay a fine of $5." This was the first jury verdict.

On Monday, April 27, 1846, James Trewhitt appeared to enter into recognizance in the sum of $1,000; and Alexander Shawver filed his petition for a writ of *ad quod damnum*, to be executed on the first Saturday (5th) of September. This court next convened April 23, 1847, at Putnamville, the same judge, sheriff and clerk being present, and on the motion of the circuit attorney, Casper W. Bell, B. F. Tarr and Isaac N. Ebey were enrolled as attorneys. On April 28, the case of the State of Missouri *vs.* James Trewhitt came on for final trial before the following jury: Absalom Grogan, Zachariah Petty, Fontleroy Young, John B. Epperson, John L. Boggs, Thomas L. Bryan, Sharp

Kerby, William F. Gains, Robert B. Cochran, John Grogan, Jonathan N. Ewing and John Roberts. The next day they came into court with a verdict of "not guilty," after which the sheriff was allowed $48.65 for his services at the September term of the court, 1845, for the April and September terms, 1846, and for the April term, 1847.

On October 22, 1847, court again met at the court-house in Putnamville; present the same judge, sheriff and clerk. On this day, in the case of the State *vs.* Matthias Cain, a special venire of thirty-six good and lawful men was summoned, the result of the trial being a verdict of not guilty. October 27, several indictments were found for betting at cards, most of which were continued. April 21, 1848, court met and adjourned until the third Monday (19) of June, upon which day several indictments were found against individuals for "disturbing the peace of a family at night." Several of those indicted for betting at cards plead guilty and were fined $10, and Enoch Williams was found guilty of disturbing the peace of a family at night, and was fined $7.55. The first suit for divorce brought in this court was on October 19, 1848, and was entitled Amanda Green *vs.* Abraham Green. On the same day Alexander Shawver's petition for a writ of *ad quod damnum* was continued, and A. Burroughs petitioned for the same kind of a writ, in which latter case it was ordered that a writ issue to be executed on November 3, and to be returnable at the next term of the court. April 20, 1849, court was held at Winchester, same judge; Isaac Loe was indicted for manslaughter, and bound over in the sum of $2,000 to the next term of court; A. Shawver's petition for a writ of *ad quod damnum* was dismissed, as was also that of A. Burroughs. November 30, court met again at Winchester; several of the indictments for betting at cards brought over were *nolle prosequied*, and quite a number of civil actions were brought into court. April 30, 1850, court met again at Winchester, and B. F. Stringfellow was enrolled as attorney-at-law in chancery. Isaac Loe filed his affidavit that he could not safely come into court for trial for want of the evidence of Wade H. Kerby and Thomas Button, that he had used due diligence to procure their evidence, and that they were material witnesses. It was therefore ordered that his case be continued,

and that he give bond in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at the spring term of the court, 1851. Betting at cards cut a good deal of a figure at this term of the court, and upon a plea of guilty a number of different individuals were fined $10 and costs. At the November term, 1850, Thomas J. Fletcher, indicted for assault with intent to kill, gave bail in the sum of $200, and upon the trial the jury failed to agree, and the circuit attorney *nolle prosequied* the case.

At the May term, 1851, court opened with the case, Nancy L. Crabtree *vs.* Miles H. Crabtree, for divorce, which was submitted to the judge, who granted the divorce, allowed the plaintiff one cent alimony, and allowed the defendant to marry again, the plaintiff to have the care of the child. Isaac Loe was found not guilty of manslaughter. Alexander Shawver again petitioned for a writ of *ad quod damnum*, and the court ordered that a writ issue, the sheriff to hold an inquest of damage on the 19th of May, 1851, returnable to the next term of the court. May 4, 1852, the court met at Fairplay, and there were a number of indictments for playing cards on Sunday, betting at cards, keeping dramshop without license, etc.; and the October term, 1853, was engaged upon several of the same classes of crimes. The April term, 1855, was held at Unionville. Betting at cards, arson in the second degree, forgery, dealing as a peddler without license, petit larceny, keeping dramshop without license, cruelly torturing a cow, etc., occupied the attention of the court. In April, 1856, James A. Clark, judge of the eleventh judicial circuit, presided. Several indictments for gaming, and "permitting gaming in his house," were brought. Ferdinand Smith, formerly a citizen of Hanover, and Daniel Matherson, formerly a citizen of Great Britain, were admitted to citizenship, and a few cases of grand larceny, burglary, and assault with intent to kill, occupied the attention of the court. October 17, 1856, Benjamin Rose was indicted for permitting a slave to sell spirituous liquors, and gave bail in the sum of $100. Bigamy, slander, divorce suits, assault and battery, dealing with a slave, actions in *assumpsit*, civil actions for damages, appeal cases from justices of the peace, petitions for divorce, etc., were the cases before the judge; the same also in April, 1857, in 1858 and in 1859, as also in 1860. In 1861 no

circuit court was held in Putnam County. The Hon. Jacob Smith, judge of the eleventh judicial circuit, presided in March, 1862, and was engaged in hearing cases mainly for gambling, selling liquor without license, civil actions on accounts, notes, etc. These kind of cases engaged his attention in September, 1862, and March and September, 1863.

March 21, 1864, Hon. R. A. De Bolt, judge of the eleventh judicial circuit, presided, and was during most of his terms engaged in trying similar suits. March 22, 1865, Lydia Logsdon brought suit against Nancy and John Terrell, for slander, and recovered a verdict of $550 damages and costs. Ordinary cases occupied the attention of the judge at the September term, 1867, and the March and September terms, 1868. At this term of the court Adam Roupe and Thomas Roupe were granted permission by the court, on the verdict of a jury, to erect a mill dam across the Chariton River, near the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 22, Township 65, Range 16, the altitude of the dam not to exceed eight feet. Judge R. A. De Bolt continued to preside in this court until the September term, 1871.

Hon. John W. Henry, judge of the twenty-seventh judicial circuit, presided at the September term, 1872. The cases tried were mainly for disturbing camp meeting, divorce suits, forfeited recognizance, petition for title, ejectment, suits on notes, felonious assault, trespass, appeals from justice courts, arson and burglary. Eunice C. Hallock was indicted for murder, and admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000. In response to a petition for a writ of *ad quod damnum*, Henry C. Dickson was allowed to erect a dam, the jury finding that the erection of said mill dam at the place selected would not by reason of inundation damage any proprietor; that no mission house, no outhouse, curtilage or garden would be overflowed by reason of the erection of said dam, that no form of navigation whatever would be obstructed, nor would the passage of fish be impeded except in time of low water, and that the health of the neighborhood would not be materially affected; and it was therefore ordered by the court that H. C. Dickson be permitted to erect a dam across Locust Creek, where said creek passes through the northeast quarter of the southeast

quarter of Section 20, Township 65, Range 20. Hon. John W. Henry presided in this court at the March term, 1873; at the September term, 1873, at which Eunice C. Hallock was found not guilty; at the March term, 1874; at the September term, 1874; at the March and September terms, 1875, and at the March and September terms, 1876.

Since this last term Hon. Andrew Ellison, judge of the twenty-seventh judicial circuit, has presided, with the exception of the March term, 1878, when Hon. Gavon D. Burgess presided at the request of Judge Ellison.

A few of the most important criminal and civil cases tried in the Putnam County circuit court are the following:

The State of Missouri *vs.* Susan Shane. Susan Shane was accused of killing Manuel Shane, her step-son, on the 20th of November, who was found buried at Mount Pleasant, Putnam County, November 24, 1868, and was supposed to have come to his death by violence. The coroner's jury's verdict, rendered upon the above named date, was "That Manuel Shane came to his death by being struck with a rod of iron in the hands of Susan Shane, together with other brutal treatment by the hands of Susan Shane, and that he came to his death at the house of Harrison Shane, in said county, and was by Harrison Shane brought to this place (Mount Pleasant) and buried."

Susan Shane was arrested and her trial commenced on the third Monday (15th) of March, 1869, in the circuit court of Putnam County, before the following jury: Samuel Brice, H. H. Earhart, Jefferson Davis, J. S. C. Valentine, A. B. Houston, James Earhart, Jesse Oldaker, George C. Fullerton, John J. McClure, Henry Francis, Joseph McClure and Kilom Abernathy, who upon the close of the trial brought in the following verdict: "We the jury find the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree, and assess her punishment at ten years in the State's prison." Fred Hyde was then circuit attorney, and prosecuted the case for the State, and the prisoner was defended by J. H. Shanklin and T. J. Johnson. A motion for a new trial was overruled by the judge, and the defendant served her term in the penitentiary.

Another trial for murder in the Putnam County circuit court,

was that of the State of Missouri *vs.* George W. Stanley, brought here by change of venue from Harrison County, Mo.; George W. Stanley was indicted for killing William Willis, an old man about fifty-three years of age, with a bowie-knife, September 9, 1871, in the county of Harrison. Upon the indictment a capias was issued November 1, 1872, and the trial was set for the fourth Monday (24th) of March, 1873. Stanley was arrested in Boone County, Mo., November 2, 1872. March 25, 1873, counsel was assigned the defendant as follows: George W. Lewis, David J. Meastor and William A. Hargis. Stanley entered a plea of "not guilty," and a change of venue was granted to Putnam County. The trial was had in Putnam County at the March term, 1874, before the following jury: A. F. Schnelle, R. A. Cullor, Joel Bridges, James Y. Collins, Thomas Davis, Jesse Whitworth, John Millirons, Thomas B. Neff, George Admire, Levi O. Gray, Jacob Applegate and Jacob R. Ault. Upon the conclusion of the trial the jury rendered the following verdict: "We the jury find the defendant, George W. Stanley, guilty of murder in the second degree, and assess his punishment at fifteen years in the penitentiary;" Jacob R. Ault, foreman. Sentence was passed by the judge in accordance with the verdict. A motion was made for a new trial, which was granted, and finally, at the September term, 1875, the prosecuting attorney entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case. Henry Clay Dean was attorney for the defense in this case.

Another murder trial, to which great interest attached at the time of its occurrence, was that of the State of Missouri *vs.* Martin L. Cullor, for the killing of William C. Deck, September 19, 1883. The shooting of William C. Deck occurred in connection with a difficulty over a line fence between the farms of the two persons. Mr. Deck died on Saturday, September 22, 1883, and a coroner's jury, composed of Perry Stalcup, Frank Crawford, J. L. Carter, Jacob Garver, F. M. Payton and Joseph B. Earhart, rendered the following verdict: "We the jury find from the evidence that William C. Deck came to his death on September 22, 1883, by a pistol shot fired by Luther Cullor, on September 19, 1883." The remains were interred in the cemetery at Lemen Station, Monday, September 24. On the 27th Cullor was taken

before Squire Coffman for trial, who refused bail and sent him back to jail. He was indicted by a special grand jury, refused bail by Judge Ellison, and remanded to jail. He was tried February 19 and 20, 1884, before the following jury: James Baldock, John Comstock, James Wells, John Shumaker, Charles Howard, Charles Rex, Alexander Collins, J. N. Gillum, Benjamin Shaw, L. P. Davis, Job Dodson and John Shipley, who rendered the following verdict: "We the jury find the defendant, Martin L. Cullor, guilty of murder in the second degree, and assess his punishment at forty years in the penitentiary, from February 21, 1884." While this sentence was regarded as just, yet a new trial was granted, which took place in June, 1885, before the following jury: Cyrus Fordyce, W. C. Little, W. D. McFarland, S. W. Mullenix, J. R. Musgrove, T. J. Allen, J. K. Stevens, R. M. Sturgeon, William Partin, Philip York, Miles Mullenix and Stockton Summers. James E. Clark and the Hon. James Berry were attorneys for the prosecution, and Benjamin R. Dysart and Henry Clay Dean for the defense. The jury were out from Saturday, June 27, to Monday, June 29, and upon returning into court brought in the following verdict: "We the jury find the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree, and assess his punishment at ten years in the penitentiary;" but his sentence was soon afterward reprieved.

The most important civil case ever brought in the Putnam County circuit court was the suit of the county against the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railway Company for taxes, a brief summary of which is here introduced. The full title of the case is: "The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of John F. Guffey, collector of the revenue of Putnam County, Mo., *vs.* the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railway Company." To summarize the judgment of the circuit court will sufficiently present the nature and history of the case. This judgment was rendered February 21, 1885, upon which day the respective parties came to trial, by their attorneys, and, waiving a jury, submitted to the decision of the judge, and the judge, "being fully advised on the whole matter, doth find for the plaintiff upon the first count in the petition the sum of $1,042.87 taxes for the year 1883, due to the several funds as follows: State tax, with penalties and

commission, $380.72; county tax, with penalties and commission, $519.42; township tax, $142.73." On the second count the court found for the plaintiff the sum of $753.97 taxes for the year 1882, due the several funds as follows: State tax, including penalties and commissions, $402.27; county tax, including penalties and commissions, $351.70. These taxes were due on a strip of land fifty feet wide on each side of the middle track of the railroad, situate in the following sections: Sections 27, 33 and 34, in Township 67, Range 18; Sections 4, 5, 7, 8, 18 and 19, Township 66, Range 18; Sections 24, 25, 35 and 36, Township 66, Range 19, and Sections 3, 10, 15, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30 and 31, Township 65, Range 19; the entire amount of the judgment being $1,796.84.

The railroad company, defeated in the circuit court, carried the case by appeal to the supreme court of the State, upon the same basis that it refused to pay its taxes in the first place, that under the law it was exempt from taxation. The supreme court of Missouri affirmed the decision of the Putnam County circuit court, upon the ground that the power of taxation is one of the attributes of sovereignty, which, under our system of government, is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the general welfare, and the court stated that "under the judicial sale made by Harry Lacy, master in chancery, to Elijah Smith, trustee, evidenced by the master's deed, dated December 13, 1880, said Smith became invested with the property described in such conveyance, and with such rights, privileges and franchises as were a necessary incident to the proper use and enjoyment of the property purchased. Immunity from taxation was not one of them." And "the stock and property of a branch line organized under the act of 1868 is not within the letter or spirit of the exemption from taxation. To all intents and purposes the branch is an independent company." The court, in closing, after having quoted a large number of decisions bearing upon the case, used this language: "These decisions show that exemption from taxation is a personal privilege to the person or corporation to which it is given, incapable of transfer unless there is express statutory authority therefor. Franchises are positive rights or privileges, without the possession of which the road of the company could

not be successfully worked. Immunity from taxation is not one of them. There is nothing in either one of these acts or the act of 1870, which calls for a broader signification to be given to the term 'franchises,' than is given in the foregoing definition. It must follow that there was never any authority given by law to convey or assign by pledge the right to be exempt from taxation, and it is therefore immaterial what words were used either in the mortgage or decree of foreclosure." The entire court concurred in this decision.

The railroad company, being determined, however, to avoid, if possible, the payment of their just proportion of taxes, appealed the case to the supreme court of the United States, which affirmed the decision of the supreme court of the State of Missouri, as that had affirmed the decision of the circuit court of Putnam County. The result was that the railway company, on June 30, 1887, paid into the treasury of Putnam County, taxes as follows: For 1881, $837.44; for 1882, $1,179.91; for 1883, $1,083.57; for 1884, nothing; for 1885, $1,249.84, and for 1886, $1,032.32; a total sum of $5,383.08. Of this sum the State was entitled to $2,167.14, leaving for the county $3,215.94. Putnam County employed S. P. Huston, of St. Joseph, as attorney, paying him $200 as a retainer fee, and promising him $800 more if he should win the case. In addition to this, Mr. Huston was paid $59.50 for printing briefs and obtaining copies of records from the secretary of State, and W. A. Shelton was paid $25 for services in commencing suit, a total of $1,084.50, and Mr. Huston was allowed $150 for additional services in the supreme court of the United States, which added to the $1,084.50 makes the total sum of $1,234.50. Of this sum the railroad company was compelled to pay $900, leaving for the county's share of the expense $334.50, which, being deducted from the $3,215.94, leaves a net amount received into the treasury of $2,881.44. The total sum paid by the railroad company, exclusive of its own attorney's fees, was the $5,383.08, together with a commission of $269.15 and the $900 already referred to, amounting to $6,552.23. The entire amount of State and county taxes the railroad company would have had to pay, had it not refused to pay any until thus compelled to do so by the supreme court of the United States and other courts, was $4,241.30.

Penalties, interest, commission and fees, therefore, exclusive of its own attorney's fees, amounted to $2,310.93.

The Probate Court.—This was established by an act of the Legislature entitled "an act supplementary to an act to establish a probate court in Cooper County, approved February 6, 1847," the language of which was: "There shall be a probate court in each of the counties of Sullivan, Grundy, Putnam and Gentry, etc.," and it was made the duty of the county courts to cause an election to be held in their several counties on the first Monday in August, 1849, for the purpose of electing a probate judge in each county. This act was approved March 12, 1849. Whether an election was held on the first Monday in August in Putnam County, is not now certain; but the records show that Richard Humphreys took the oath of office as probate judge, January 1, 1851, and seems to have served until August, 1852, when H. P. Bray was elected, and served until August, 1853. At this time Thoret Rose was elected, and served until his death, which occurred about January 1, 1856. Clifford L. Summers was appointed to fill the vacancy, and served until August, 1856, when John Sumpter succeeded him, and was himself succeeded in August, 1857, by S. A. John, who served until 1863, when he removed to Oregon. G. W. Dickson was appointed to fill the vacancy, and served until 1864, when W. F. Wells was elected, and served until 1866, when he removed to Milan, and Milton Cauby was appointed to fill the vacancy. C. M. Cornmesser was elected in November, 1866, took the office January 1, 1867, and served by re-election in 1872 to January 1, 1879. N. H. Stidger was elected in 1878, and served until May, 1879, when he removed to Kansas, and Joel Jones was appointed to serve until the general election in 1880, when W. A. Shelton was elected to fill the unexpired term of N. H. Stidger, and was re-elected in 1882, and also in 1886.

MILITARY.

The Political Aspect.—Previous to the breaking out of the Civil War the votes cast at the various general elections were as follows: In 1848, for President, Zachary Taylor, Whig, 74; Lewis Cass, Democrat, 120; in 1852, Winfield Scott, Whig, 104; Franklin Pierce, 121; in 1856, Millard Fillmore, American, 257;

James Buchanan, 488; and in 1860, Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 111; John Bell, Union, 369; John C. Breckinridge, Democrat, 246, and Stephen A. Douglas, 590. The total vote cast at this election for President was 1,316, and the population of the county in the same year was 9,208, thirty-one of whom were slaves. The total vote against Breckinridge was 1,070, as against 246 cast for him, which vote in all probability pretty accurately measures the Union and Secession sentiment of the people of Putnam County at the outbreak of the war.

The votes cast at other previous elections were, so far as can be ascertained, as follows: For Governor, in 1848, Rollins, 78, King, 180; in 1852, Wins, 75, Price, 125; in 1857, Rollins, Independent, 228, Stewart, Democrat, 472; for Congress, in 1848, Samuel, 21, Hall, 208; in 1850, Bowman, 70, Gardenhire, 29, Hall, 159; in 1852, Oli, 80, King, 71, Burch (anti-Benton Democrat), 76; in 1854, Lindley (Whig), 242, Fournoy (anti-Benton), 104; for school superintendent, in 1858, Starke, 591, no opposition vote in the county.

Hostilities Begun.—Such in brief was the political status at the outbreak of the Rebellion. The excitement here in the spring of 1861, over the election of candidates to the convention, was very great. The Union candidates were John McCullough and Jacob Smith, for whom Putnam County, as was to have been expected, gave a decided majority, and this convention, upon assembling, adopted an ordinance ousting the State officers, knowing that they were in sympathy with the Rebellion. The first war developments occurred under the determination on the part of the rebel element to have all the citizens of the State enrolled under the State enrollment act, by which the sheriffs were required to enroll the people of their respective counties. The sheriff of Putnam County declined to perform this duty. When the law was received with instructions as to his duty under it, with the oath to be taken, the law was read aloud by the sheriff in his office to those assembled, and, when the reading was completed, Sheriff Applegate said that he would neither take the oath himself, nor administer it to any other man. E. C. Bradshaw, a lawyer present, with strong Southern sympathies, immediately began taking off his coat, and announced that the sheriff

should obey the law. Up to this time it was not definitely known who of the citizens were, and who were not, in favor of standing by the Government, but, when Mr. Bradshaw, who was armed with a bowie-knife, became demonstrative, other citizens began taking off their coats and calling out to the sheriff, "Stand up to him, Applegate, we'll stand by you," and in a very short time every man in the room had his coat off, and was ready for whatever might occur. About half a dozen men only proved to be in sympathy with the rebel cause and with Mr. Bradshaw, and the latter, perceiving himself so largely in the minority, suddenly left the court-house, went to his house on the north side, standing where George Roth's hardware store now stands, followed by the citizens, and immediately escaped into the ravine northeast of the town, which was then thick with underbrush, and thence escaped from the county altogether and never returned, except possibly in secret to visit his family.

The sheriff of Schuyler County not only enrolled the citizens of the county, but had about 400 men under arms. D. C. Roberts and other leading spirits of that county sent word to N. P. Applegate, sheriff of Putnam County, that if he did not enroll the people they would send over about 400 men to assist him; and, acting under the influence of the same spirit, J. H. Holly, ex-representative, made appointments to speak at St. John, Wyreka, and other points in the county, in favor of the rebel cause. But word was sent to Mr. Holly that if he came and attempted to carry out his programme, a scaffold would be erected for the purpose of hanging him, and that he would be hung upon the scaffold; that there should be no rebel speeches made in Putnam County. Holly was a rebel recruiting agent, but became satisfied he could do nothing in this section of the country, so went off, and joined Price's army.

At the time fixed by the Schuyler County contingent to come over to Putnam County to "aid" Sheriff Applegate in the enrollment of the citizens, about 500 men assembled at Unionville, armed with every conceivable kind of weapon, even down to a corn cutter, and organized themselves under various captains or commanders to go over to the Chariton River and invite the Schuyler County army into Putnam County, and have the enrollment

question settled then and there. But before setting out on the march from Unionville quite an amusing incident occurred, which somewhat delayed the start. Some one going up on top of the court-house saw what he thought was the Schuyler County army coming from the east, and about two miles away. What was to be done was the question. It was soon evident that the truth or falsity of the supposition was the first thing to be determined. Reconnoitering parties were therefore sent forward, who were not long in discovering that what seemed from a distance to be a force of men marching in line with waving banners, was nothing but a long clothes line sustaining the week's washing of Mrs. S. S. Collins. The march toward the Chariton was therefore commenced, and, when this force of 500 brave and determined men reached the river, an invitation was sent over to the redoubtable Schuyler County militia to come over now to "assist" in the enrollment of Putnam County's citizens in the service of the seceded and seceding States, if such was still their desire. But the invitation was not accepted, and instead the entire rebel force left the county, and went off to join Gen. Price's army. The effect, therefore, of this movement, was to clean out Schuyler County of a rebel force. After remaining in camp on the banks of the Chariton nearly a week, and learning of the dispersion of their enemy, the citizens referred to returned each to his own home, in the meantime, however, having organized themselves into Home Guards.

The Home Guards.—About six companies were thus organized, each consisting of seventy-five men, armed with their own guns, some of which were excellent rifles. William H. Bolander, of Liberty Township, was captain of one of these companies; M. T. Steen, of Elm, captain of another; Peter Thompson, of Wilson, of another; and G. W. R. Ledford, of another. Another company of Home Guards was commanded by Capt. William H. Bogle (first lieutenant, Oliver H. Magee, second lieutenant, Jacob W. Peckinpaugh), and was composed of fifty-nine men. It was organized in August, 1861, and performed duty under orders from Gen. Hurlbut by reinforcing Col. Scott, of the Third Iowa Infantry, at Kirksville. It was stationed for a time at Sepley's (Lesley's) ford, and continued in the service, in Putnam, Sullivan and Schuyler Counties, until October 13, 1861, when it was disbanded.

Sylvester S. Collins was captain of a company of Home Guards. His first lieutenant was Seth Greggs, and second lieutenant, David G. Maize. The aggregate strength of the company was fifty-eight men. It was organized in May, 1861, and performed duties in Putnam and Schuyler Counties, breaking up and disbanding rebel organizations until August 1, 1861, when it was disbanded.

The Shawneetown Home Guards was also a Putnam County organization: Captain, James Ewing; first lieutenant, E. D. Skinner; second lieutenant, Daniel Castor. This company was organized in July, 1861, and was engaged in scouting and dispersing rebel bands which had been or were forming in Schuyler County. With other companies, it reinforced Col. Scott at Kirksville, and continued on duty until September, 1861, when it was disbanded.

The first speech made in Putnam County in favor of the war for the Union was by Lieut.-Col. I. V. Pratt, at the court-house in Unionville, in June or July, 1861; and in 1862 Alexander Woolfolk, who was then recruiting for the First Missouri State Militia, delivered a speech for the purpose of obtaining recruits for the regiment of which he was afterward made lieutenant-colonel. The regiments into which the loyal citizens of Putnam County mainly enrolled themselves were the following: The Eighteenth, the Twenty-Third, the Twenty-Seventh and the Forty-Second Regiments of infantry; the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and the Third, Sixth, Eighth and Thirteenth Iowa Cavalry. Besides these, numbers entered the First and Second Missouri State Militia.

The Eighteenth Regiment.—The Eighteenth Regiment was raised early in 1861, and, when its organization was at length completed, it was officered as follows: Madison Miller, colonel, commissioned January 28, 1862; I. V. Pratt, lieutenant-colonel, commissioned March 10, 1862, to rank from August 17, 1861; Charles S. Sheldon became lieutenant-colonel December 4, 1862; James A. Price, major, commissioned June 19, 1862, and resigned July 7, 1862; William H. Minter, commissioned major, October 3, 1863; William H. Edgar, adjutant, commissioned March 10, 1862, killed in the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862; Edwin J. Conway, commissioned major, December 4, 1862, and subsequently appointed second lieutenant in the Fourth United States Cavalry; D. A.

Cudworth, quartermaster, commissioned June 7, 1862, to rank from March 1, 1862; Norman S. Hamlin, surgeon, commissioned March 8, 1862, to rank from August 17, 1861, resigned September 3, 1861; S. B. Hants, succeeded December 4, 1862; S. B. Hants, commissioned assistant surgeon, March 12, 1862; and F. F. Randolph commissioned assistant surgeon, June 24, 1863; J. M. Garner, chaplain, commissioned March 10, 1862. Charles S. Sheldon became colonel of this regiment, August 15, 1864, Madison Miller having resigned March 15, previous. William H. Minter became lieutenant-colonel August 15, 1864; Peter R. Doleman became major, August 15, 1864; and Henry W. Godfrey, adjutant, March 1, 1864.

The companies of this regiment raised wholly, mainly or partly in Putnam County, were B, D, E and G, with parts of Companies F, H and I. The officers of Company B were at first: Captain, Henry P. Stultz, commissioned March 10, 1862, and recommissioned December 4, 1862. Daniel R. Hudson, commissioned September 9, 1862, to rank from March 10 preceding, and promoted to captain of Company A, March 7, 1863; David W. Pollock, commissioned first lieutenant, September 7, 1863, to rank from March 8 preceding; David W. Pollock, commissioned second lieutenant December 4, 1862, and served in this capacity until promoted to first lieutenant; Thomas W. Hatfield was commissioned captain of this company, June 12, 1865, and was mustered out July 18, 1865; John A. Riggin, of Milan, was commissioned first lieutenant of this company, June 12, 1865, and was mustered out July 18, 1865; John A. Riggin was commissioned second lieutenant, February 4, 1865, and, upon his promotion to first lieutenant, Robert A. Boyles, of Mechanicsville, was commissioned second lieutenant, and was mustered out July 18, 1865.

The members of this company who were killed or who died in the service of their country were the following: George Hindman, killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862; Jefferson J. Smith, taken prisoner at Shiloh, and died in Alabama June 25, 1862; Claiborne M. Odam, died May 24, 1862, near Corinth; Luke P. Alphin, died August 10, 1862, near Corinth; William Bridges, died April 5, 1862, at Cairo, Ill.; Francis Bridges, died in November, 1861, at Laclede, Mo.; George Bates, died March 1,

1863, at Corinth; John J. Cochran, killed April 6, 1862, at Shiloh; Dill. Cooley, died April 7, 1862, at St. Louis; John Downey, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; Jacob Hoover, died June 9, 1862, near Corinth; Matthew Hutchison, died in July, 1862, at Monterey, Tenn.; William Hatfield, died in November, 1861, at Laclede, Mo.; Cumming I. Lund, died March 3, 1863, at Chewalla, Tenn.; Simeon Maphit, killed April 6, 1862, at Shiloh; Matthew Morris, died April 19, 1862, at Paducah, Ky., from wounds received at Shiloh; Noah Mullenix, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; James R. Simmons, killed April 6, 1862, at Shiloh; Isaac Sell, died October 15, 1862, at Corinth; William Smith, killed October 3, 1862, at Corinth; Jonathan W. Watts, killed in front of Atlanta in 1864; James West, died June 8, 1862, at Ayersville, Mo.; George E. Wells, died February 18, 1863, at Chewalla, Tenn., and John W. Trunnell, missing since the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Company D was officered originally as follows: Captain, George W. Wyckoff, commissioned March 10, 1862, to rank from August 12, 1861, and recommissioned December 4, 1862; Joseph R. Stille, first lieutenant, commissioned March 10, 1862, to rank from August 6, 1861, recommissioned December 4, 1862, and resigned June 2, 1863; George W. Wyckoff was mustered out at the expiration of his term in 1864, and R. R. Rockwood was commissioned captain, June 12, 1865, and mustered out July 18, 1865; William M. Edgar was made first lieutenant, September 7, 1863, and transferred to Company K; Silas W. Haynes was commissioned first lieutenant, June 12, 1865, and mustered out July 18, 1865, having been commissioned second lieutenant, August 15, 1864; William D. Scurlock was commissioned second lieutenant, June 12, 1865, and mustered out July 18, 1865.

Company E was originally officered as follows: Captain, Jacob L. Clark, commissioned March 10, 1862, to rank from August 6, 1861, and died in May, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; Elwood M. Miller was commissioned captain, December 4, 1862, and promoted to colonel and aide-de-camp on the Governor's staff. Henry Rennels was commissioned captain, February 8, 1865, and mustered out July 18, 1865; Jacob R. Ault, after acting as first lieutenant, was promoted to captain of

Company G; Edward S. Donnelly was commissioned first lieutenant, March 10, 1862, and promoted to captain of Company C, December 4, 1862; Kenton F. Bremun was commissioned first lieutenant, December 4, 1862, and promoted to captain of Company H, August 15, 1864; Thomas W. Hatfield was commissioned first lieutenant, August 15, 1864, and promoted to captain of Company B, June 12, 1865; and James R. Wilson, of Mooresville, was commissioned first lieutenant, June 12, 1865, and mustered out July 18, 1865; Elihu F. Springer acted as second lieutenant a short time, and was transferred to Company F, and was commissioned second lieutenant of that company, March 10, 1862, to rank from August 9, 1861; he deserted June 14, 1862; John R. McAfee was commissioned second lieutenant, March 10, 1862, to rank from August 7, 1861, and was promoted to first lieutenant of Company I, December 4, 1862; Abijah Everest was commissioned second lieutenant, December 4, 1862, and was promoted first lieutenant of Company I, July 23, 1864; Henry Rennells was commissioned second lieutenant, July 23, 1864, and promoted to captain, February 4, 1865; John Abrigg was commissioned second lieutenant, February 4, 1865, and promoted first lieutenant of Company H, June 12, 1865, and Charles Grabosch was commissioned second lieutenant, June 12, 1865, and mustered out July 18, 1865.

Company G was officered as follows: Captain, Jacob R. Ault, commissioned March 10, 1862, to rank from August 13, 1861, recommissioned December 4, 1862, and resigned April 14, 1863; William Hemstreet was commissioned September 7, 1863, and mustered out July 18, 1865. E. W. Godfrey acted as first lieutenant a short time, and was promoted to captain of Company F, August 10, 1861; John Howry was commissioned first lieutenant, March 10, 1862, to rank from August 14, 1861, and resigned March 26, 1862; William Hemstreet was commissioned first lieutenant, April 8, 1862, to rank from April 2, 1862; recommissioned December 4, 1862, and commissioned captain, April 15, 1863; James D. Coddington was commissioned second lieutenant, March 10, 1862, to rank from August 6, 1861, and was promoted to first lieutenant of Company F, December 4, 1862, and mustered out at the expiration of his term of service; Charles Mansfield

was commissioned first lieutenant, March 1, 1864, and promoted captain of Company H, June 12, 1865, mustered out July 18, 1865; George W. Norvell was commissioned first lieutenant, June 12, 1865, and mustered out July 18, 1865; Charles Manda was commissioned second lieutenant, February 4, 1865, and promoted first lieutenant of Company K, June 12, 1865; Lewis Fitzpatrick was commissioned second lieutenant, June 12, 1865, and mustered out July 18, 1865.

The effectiveness of the Eighteenth Regiment was for some few months, during its early career, impaired by the unfortunate circumstance of its having two sets of officers. The first set, including James W. Morgan, was mustered, but not commissioned, and the second set was commissioned by the lieutenant-governor of the State. The existence of these two sets of officers was caused by a misunderstanding, which was finally settled by recommissioning the regiment, and mustering out of office the officers not commissioned. Two orders from the war department were issued, bearing the same date, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1862.

Major-General Grant, Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps,

GENERAL:—I am directed by the Secretary of War to enclose you a copy of a letter to His Excellency, the Governor of Missouri, in which reference is made to two sets of officers for the Eighteenth Missouri Volunteers. So soon as the Governor appoints the new officers, for which he has the authority of the war department, you will please cause the others to be mustered out of service.

A copy of this letter has been furnished His Excellency.

I am, General, very respectfully your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT, A. A. G.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1862.

His Excellency, the Governor of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

SIR:—I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the set of officers of the Eighteenth Missouri Volunteers, mustered in but not commissioned, under W. James Morgan, colonel, and the second set for the same organization, commissioned by the lieutenant-governor, will be mustered out of service by instructions which will issue from this office to-day. To fill the vacancies created in said regiment, you have authority from the Secretary of War to appoint and commission new officers.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The result of the Governor's appointments in obedience to these instructions has been given above. The regiment, in its first service, marched to Brookfield, where it received arms and uniforms, and went into camp. In October, 1861, it marched back to Laclede, near which town it constructed a fortified camp, after which it was engaged in guarding the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. Companies and detachments were at various times engaged in skirmishing with the enemy at points along the road, and to the south of it. On the 14th of November the regiment was mustered into the United States service. December 1, it moved to Weston, Mo., and there went into winter quarters, and in January, 1861, received its first payment. In February, 1862, Col. Morgan, who, as has been stated, was not commissioned colonel of this regiment, was superseded by Madison Miller, and the regiment moved to St. Louis, where it remained until March 11, 1862, when it embarked on the steamer "Nebraska." On the 13th the boat left the wharf, and moved down to Island No. 10, where the regiment remained ten days. It then removed up the Tennessee to Pittsburg Landing, and debarking camped in the vicinity of Shiloh church. The regiment was attached to the Third Brigade, Sixth Division, commanded by Gen. Prentiss. In the battle of April 6, 1862, after a severe contest, the Eighteenth was compelled to retire, and did so in some disorder, but rallied on the next line of battle. In this battle Company B lost seven killed, twenty-five wounded and sixteen prisoners.

The regiment, or at least a part of it, participated in the battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862, and here again lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, and performed valiant service for the Union all through the year 1863. Early in 1864 the regiment was mounted, and employed in scouting the country near Florence, Ala. At this time the veteran organization was effected, and by the middle of March the entire regiment was on furlough. With over 100 recruits, the regiment returned from St. Louis to the field, reaching Decatur April 30, 1864, just in time to join the column on its march to Chattanooga. It left Chattanooga May 5, arriving at Gordon's mills, on the Chickamauga, next day. It took part in the reconnoissance on the 9th, losing one

man killed and wounded; advanced upon Resaca on the 13th, and formed upon the extreme right, upon the banks of the Oostanaula, and at night was supporting the Fourteenth Ohio battery upon the hills south of the town; arrived at Kingston on the 19th, via Adairsville, passed through Van Wett on the 25th, and arrived at Dallas May 26, and, after gallant and severe service, on the 5th of June, moved with the rest of the army to Ackworth; arrived at Big Shanty on the 11th, and erected works at Peach Orchard. On the 21st it moved with the brigade to the point of Kenesaw. On the 3d of July the rebels evacuated their works, and fell back to a line intended to cover the crossing of the Chattahoochee, and the Eighteenth moved to the right and camped near Nickajack Creek. On July 4 it crossed the Nickajack, supported the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Ohio in making an assault upon the enemy's works; on the 5th moved still further to the right, and on the 7th threw up a line of rifle-pits at Howell's ferry, on the Chattahoochee, whence, on the 9th, it marched, via Marietta, to Roswell. Moving forward on the 17th, it reached Decatur on the 19th, and went into camp near Atlanta on the 20th.

A severe fight occurred on the 22d of July, in which the rebel, Gen. Walker, fell, which decided the battle in favor of the Union cause. The brigade was saved from capture on that day by a difficult movement made on the part of the Eighteenth Regiment, at a critical point in the fight—that of facing the line about and marching to the rear, and pouring in a fire upon the rebels from an unexpected quarter. From this time until the 18th of August the regiment performed its full share of skirmishing and fighting, and so on up to the 2d of September, when it marched through Jonesboro, and assisted in the destruction of the Macon Railroad; on the 11th of September went into camp at East Point, Ga., for thirty days. On the 2d of October the regiment was again under marching orders, and from that time on was constantly engaged in skirmishing, fighting, marching and destroying railroads, until the completion of the famous march to the sea, when, on the 21st of December, 1864, the division to which it belonged went into camp in the immediate vicinity of Savannah, Ga.

The movement north from Savannah commenced on the 5th of January, 1865. On the 18th the command moved to Pocotaligo, on the Charleston & Savannah Railroad; and on the 20th a reconnoissance was made with a view of crossing the Salkahatchie above the railroad bridge, but, owing to a sudden rise in the river, the attempt failed, though continued efforts resulted in driving the rebel forces backward, and on the 6th of February the command reached Midway, on the Charleston & Augusta Railroad. The railroad here was fully destroyed, and on the 12th of February the crossing of the North Edisto was secured at Orangeburg, and the army moved to Columbia, where the rebel army was concentrated to check Sherman's advance. Columbia was captured on the 16th, and Charlotte also soon afterward. Winsboro was captured on the 22d, and at Cheraw the Eighteenth Missouri and the Thirty-ninth Ohio were selected to force and cover the crossing of the Great Pedee, so that the ponton bridge might be made. Fayetteville was captured March 11, where communication was had with the North, and on the 15th the army started for Goldsboro, which place was reached on the 24th. Here the regiment remained until April 15, when it moved toward Raleigh, N. C., which was captured with but little resistance. From this time until the surrender of Johnston's army nothing of importance occurred until the 29th of April, when the army commenced its march toward Washington, where the Eighteenth took part in the great review. From Washington the regiment moved by rail and river to Louisville, Ky., where, on the 18th of July, 1865, it was mustered out of the service of the United States, and ordered to St. Louis, where it was finally discharged, July 22.

The casualties in the Eighteenth Regiment were as follows; Killed—officers, 3; men, 40; died of wounds—officers, 3; men, 14; died of disease—men, 164; deserters—officers, 2; men, 60; discharged on account of disability—men, 19; dismissed—officers, 1; resigned—officers, 18; accidental death—men, 2; missing in action—officers, 1; killed by lightning and sunstroke—men, 3; honorably discharged—officers 43; men, 885.

The Forty-second Regiment.—This organization was partly raised in Putnam County. It was officered as follows: Colonel, William Forbes, commissioned November 11, 1864, and mustered

out March 22, 1865; lieutenant-colonel, Thaddeus J. Stauber, commissioned November 11, 1864, and mustered out June 28, 1865; major, A. W. Billings, commissioned November 11, 1864, and mustered out June 28, 1865; adjutant, H. H. Meredith, commissioned August 25, 1864, commission canceled; John M. Loudon, commissioned August 30, 1864, and mustered out June 28, 1865; quartermaster, P. Banta, commissioned August 3, 1864, commission canceled; W. W. Jennings, commissioned August 28, 1864, and mustered out June 28, 1865; surgeon, Horace Newell, commissioned October 29, 1864, and mustered out June 28, 1865; assistant surgeons, Abraham L. Gray, commissioned August 30, 1864, and mustered out June 28, 1865; and George P. Smiley, commissioned October 19, 1864, and mustered out March 22, 1865.

The companies of this regiment raised in Putnam County were C and D. Company C was officered as follows: Captain, Peter Thompson, of Unionville, commissioned September 23, 1864, and mustered out June 28, 1865; first lieutenant, M. H. Wyckoff, of Unionville, commissioned September 23, 1864, and mustered out June 28, 1865; second lieutenant, James L. Martin, of Unionville, commissioned September 23, 1864, and mustered out June 28, 1865.

Company D, of the Forty-second Regiment, was officered as follows: Captain, David G. Maize, of Unionville, commissioned September 23, 1864, and mustered out June 28, 1865; first lieutenant, Calvin Johnson, of Lancaster, Mo., commissioned November 11, 1864, but declined to accept; Michael R. Bruce, of Unionville, commissioned January 12, 1865, and mustered out June 28, 1865; second lieutenant, Sion A. Haynes, of Unionville, commissioned September 23, 1864, and mustered out June 28, 1865.

The names of those belonging to this company who were killed or who died while in the service of their country are as follows: Sterling Lawson, died at Macon City, Mo., October 18, 1864; Peter Richmond, died at Clarksville, Tenn., December 10, 1864; Christopher Shannon, died at Fort Donelson, December 15, 1864; Henry Arvamon, died at Fort Donelson, December 15, 1864; Daniel Blane, died at Clarksville, December 12, 1864;

George W. Fulhart, died at Clarksville, December 14, 1864; John E. Bridewell, died at Clarksville, December 19, 1864; James A. McClure, died at Clarksville, December 19, 1864; James Lloyd, died at St. Louis, January 15, 1865; Samuel G. McClure, died at Clarksville, January 1, 1865; John J. Montgomery, died at Nashville, January 4, 1865; Joseph Guffey, died at Macon City, Mo., December 7, 1864; William B. Higgins, died at Nashville, January 13, 1865; James H. Bradshaw, died at Fort Donelson, January 10, 1865; John G. Cain, died at Tullahoma, January 23, 1865; Titus Jeffreys, died at Fort Donelson, December 10, 1864; William T. Baccus, died at St. Louis, December 10, 1864, and Capt. David G. Maize, died at St. Louis, in July, 1865.

Authority was given originally to Col. R. J. Eberman, of Mason County, to raise this regiment early in August, 1864, but for various reasons the authority was subsequently transferred to Col. William Forbes, formerly a captain in the Tenth Missouri Infantry, to complete its organization. The regiment was completed September 30, but before its completion it was in active service during the invasion of Missouri in September. As soon as fully organized, it was moved to Paducah, Ky., with a view of supporting Gen. Thomas in his efforts to repel the movements of the rebels under Gen. Hood. Orders were received November 10, 1864, to join Thomas, and the regiment started from Macon on the 12th, arriving in St. Louis on the 13th. But at this time the field officers and several of the line officers were not yet commissioned; hence the regiment went to Benton Barracks, where it remained until the 29th. In the meantime commissions were received, musters made, and the regiment paid. On the date last named the regiment embarked on transports, and on December 2 reported to Gen. Meredith at Paducah, Ky., by whom it was immediately ordered to proceed to Nashville and report to Gen. Thomas. It arrived at Clarksville, Tenn., December 5, where by order of Col. Smith, through instructions from Gen. Thomas, it returned to Fort Donelson, which was then threatened by the rebel, Gen. Lyon, with 7,000 cavalry. The regiment reached there December 6, and disembarked during a heavy rain and snow storm. Many of the men were prostrate with small-pox and measles, and, as the regiment had no tents, it

was impossible to provide shelter even for the sick. The regiment remained at Fort Donelson until the 30th, during which time 150 men were buried, they having died from measles, small-pox and diseases incidental to life in the camp. Gen. Lyons, having learned of the presence of Union soldiers at Fort Donelson made a *detour* north, and crossed the Cumberland River at Cumberland City, and on the 30th the Forty-second started for Nashville, arriving there the next day. On January 2 it started for Tullahoma, reaching there on the 3d. Col. Forbes was given command of the post, and retained it until mustered out. Lieut.-Col. Stauber was sent out by Gen. Milroy with a detachment of the regiment to intercept Gen. Lyon, who was returning from Kentucky. The interception did not take place, but chase was given and several of Gen. Lyon's men were taken prisoners. Capt. Lewis, in command of Company A and a detachment from Company K, was sent to McMinnville, Tenn., where he remained until mustered out. At this time Southern Tennessee and Northern Alabama were infested by numerous bands of outlaws, who committed daily the most atrocious crimes, and the Forty-second Missouri was delegated by Gen. Milroy to rid the country of those banditti gangs. The work of this regiment was very effective under this order of Gen. Milroy. The banditti were either exterminated or driven out of the county. Over 300 were killed or captured during January, February and March, 1865, among them being some of the most notorious outlaws of the war. Col. Forbes, one assistant surgeon and the chaplain were mustered out March 22, 1865, and the time of the three six-months' companies (H, I and K) having expired, the number of men in the regiment was reduced below the minimum, and the remainder of the regiment was ordered to Shelbyville, Tenn., where it remained, doing garrison duty and occasional scouting service, until June 23, 1865, when it proceeded to Nashville, where it was mustered out June 28. The men then proceeded to St. Louis, arriving there July 2, and were finally discharged and paid on the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th at St. Louis.

The casualties in the Forty-second Regiment were: Killed, men, 1; died of wounds, men, 5; died of disease, men, 98;

deserted, men, 21; discharged for disability, men, 24; dismissed, officers, 2; resigned, officers, 3; drowned, men, 2; committed suicide, officer, 1; honorably discharged, officers, 343, men, 562.

The Seventh Missouri Cavalry.—Besides the regiments above enumerated, men from Putman County enlisted in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and several cavalry regiments belonging to Iowa. Company M of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry was raised largely in Putnam County. It was officered as follows: Captain, Benjamin T. Humphrey, commissioned March 13, 1862, to rank from July 11, 1861; James McMurtry was commissioned captain, April 23, 1862, and resigned April 10, 1863; and O. B. Queen was commissioned April 29, 1863, and mustered out April 11, 1865; first lieutenants—James F. Rogers, commissioned March 13, 1862, and resigned September 20, 1862; Charles Holtzinger, commissioned April 23, 1862, and resigned March 3, 1863; O. B. Queen, commissioned March 23, 1863, promoted to captain, April 18, 1863; Reuben T. Berry, commissioned May 14, 1863, and mustered out April 11, 1865; second lieutenants—George W. Castel, commissioned March 13, 1862, to rank from July 11, 1861, and resigned September 7, 1862; A. B. Slingerland, commissioned January 1, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant, September 13, 1864; A. J. McElhaney, mustered out April 11, 1865.

The history of this regiment is briefly as follows: It was recruited in the winter of 1861–62, mainly in Central Missouri. The entire country was filled with rebel armies and guerrilla bands. In Johnson County the regiment had two fierce encounters with Gordon's and Quantrill's guerrilla bands, in which Maj. Foster and Capt. Foster were severely wounded, and Lieut. Jewell killed. The organization of the regiment was perfected May 1, 1862, and the regiment stationed at Georgetown, Mo. Companies A, D, and E, during the months of July and August, 1862, were stationed at Boonville, Mo., under the command of Lieut.-Col. T. T. Crittenden, and participated in the adventurous pursuit of the rebel forces under Col. Poindexter in North Missouri. August 16, 1862, Maj. Foster, in command of 800 Union soldiers, including a part of the Seventh Cavalry, fought 2,500 rebels at Lone Jack. The regiment, then under Col. John F. Phillips, marched to the relief of Lexington, and returned to Sedalia, August 19,

whence it went, under Gen. Totten, to the relief of Springfield. At Cassville, on October 14, the regiment joined the army of the frontier, and did heavy marching and fighting with guerrilla bands until August 1, 1863, when it was transferred to the Central District of Missouri. In October it was in pursuit, night and day, for about twelve days, of the rebel Gen. Shelby's forces, participating on the 13th of the month in the general engagement in which he was driven from the ground, and scattered and dispersed in much confusion. In 1864 it participated in the pursuit of Gen. Price, and during the year 1865 was stationed in the Central District of Missouri, doing guard and escort duty, and assisting in the extermination of guerrillas.

Guerrillas, etc.—A meeting was held at Unionville, July 4, 1863, to consider the state of the country, in view of the doubtfully loyal course of Gov. Gamble, who, from all that could be seen, was more intent upon protecting property in slaves than in sustaining the Government in the suppression of the rebellion. Speeches were made, and a series of resolutions adopted, condemning what was considered as his too considerate course toward that species of property, and toward sympathizers with secession. A post was maintained at Unionville during the summer of 1863, the force consisting of about thirty men, being under command of Col. W. A. Shelton. This post was maintained for the protection of the loyal citizens of the county, and all who were peaceable, against guerrillas and bushwhackers. However, no one was killed by either of these classes in Putnam County, though in 1864 a band of guerrillas, in passing through the eastern end of the county, made an attempt to capture J. M. Brasfield, and failed. The same party went on down into Sullivan County, and killed a Mr. Buxton, near Greencastle. Quite a number of men were killed, however, by Union men. One of these was James M. Overton, who was killed in the fall of 1861, or early in 1862. Overton was pursuing Lieut. Martin, with a view of killing him, but Martin succeeded in getting in the first shot, and killed Overton. This was in the woods in the northwest corner of the county, in York Township. It is altogether probable that Overton's desire and attempt to kill Martin was owing to a personal grudge of long standing. Samuel Bland, a reputed rebel, was killed in the

fall of 1861. A few Union men went to his house for the purpose of arresting him, and found him in the barnyard feeding his stock. Upon their going into his yard after him, he charged upon them with his pitchfork, and was shot by them in order to prevent themselves being stabbed. Mr. Bland was one of the stoutest men in the county, and probably would have been more than a match for the small squad attempting his arrest, had he not been instantaneously shot down. William Cain, brother of Tice Cain, commander of a guerrilla band, was killed in the fall of 1861. William claimed to be one of his brother's men. A committee of citizens went to arrest him and killed him. Whether there was any resistance on his part, can not now be ascertained. Braston Carter was killed in the fall of 1863, as was also John Henry. These two men were killed, it is now believed, substantially from the same motive. Guerrillas infested all parts of the State, the forces of the regular volunteer army having been sent out of the State to strengthen the armies at the front, and it was the determination of the citizens left at home to deal summarily with all bushwhackers and guerrillas.

A pretended guerrilla band was therefore organized, which went around to the houses of men suspected of being bushwhackers, and by the reception with which they met were enabled to determine, to their own satisfaction at least, whether those visited were or were not of the suspected class. Being satisfied that Mr. Carter and Mr. Henry were bushwhackers, they were killed for this reason. The killing of the Rev. John L. Woods at Unionville, during a session of the circuit court, was one of the most aggravated of the killings committed in the county. It should not have occurred, was wholly unjustifiable, and might have been easily prevented. Rev. Mr. Woods was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and it was known that his sympathies were with the Southern cause. But the Union sentiment was then overwhelmingly in the ascendancy in Putnam County, though Mr. Woods was not in anywise a dangerous man; but many of the veterans were home on furlough, and, while more or less under the influence of whisky, seemed determined to tolerate nothing savoring of secessionism. He appeared to be the special object of their dislike, and the dis-

cussion of the merits of the questions at issue between the North and South was especially directed at him. The attacks of the veterans upon him were encouraged by a Rev. Mr. Rogers, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and even Judge De Bolt, then holding circuit court, instead of using his influence toward restraining the excitement, and preserving the peace and the dignity of his court, went among the veterans in the court-room, and encouraged them in making it uncomfortable for the Rev. Mr. Woods. The veterans and other soldiers ordered Mr. Woods to leave the town. He protested that he was in town only to settle with the probate court as guardian for some estate, and to purchase a supply of goods for a contemplated trip across the plains to Oregon, and that he intended to start in a few days. But the soldiers would be satisfied with nothing less than an immediate departure, so Mr. Woods, in order to avoid further trouble, consented to their terms, mounted his horse and rode away. After he had ridden some distance, firing toward him was commenced, as it had been before on several other individuals, who had been compelled to leave town rather unceremoniously, but unfortunately, and it is believed that, without the intent of the soldier firing it, a bullet struck Rev. Mr. Woods in the back, passed upward through his stomach, and inflicted a painful, and, as it proved, fatal wound. This was about 1 o'clock P. M. of March 21, 1864. Mr. Woods was taken to the house of Col. W. A. Shelton, where he lingered in intense pain until 3 o'clock next morning, when he died. Two of the attorneys who were practicing in the Putnam County Circuit Court at that term were Westley Halliburton and R. D. Morrison, of Milan, Sullivan County, both of whom were more or less in sympathy with the rebellion, and the result of the day's disturbances, whether designedly so or not, was to drive them away from Unionville, and to leave their clients without defense. These cases were continued until the next term of court. Col. Shelton was then clerk of the circuit court, and also in command of the Putnam County militia, and, as such officer, was clothed with authority to call out the militia to suppress all disturbance, and it was only on his appeal to officers among the soldiers, and to the judge of the circuit court, that order should be restored under the alternative

of the court being closed, and the arrest and sending to St. Louis under guard of such soldiers as persisted in disorder, that the court resumed its dignity and the soldiers resumed their orderly behavior.

The Forty-fifth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia.—This was raised in Putnam County, its officers being as follows: Colonel, William A. Shelton, commissioned September 27, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865; lieutenant-colonel, S. S. Collins, commissioned September 27, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865; major, S. F. Summers, commissioned December 23, 1863, died April 13, 1864; James B. Harper, commissioned June 30, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865; adjutant, Wilbur F. Wells, commissioned September 27, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865; quartermaster, H. D. Marshall, commissioned September 27, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865; surgeon, J. G. Hart, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; Joseph R. Stille, commissioned October 20, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company A was officered as follows: Captain, John H. Morgan, commissioned December 12, 1863, to rank from September 13, 1862; first lieutenant, M. H. Harbert, commissioned August 27, 1862, to rank from August 2, 1862; second lieutenant, Thomas B. Neff, commissioned December 12, 1863, to rank from September 13, 1862.

Company B—Captain, David G. Maize; first lieutenant, John L. McCollom; second lieutenant, Jefferson Davis; all commissioned August 26, 1862, to rank from August 3, 1862, and vacated March 12, 1865.

Company C—Captain, Peter Thompson, commissioned August 27, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865; first lieutenant, John Sexton, commissioned August 27, 1862, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; second lieutenant, N. H. Wyckoff, commissioned April 16, 1863, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company D—Captain, Perry L. Stalcup, commissioned June 3, 1863; first lieutenant, Calvin Johnson, commissioned July 10, 1863; second lieutenant, J. F. Franklin, commissioned August 26, 1862; all vacated March 12, 1865.

Company E—Captain, G. W. R. Ledford, commissioned August 27, 1862; first lieutenant, James M. Ledford, commis-

sioned August 8, 1863; both vacated March 12, 1865; second lieutenant, D. T. Downing, commissioned August 27, 1862, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864.

Company F—Captain, John Probasco; first lieutenant, Jesse Bacus; second lieutenant, John Williams; all commissioned August 27, 1862; captain, vacated March 12, 1865; lieutenants, by Special Order No. 126, 1864.

Company G—Captain, J. D. Summers, commissioned May 4, 1864; first lieutenant, Jesse R. Drury; second lieutenant, William J. McClure, both commissioned August 26, 1862; all vacated March 12, 1865.

Company H—Captain, John L. Thomas, commissioned August 27, 1862; first lieutenant, McColly Rowan, commissioned October 27, 1862; second lieutenant, Simeon Abbott, commissioned August 27, 1862; all vacated March 12, 1865.

Company I—Captain, William Johnson, commissioned June 13, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865; first lieutenant, Joseph Wood, commissioned August 27, 1862, resigned April 20, 1864; James J. Lowry, commissioned June 13, 1864; promoted to second lieutenant, William Johnson, commissioned August 27, 1862, promoted to captain, June 13, 1864; William Wilks, commissioned June 13, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865.

This regiment, which became famous as the Putnam County militia, was raised, as may be seen from the dates of the commissions of its officers, in August, 1862. About thirty men from this regiment were detailed to command the post at Unionville, and remained on duty here all summer. During the same season Capts. Ledford, of Company E, and Probasco, of Company F, were detailed to form two companies of the Second Provisional Regiment, which, during the summer of 1863, was on duty at Hannibal and vicinity. About the 1st of October, 1864, 400 men of this regiment, under Col. W. A. Shelton, were ordered to Macon City, where their principal duty was to guard Government stores. Here they remained until Gen. Price made his raid up the Missouri River toward Kansas City. Col. Shelton's command was then sent to Glasgow, Howard County, and to Brunswick, and to Keytesville, Chariton County, with instructions to return thence to Glasgow. It was not clear at the beginning what was the

object of this scout or expedition, but it was made clear before its termination. Upon the arrival of the Putnam County militia at Keytesville the command met a large number of negroes and citizens who had been incited to break into the stores in that place, and to commit all manner of depredations, carrying away all kinds of goods in bundles and in boxes. Hats were placed upon the heads of the militia, with the expectation that they would wear them on the remainder of their tour. About nine miles from Glasgow there lived a Capt. Myers, who was serving in the rebel army. As the Putnam County militia approached Capt. Myers' fine house, they discovered it to be in flames, which had progressed so far in the work of destruction that it was impossible for Col. Shelton's command to save the property. Upon approaching the house, Col. Shelton learned that nine men came out the night before from Glasgow and set fire to the mansion. Upon arriving back in Glasgow, Col. Shelton was met by Col. Kutzner with the remark, "Well, I see you've been to Keytesville, and you passed by Myers' house. You made your mark." "Yes, Colonel," replied Col. Shelton, "we've been to Keytesville, and we saw Myers' house in flames, and were unable to prevent the depredations in the former place, and were also unable to prevent the destruction of Capt. Myers' house. And now I want you to understand that the Putnam County militia can not be used any more for the purpose of having saddled upon it the misdeeds of others." It was not long afterward that Col. Kutzner's regiment and one other had all the fighting they wanted in the battle of Franklin, and on the morning of the 8th of November, 1864, the Putnam County militia was detailed to protect the several voting precincts in Howard County, and to see that every voter exercised his right, according to his own choice, of voting for Lincoln or for McClellan for the presidency. After the election was over, the regiment returned to Macon City, where it was relieved from duty by Gen. Fisk. The men then returned home to discharge their duties as citizens of the State of Missouri and of the United States.

The Number of Enlisted Men.—On the 8th of February, 1865, a petition was presented to the county court by Joseph R. Stille, praying for the appointment of some suitable person in each

township to obtain a full list of all men who had enlisted from his township from the beginning of the war to that time. Following is a table showing the names of the townships, the names of enumerators appointed, and the results of the enumeration which were reported to the county court some time in May, 1865.

TOWNSHIPS.	Enumerators.	Enlisted Men.
Elm	G. W. R. Ledford	175
Liberty (including Grant)	John Dillon	178
Richland (including Lincoln)	Jefferson Davis	205
Union (including Wilson)	Joseph R. Stille	No return.
Breckenridge (now Sherman)	M. H. Harbert	103
York	Joel Bridges	278
Medicine	J. P. Vandevort	33
Jackson	G. W. Dickson	73
Total number thus reported		1,045

It will be observed that no return was made for Union Township; hence the number that would have been returned, had Mr. Stille performed his duty with as near an approximation to accuracy as did the other enumerators, can only be estimated. In 1866 W. F. Wells was the supervisor of registration for the county, and under his supervision the number of voters in each township in Putnam County was found to be as shown in the following table, which also gives the names of the officers of registration for each township:

Districts.	Townships.	Officers of Registration.	Voters.
No. 1	Elm	Daniel Sparks	205
No. 2	Liberty	J. W. Porter	201
No. 3	Richland	Hugh Roberts	201
No. 4	Union	Milton Cauby	227
No. 5	Sherman	Daniel Torrey	117
No. 6	York	A. H. Duree	215
No. 7	Medicine	E. H. Howard	70
No. 8	Jackson	G. W. Dickson	91
Total number of voters			1,327

There is little reason to doubt that Union Township was equally patriotic with York, and upon this supposition Union Township furnished 293 soldiers to the Union army, or say 300, which would make for the entire county, 1,345. On Friday, October 26, 1866, there was a grand soldier rally at the court-

house in Unionville, one of the greatest ever held in the county. Gen. B. F. Loan and Col. W. A. Shelton addressed the soldiers and people in attendance, and committees were appointed, one for each township, to secure the names of all honorably discharged soldiers in their respective townships for the purpose of forming a soldier's league or a post of the Grand Army of the Republic. The committees appointed were as follows: Elm—John C. Buster, N. S. West, H. H. McElhaney; Liberty—John Centers, A. Logsdon, William Newman; Richland—Lieut. James Daly, Charles Grabosch, J. M. Yates; Union—Wilson McClure, A. J. Hoskinson, Lieut. B. Guffey; Sherman—Capt. D. W. Pollock, William Caruthers, Col. J. B. Harper; York—J. I. Conn, James E. Wehler, Henry Wells; Medicine—Tom Davis, E. H. Howard, Lieut. Johnson; Jackson—A. A. Wilder, James Corbin and G. W. Peck.

The Adkins Case.—Very few if any of the citizens of Putnam actually enlisted in the rebel army, though there were some whose sympathies were with the Southern cause. In this connection the following proceedings of the circuit court, had on March 23, 1867, have a special interest: William Adkins on that day petitioned for relief from constitutional disqualification on account of sympathy with the Rebellion. The language on the records of the circuit court is as follows: "Now at this day comes the said petitioner in court in his proper person and by his attorney, and this cause coming up for hearing, and the court, hearing the petition and the evidence adduced, doth find that on or about the 1st day of April, 1863, the petitioner disqualified himself by the terms of the third section of the second article of the constitution, by hurrahing for Jefferson Davis, and that afterward, to wit, on or about the 16th day of March, 1864, the petitioner entered the military service of the United States, and has been honorably discharged therefrom, and, since being discharged therefrom, has demeaned himself in all respects as a loyal and faithful citizen, and that the said petitioner is entitled to be relieved from his disqualification; it is therefore considered and decreed by the court that the disqualification resting upon the petitioner, William Adkins, in consequence of said act of hurrahing for Jefferson Davis, is removed."

The Union Monument.—One of the most laudable movements ever inaugurated in this county was begun August 26, 1865, at a meeting of some of the citizens of Putnam County held that day at the court-house in Unionville. The ultimate object of this movement was the erection of a marble monument at or near the county seat of Putnam County, as a token of respect to the memory of the defenders of the Union from Putnam County who had offered up their lives as a sacrifice that treason might be crushed and that the Union might be preserved. The original intention was that the monument should have engraved upon it the name of every soldier from Putnam County who had died or who had been killed in the Union service. It was estimated that the monument would cost $2,000. In order to effect this object, an organization was effected which was named "The Union Monument Association of Putnam County," the first officers of which were as follows: president, Col. W. A. Shelton; vice president, Capt. H. P. Stultz; secretary, N. W. Brasfield; corresponding secretary, W. F. Wells; treasurer, C. A. Elson. A board of directors was also elected, one member from each township, as follows: Elm, Dr. A. W. Lane; Liberty, Lieut. William D. Scurlock; Richland, James M. Crist; Union, J. Lavenburg; Jackson, Walter M. West; Sherman, James B. Harper; Medicine, Joseph Williams; and York, Alexander Wires. Interest in this movement was, however, permitted to flag, and no substantial results have thus far been seen.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Elections.—Election returns, so far as ascertainable, up to and including those of the presidential election of 1860, have been already given. In 1862 the vote for congressman in Putnam County was, for H. B. Branch (Independent), 419; B. F. Loan (Emancipationist), 40; Brace (Democrat), 247. In the entire Seventh Congressional District the vote was: Branch, 2,675; Loan, 5,572; and Brace, 4,554. In 1863 the vote for judges of the supreme court was, for Clover (Radical), 799; for Bates (Conservative), 117. Bates was elected, the majority for him in the entire State being 681. In 1864, the vote in Putnam County for President was, Lincoln, 1,292; McClellan, 47; for constitutional convention, 1,049; against, 41; for congressman, B. F. Loan,

1,060; J. M. Bassett, 9; and H. B. Branch, 2. In the entire Seventh District, Loan received 10,346 votes; Bassett, 35; and Branch, 1,774. In 1865, on the adoption of the new constitution, the vote was, in favor of it, 938; against it, 15. In 1866, the first year for which full election returns can be procured, the vote in Putnam County for member of Congress was, B. F. Loan, 1,112; George A. Hawley, 39. In the entire district, Loan received 10,942; Hawley, 3,980. Superintendent of public schools, Thomas A. Parker, 1,101; J. P. Williams, 33; for representative in the State Legislature, James B. Harper, 561; Josiah Campbell, 509; and Manning Summers, 67; circuit court clerk, Milton Cauby, 591; G. W. R. Ledford, 279, and Joseph R. Stille, 246; sheriff, the two highest votes, James Spencer, 363; Peter Thompson, 231; assessor, A. L. Winchell, 597; J. J. Rice, 298, and D. S. Coddington, 232; county court judges, the three highest votes, Thomas Pollock, 706; Charles T. Triplett, 441, and W. H. Neighbors, 395; treasurer, C. A. Elson, 693; F. M. Steele, 378; county superintendent of schools, M. V. Loomis, 503; Daniel Carr, 321; and J. G. Hart, 251; probate judge, C. M. Cornmesser, 579; and A. W. O'Bryant, 443; supervisor of registration, W. F. Wells, 900.

In 1868 the vote for President was, U. S. Grant, 1,265; Horatio Seymour, 248; for congressman, Joel F. Asper, 1,183; Oliver, 330. In the entire Seventh District, Col. Asper's vote was 12,029, that of Oliver, 5,008; Governor, Joseph W. McClurg, 1,187; John S. Phelps, 318; secretary of State, Rodman, 1,191; Pfeopping, 312; State treasurer, Dallmeyer, 1,192; Hondheusen, 312; representatives in the State Legislature, J. B. Harper, 772; Josiah Campbell, 659; assessor, A. L. Winchell received 1,094 votes. For judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, R. A. De Bolt received in Putnam County 1,178 votes, and G. D. Burgess, 328. In the entire circuit the vote was, for De Bolt, 6,015; Burgess, 3,201, as follows: Chariton, De Bolt, 751, Burgess, 785; Linn, De Bolt, 1,140; Burgess, 722; Sullivan, De Bolt, 864; Burgess, 643; Putnam, as above; Mercer, De Bolt, 1,058; Burgess, 395; Grundy, De Bolt, 1,014; Burgess, 328.

In 1870 the vote for Governor was: Joseph W. McClurg, 844; B. Gratz Brown, 540; secretary of State, J. H. Staner, 840; E. F. Weigel, 531; State treasurer, C. I. Filley, 833; Samuel Hayes,

530; State superintendent of schools, C. I. Beard, 835; Ira Divoll, 529; judge of the supreme court, David Wagner, 1,309; member of Congress, Seventh District, I. C. Parker, 905; J. H. Ellis, 320; State senator, C. A. Cooper, 609; Lewis Bunnecke, 356; State representative, John Wyckoff, 588; H. D. Marshall, 794.

In 1872 the Tenth Congressional District was composed of the following counties; Harrison, Caldwell, Grundy, Mercer, Putnam, Linn, Livingston, Daviess, Chariton and Sullivan. Ira B. Hyde and Charles H. Mansur were the Republican and Democratic candidates, respectively. The former received a majority of 579 votes in Putnam County, and of 1,618, in the district.

The registration in 1872 was as follows: Elm, 321; Liberty, 211; Grant, 96; Lincoln, 173; Richland, 121; Union, 470; Sherman, 169; Jackson, 143; York, 244; Medicine, 122; total, 2,070. The vote cast for President was, Grant, 1,254; Greeley, 529; for Governor—John B. Henderson, 1,270; Silas Woodson, 561; congressmen—Ira B. Hyde, 1,208; C. H. Mansur, 629; representative in State Legislature—James B. Harper, 957; H. D. Marshall, 813; the vote in favor of township organization was 1,233; against it, 371.

The First Township Officers.—Under township organization the first set of officers was as follows:

Elm Township—Supervisor, L. P. Smith; clerk, Neal Martin; collector, J. J. Collins; justices of the peace, Daniel Sparks and J. Brown; constable, A. T. Collins; assessor, C. G. West.

Richland Township—Supervisor, John Davis; clerk, L. P. Davis; collector, Joel Jones; justices of the peace, Isaac Gilstrap and A. L. Chadwick; assessor, Charles Rex.

Grant Township—Supervisor, Henry Clay Dean; clerk, J. N. Franklin; collector, M. H. Hargraves; justice of the peace, W. Franklin and John W. Forbes; constable, J. E. Hamilton; assessor, S. Brown.

Lincoln Township—Supervisor, Thomas C. Davis; clerk, John Linch; collector, G. W. Cook; justices of the peace, George Fisher and Preston Jones; constable, Jacob Stewart; assessor, Samuel Christy.

Wilson Township—Supervisor, H. B. Keene; clerk, William Link; collector, Thomas Vaughn; justices of the peace, J.

W. Patterson and W. L. Edwards; constable, J. F. Guffey; assessor, A. Lemen.

Medicine Township—Supervisor, William Johnson; clerk, J. B. Fry; collector, Joseph Woods; justices of the peace, E. R. Lowry and W. P. Wilson; constable, J. M. Miller; assessor, J. J. Lowry.

York Township—Supervisor, M. Rowan; clerk, Lee T. Robinson; collector, John Howry; justices of the peace, J. T. Scott and John Daly; constable, John Ogle; assessor, Joel Bridges.

Union Township—Supervisor, John Wyckoff; clerk, F. M. Wells; collector, W. P. Hopkins; justices of the peace, James L. Tysor and R.C. O'Bryant; constable, F. M. Lightfoot; assessor, Leroy Tysor.

Sherman Township—Supervisor, Thomas B. Neff; clerk, Samuel H. Gunn; collector, David W. Pollock; justices of the peace, Leonard Clemons and M. H. Harbert; constable, S. S. Torrey; assessor, Charles W. Martin.

Liberty Township—Supervisor, John G. Speake; clerk, William T. Bates; collector, William Woodward; justices of the peace, Daniel Matheson and John W. Mitchell; constable, A. N. Mills; assessor, Benjamin F. Hart.

Jackson Township—Supervisor, Peter Greggers; clerk, George W. Houston; collector, Martin Williamson; justices of the peace, H. C. Dickson and J. C. Valentine.

Politics Continued.—In 1874 the votes cast for the various candidates were as follows: Governor, William Gentry, 1,101; C. H. Hardin, 298; secretary of State, W. R. Loflett, 1,098; M. K. McGrath, 302; auditor of State, E. C. Hale, 1,102; Thomas Holladay, 299; attorney-general, D. S. Twitchell, 1,102; J. A. Hockaday, 300; register of lands, Colby T. Quisenberry, 1,101; George M. Diegel, 301; superintendent of public instruction, John Monteith, 1,066; R. D. Shannon, 308; judges of the supreme court, Samuel Ensworth, 1,077; P. E. Bland, 1,072; Warwick Hough, 300, and W. B. Napton, 295; member of Congress, Ira B. Hyde, 815; R. A. DeBolt, 639; State senator, Ed. A. Perkins, 521; E. A. Holcomb, 887; circuit court judge, J. W. Henry, 453; B. G. Barrow, 611; A. N. McGindley, 349; State representative, W. M. Downing, 624; William Burns, 385; G. H. Marshall,

258; A. L. Gray, 209. The vote on delegates to the constitutional convention, in Putnam County, was as follows: De L. Miller, 360; I. V. Pratt, 375; Westley Halliburton, 211; Hammond, 182. On October 30, 1875, the vote in the various townships in Putnam County on the adoption of the new constitution was: Grant—for, 19, against, 0; Elm—for, 98, against, 14; Liberty —for, 41, against, 2; Richland—for, 18, against, 11; Lincoln—for, 21, against, 37; Union—for, 39, against, 58; Wilson—for, 10, against, 5; Sherman—for, 10, against, 25; Medicine—for, 29, against, 0; York—for, 58, against, 1; Jackson—for, 7, against, 18; total—for, 350, against, 171. In this congressional district the majorities for the new constitution were: In Putnam, 179; Grundy, 414; Mercer, 236; Chariton, 1,317; Sullivan, 233; Linn, 264; Harrison, 579; Livingston, 677; total majority in the district, 3,899. Under this new constitution the sixth senatorial district comprised Putnam, Sullivan, Linn and Chariton.

In 1876 the vote for president was: Rutherford B. Hayes, 1,478, Samuel J. Tilden, 809; for Governor, G. A. Finkelnburg, 1,493; John S. Phelps, 816; congressman, H. M. Pollard, 1,480; R. A. De Bolt, 830; representative, A. D. Christy, 890; H. D. Marshall, 821. The majority in the Tenth District for H. N. Pollard, for Congress, was 779. In the election on November 5, 1878, there were cast for judges of the supreme court: Alexander F. Denny (Republican), 1,050; A. L. Gilstrap (National), 800; E. H. Norton (Democrat), 437; superintendent of public instruction, Roderick Baldwin (Republican), 1,054; R. D. Shannon (Democrat), 436; E. R. Booth (National), 721; register of public lands, William N. Norville (Republican), 1,052; A. W. St. John (National), 798; James E. McHenry (Democrat), 437; member of Congress, D. M. Draper (Republican), 1,027; John M. Loudon (National), 872; W. H. Hatch (Democrat), 370. Draper received in the district 4,578; Loudon, 10,507; Hatch, 12,463. For State senator, L. T. Hatfield received 1,078 votes, O. P. Phillips, 778; and A. Mackay, Sr., 421. Circuit court judge, James L. Berry, received 1,083, and Andrew Ellison, 1,094 votes; State representative, H. B. Powers, 1,078; A. L. Gray, 1,127. A proposed constitutional amendment to Article VIII, of the constitution, providing for a poll tax of $1, the pro-

ceeds of which was to be applied to the school fund, was voted for. In Putnam County it received twenty-two votes, while 2,088 votes were cast against it. In the entire State the vote stood for the amendment, 30,035; against it, 249,983. At this election Putnam County was a part of the Twelfth Congressional District, the other counties placed therein by the laws of 1877 being Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Scotland, Schuyler and Shelby.

The vote in 1880 for President was: James A. Garfield, 1,513; Winfield S. Hancock, 725; J. B. Weaver, 424; for Governor—Patrick Dyer, 1,509; T. T. Crittenden, 728; L. A. Brown, 424; member of Congress—J. M. Loudon, 1,832; W. H. Hatch, 728. Adair was the only other county that gave a majority for Loudon—680. Hatch's majority in the district was 1,693. For judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit the vote was: H. F. Millan, 1,617; Andrew Ellison, 989. State representative—J. B. Harper, 1,475; W. R. Berry, 613; and D. E. Statton, 570. A vote was taken on restraining hogs from running at large, resulting in 591 votes being cast in favor of it, and 1,851 against.

In 1882 the Twelfth Congressional District was changed in name to the First, the counties composing it remaining the same.

The congressional vote of the first district in 1882 was as follows:

COUNTIES.	DEMOCRAT. W. H. Hatch.	IND. DEMOCRAT. Glover.
Adair	1,314	1,701
Macon	2,450	1,605
Shelby	1,476	1,204
Lewis	1,523	1,172
Clark	1,665	609
Schuyler	1,031	949
Putnam	762	1,306
Marion (Hatch's majority)	2,223	....
Knox (Hatch's majority)	642	....
Scotland	....	....

Official returns gave Hatch, 16,243; Glover, 11,407; Leavitt, 667.

July 23, 1884, the Republicans met at the court-house in Unionville to organize a Blaine and Logan club. On permanent organization A. D. Christy was chosen president; F. A. Burns,

vice president; L. P. Roberts, secretary; H. A. Sumner, assistant secretary; J. W. Pulliam, treasurer; and S. B. Davidson, sergeant-at-arms. The committee on uniforms were G. W. Porter, G. N. Stille, J. T. Miller, A. J. Williams and F. A. Burns.

Following is the presidential vote for 1884: James G. Blaine, 1,835; Grover Cleveland, 934; John P. St. John, 4; total, 2,773. Governor, Nicholas Ford, 1,914; John S. Marmaduke, 697; John A. Brooks, 29. Members of Congress, A. L. Gray, 1,681; W. H. Hatch, 990. State senator, Fifth District, Wesley A. Jacobs, 1,821; J. B. Freeman, 19. Representative, Harvey B. Powers, 1,698; William R. Berry, 1,104. Sheriff, Samuel H. Newell, 1,441; George W. Jordan, 1,322. Prosecuting attorney, Thomas Berry, 1,842. Treasurer, John F. Guffey, 1,691; Dade Johnson, 1,126. Surveyor, L. S. McCutchen, 1,882. Public administrator, John S. Hart, 1,840. Coroner, H. N. Webb, 1,774. For restraining hogs from running at large, 1,239; against, 1,413. For constitutional amendment concerning the judicial department, yes, 384; no, 1,463; for constitutional amendment concerning revenue and taxation, yes, 1,270; no, 760.

October 6, 1885, an election was held on the hog law, resulting as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	For the Law.	Against the Law.
Union	208	44
Lincoln	96	51
Grant	24	52
Liberty	90	73
Sherman	97	27
Medicine	105	20
York	171	18
Wilson	77	23
Richland	48	58
Jackson	62	56
Elm	130	168
Total	1,108	590

Following is the result of the election held in November, 1886: Judge of the supreme court, J. K. Cravens (Republican), 1,577; Theodore Brace (Democrat), 1,046. Railroad commissioner, G. W. Hitchins, 1,577; J. D. Breathitt, 1,045. State superintendent of schools, Ethan A. Cochran, 1,573; W. E. Coleman, 1,048. Member of Congress, W. P. Harrison (Republican),

1,476; W. H. Hatch (Democrat), 1,119; in the entire district Harrison received 14,445 votes; and Hatch, 17,323. State representative, H. B. Powers, 1,386; A. W. Geeslin, 1,209. Judge of the twenty-seventh judicial circuit, Edward Higbee, 1,403; Andrew Ellison, 1,209.

Duty of School Commissioner.—At this election an important change was proposed with regard to the duties of the county commissioner of schools, the proposition being that he should receive, in addition to his regular fees, which amount to about $200 per annum, $8 per annum as salary for each organized school district in the county, and that he should devote his entire time to the interests of the common schools of the county, visiting the schools, collecting and imparting information upon educational topics, holding institutes, delivering lectures, etc. This proposed salutary change was defeated by a vote of 132 for it to 2,134 against it. The vote on the proposed constitutional amendment was, for it, 669; against it, 1,539. This constitutional amendment provided that the county court should be authorized to levy 15 cents on the $100 valuation for road and bridge purposes, in addition to the amount authorized to be levied previously.

Population.—The population of Putnam County, as revealed by the various census reports since its organization, has been as follows: In 1850, 1,657; 1860, 9,208, of which 31 were slaves; 1870, 11,217; 1880, 13,555. By townships the population of the county in 1870 and 1880 was as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	1870.	1880.
Grant	638	703
Liberty	1,174	1,407
Elm	1,640	2,373
Lincoln	1,057	1,236
Richland	720	785
Union	2,053	1,777
Wilson	.....	785
Jackson	700	1,006
Sherman	967	1,058
York	1,464	1,374
Medicine	665	782
Total	11,058	13,286

The discrepancies between these returns and the general returns can not now be discovered; but the above figures show very nearly the proportionate population of each township.

Taxation.—The taxable property of the county in 1860 was as follows: Polls, 1,492; acres of land assessed, 277,253; valuation of same, $1,063,828; town lots, 266, value, $30,590; slaves, 31, value, $15,350; personal property, $249,011; money, bonds, etc., $70,194. In 1865, the following statistics refer to the same facts: Polls, 815; acres of land, 313,498, value, $795,105; lots, 415; personal property, $280,440; moneys, bonds, etc., $31,895. In 1870, acres of land, 325,736.15, value, $1,600,855; lots, 593, value, $59,620; personal property, $907,903; total valuation, $2,568,378; taxes, State, $6,420.93; State interest tax, $6,420.93; county tax, $12,841.86. In 1880, acres of land, 331,518.15, value, $1,173,770; town lots, 1,020, value, $95,620; personal property, $1,631,580; total assessed value, $2,300,970. Taxes, State revenue, $4,117.37; State interest, $4,117.37; county tax, $8,234.74; road tax, $1,919.18; railroad interest, $6,176.05; school tax, $8,487.49; total taxes, $33,052.20. In 1886, acres of land, $330,387.65; value, $1,343,373, town lots, 1,337, value, $116,646; personal property, $1,144,825; total assessed value, $2,604,844. The assessed value is somewhat less than one-third of the actual value. The personal property assessed was divided as follows: Horses, 7,666, value, $245,251; mules, 981, value, $36,260; asses and jennets, 29, value, $1,385; neat cattle, 33,063, value, $410,157; sheep, 12,945, value, $12,383; hogs, 14,634, value, $21,469; other live stock, 67, value, $650; money bonds, etc., $220,000; corporate companies, $40,000; other personal property, $157,270; total as above, $1,144,825. The length of the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad is 18.78 miles; its valuation, $92,750.44; its taxes, $1,611.54; value of the Western Union Telegraph Company's property, $751.20; taxes, $12.94; total taxes for 1886, $34,231.64.

Productions.—The vegetable productions of the county in 1880 were as follows: Buckwheat, 1,234 bushels; Indian corn, 1,695,441; oats, 423,011; rye, 17,639; wheat, 32,685; potatoes, Irish, 45,292; sweet, 443; tobacco, 34,143 pounds.

Slaveholders.—Following is a list of the names of those who held slaves in 1860, together with the number of slaves each one held and the assessed value of the slaves:

	No. of Slaves.	Value of Slaves.
Mary Brasfield	1	$300
J. H. Berry	1	700
J. M. Brasfield	1	600
J. W. Eason	2	1,050
D. Halley	2	900
P. Johnson	1	600
Preston Mullenix	3	1,000
Neal Martin	1	400
E. H. Morgan	1	600
Benjamin Rose	8	3,600
John Triplett	1	700
D. N. Thatcher	1	700
Scott B. Wright	1	1,000
Joseph Wood	7	3,200
Total	31	$15,350

The Temperance Cause.—One of the most remarkable movements that have taken place in Missouri in recent years has been the crusade against the traffic in intoxicating liquors. In this volume the minutiæ of the work that has been done can not be traced, but some of the salient features are here given. A temperance and reform society was organized June 26, 1877. A committee was appointed to draft an address for publication in the papers, the committee consisting of J. Rummel, R. H. Howey, John Cavett and J. D. Humphreys. A committee was also appointed to circulate a petition throughout the county against the licensing of dramshops. This committee was composed of Rev. John Cavett, E. Thornburg, J. Rummel, Rev. R. H. Howey, R. F. Little, C. A. Francisco, G. W. Barnett, J. B. Freed, Elder J. D. Humphreys, E. F. Martin, R. M. Brasfield and G. N. Stille.

On the 3d of May, 1878, J. C. Bontecou began a series of meetings in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Unionville, but, as the numbers attending were so large that the church could not accommodate them, the place of meeting was changed to the courthouse. Persons of both sexes and all ages donned the badge, and signed the pledge, and the speaker thought that the Red Ribbon Club would be the means of crushing intemperance as Hercules crushed the serpents. A White Ribbon Club was organized Tuesday night, May 7, with officers as follows: President, Mrs. E. C. Webb; vice-presidents, Mrs. James Turner, Mrs. C. A. Francisco,

Mrs. W. F. Staples, Mrs. R. H. Howey and Miss Vina Freed; secretary, Mrs. L. W. Conger; treasurer, Mrs. H. D. Marshall.

On Wednesday morning a meeting was held at the court-house, and a Red Ribbon Club organized with the following officers: President, James Turner; vice-presidents, Thomas King, Ira D. Noggle and G. W. Barnett; secretary, R. F. Little; treasurer, J. Rummel. Two committees, one on finance and an executive committee, were appointed, the latter being instructed to secure suitable rooms for the use of the club; nearly 350 persons signed the pledge, and Mr. Bontecou delivered the management of the club's affairs into the hands of James Turner.

A business meeting of the Red Ribbon Club was held at the court-house, May 9, 1878, at which it was reported that Ira D. Noggle's building on the south side of the square had been rented and furnished by the executive committee. At a mass meeting held at the court-house, Monday, May 13, 1878, "teams" were appointed to address the people on the subject of temperance on the 19th of the month at various places in the county, as at Union Church, Stringtown school-house and the Bradshaw school-house, and on Saturday the 11th, the first business meeting of the White Ribbon Club was held, at which a visiting and an executive committee were appointed, and also a committee on entertainment. A Blue Ribbon Club was also organized, consisting of about fifty members.

At Union Church 126 members joined an organization; at Bradshaw school-house only a few joined on account of a misunderstanding as to the place of meeting. At Stringtown school-house the team sent there found an obstacle in the way of an anterior organization known as the Howland Red Ribbon Club. At the Vaughn school-house, on May 26, seventy-seven joined; at Hartford, on the same day, seventy joined; and appointments were made by James Turner, president of the Unionville Red Ribbon Reform Club for June 2, at Hartford and at Davis school-house. On the 27th of May it was decided to have a grand Fourth of July celebration, and to invite to Unionville all the Red, White and Blue Ribbon Clubs in the county. The committee to arrange a programme for the celebration was composed of H. N. Webb, J. F. Frankey, G. W. Barnett, C. F. Tysor, John

Pape and James Turner. "Teams" were appointed to address the people of the county as follows; at the Vaughn school-house June 2; Hartford, June 2; the Davis school-house, June 9; the McKinley school-house, June 9; and at Mount Zion Church, June 9. At the latter place 198 members joined, and at the Davis school-house, eighty-three.

The Fourth of July celebration thus prepared for was a grand success. There were about 6,000 people present, and an old fashioned barbecue was one of its most interesting features. The celebration was held in Helferstine's grove east of the city. The 4th that year was on Thursday, and the beef was put over the fire on Tuesday the 2d, and not taken off until the morning of the 4th. Besides the ox, five hogs and five sheep were also slaughtered to feed the multitude. By 8 o'clock the town was full of people. James Turner, as grand marshal of the day, was as much of a success as was the celebration itself. Mrs. G. C. Coop represented the Goddess of Liberty, and Tom Trew represented Uncle Sam. Thirty-eight young ladies in white, on horseback, represented the thirty-eight States of the Union, and in the procession, which was led by the Unionville Red Ribbon Club, these thirty-eight young ladies were followed by about 300 ladies and gentlemen on horseback. Then followed a band of "earthquakes," then the Stringtown Club, the Union Temperance and Reform Club, the Union Church delegation, bearing banners which attracted a great deal of attention. Delegations from many of the recently formed clubs then followed, the entire procession being three-fourths of a mile long.

At the grounds there was an opening song sung by the choir, followed by prayer by Rev. I. N. Berry. The Declaration of Independence was then read by John Pickering, and S. S. Ford delivered the opening oration, and was followed by G. W. Barnett, who delivered the principal oration of the day. Dinner soon followed, which was more universally enjoyed and appreciated than any other part of the day's celebration. After dinner came toasts and responses as follows: —

First— "Dare to do Right," response by James Turner.

Second—"Our Temperance Clubs," response by R. F. Little.

Third—"The Goddess of Liberty," response by George Redd.

Fourth—"Putnam County."

Fifth—"Missouri," response by James B. Harper.

Sixth—"Sociability," response by W. T. O'Bryant.

Seventh—"Our Town and County," response by Judge Wyckoff.

Eighth—"Universal Peace Society," response by Henry R. Davis.

Ninth—"Evils of Intemperance," response by Frank O'Reilly.

The day's festivities were closed by the performance of "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," at the Red Ribbon room. Jacob Rummell received that day 222 signatures to the pledge.

Efforts in favor of temperance continued to be made with the usual results, but no very pronounced efforts were made after this grand celebration until in the spring of 1887. The temperance people in the State had succeeded in getting the Legislature to pass a local option law, which was approved by the Governor, April 7, 1887. A movement was commenced in Unionville, about the 1st of April, looking to the entire suppression of the liquor traffic by license within the county. Lafayette Hughes and Milo P. Ward, the "temperance evangelists," were engaged for two weeks to labor in the cause. On Friday night, April 15, they closed a two-weeks' engagement in the Red Ribbon cause, with 771 signers to the pledge. On that day an organization was effected with officers as follows: President W. T. Rinker; vice-presidents, W. H. Walker, F. C. Sickles and John Baird; recording secretary, G. H. Gardner; assistant recording secretary, Miss Effie Marshall; financial secretary, A. J. Bennett; treasurer, John Scannell; sergeant-at-arms, H. C. Payton; marshals, Isaac Yount and Sol. Korns; steward, J. N. Comstock; chorister, Dr. W. L. Downing; organist, Mrs. Maud Whitmore; assistant organist, Miss Helen Elson; executive committee, J. W. Browning, H. M. Burnes, J. E. Burnham; financial committee, W. L. Downing, J. N. Comstock, Mrs. James Turner and Mrs. John A. Helferstine.

Red Ribbon Clubs were afterward organized in various parts of the county, especially immediately after the election on the local option question, which occurred on Saturday, September 3, 1887.

On Sunday, July 24, about fifty citizens of Unionville held a picnic at Hardy's Grove, among them James Turner, A. J. Bennett, Frank A. Burns, W. L. Downing and F. C. Sickles; John B. Olinger was elected president, and Frank Keene, secretary. Eighty-six signed the pledge. At the Gray school-house, on the same day, a crowd assembled, John P. Brown and Charles Hobbs made speeches, and thirty-eight signed the pledge. Rev. L. V. Ismond spoke at St. John, July 29, on temperance; Martinstown Red Ribbon Club was formed July 10, 1887; William D. Scurlock made a good speech, and 116 joined the club, and about the same time Mount Olive Red Ribbon Club was formed, speeches being made by Bruce, Sickles, Bennett, Turner and Rinker, and fifty-two joined the club. On August 14, 1887, the St. John Red Ribbon Club was organized with 147 members, and William Pollock, president.

But the principal action taken by the temperance people with reference to the election on local option was on August 20, 1887, when a large number of gentlemen met at Red Ribbon Hall, in Unionville, from all parts of the county, to formulate a plan for conducting the campaign. This plan was formulated by a committee of ten, which was that committeemen should be appointed in each township to carry on the work, each committee in its own township. The result of the labors of these several committees and others will be seen in the election returns below.

At Central City a Red Ribbon Club was organized on Sunday, August 25, with ninety-three members. About the same time a club was formed at Terre Haute with forty-six members, and thus was the work of campaigning kept up until the day of election, September 3. On that day, at Unionville, ladies were present at the polls, with hot coffee and lunch, to assist the voter in determining upon which side of the local option question to cast his ballot. If the local option law should be adopted, no saloon could thereafter be licensed by the county court for a period of four years, and no druggist could sell anything in the shape of intoxicating liquors for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes, but pure alcohol. Following is the result of the vote by voting precincts: Elm, for the sale of intoxicants,

87, against, 142; Grant, for, 29, against, 26; Liberty, for, 55, against 46; Richland, for, 51, against, 38; Stringtown, for, 53, against, 41; Mendota, for, 77, against, 48; Wilson, for, 18, against, 94; Union, for, 107, against, 215; Jackson, for, 51, against, 54; Sherman, for, 44, against, 52; medicine, for, 31, against, 40; York, for, 26, against, 104; total vote for the sale of intoxicants, 629, against, 900; majority against, 271.

During the summer of 1887, the Unionville Red Ribbon Club erected a fine frame hall, on First Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Church building. This hall is named the Unionville Red Ribbon Hall. It is 30x80 feet in size and one-story high, and designed to be used for lectures, concerts and other entertainments. The cost of the building was about $2,000. It was dedicated on Sunday, August 21, 1887, by Rev. Mr. Kendrick, of Burlington, Iowa, who, taking for his text the forty-fourth verse, of the seventeenth chapter of I Kings, "Behold, there ariseth a little cloud out of the sea like a man's hand," proceeded to deliver a discourse on the "Rise, Progress and Present Outlook of the Temperance Reform." In the afternoon, F. C. Sickles delivered an address upon "Local Option," and in the evening Rev. L. V. Ismond spoke upon "Bible Temperance," after which the ceremony of dedicating the Unionville Red Ribbon Hall to temperance was pronounced in a very impressive manner.

The officers of the Unionville Red Ribbon Club, elected on Monday night, October 3, 1887, are as follows: President, James Turner; vice-presidents—first, W. T. Rinker; second, F. M. Payton; third, J. M. Baird; recording secretary, G. H. Gardner; assistant recording secretary, Miss Carrie Stille; financial secretary, A. J. Bennett; treasurer, Frank A. Burns; trustees, three years, James Turner; two years, A. J. Bennett; one year, J. W. Browning; sergeant-at-arms, J. N. Comstock; marshals—first, J. Ed. Freed; second, P. W. Kurfman; chorister, L. A. Olinger; organist, Mrs. C. W. Whitmore; assistant organist, Miss Lulu Griggs; finance committee—George N. Stille, J. E. Burnham, and S. B. Walton; and the executive committee—F. C. Sickles, J. M. Brasfield and H. C. Payton.

Railroad Matters.—The first meeting in Putnam County, having for its object the securing of a railroad, was held at the

court-house in Unionville, Monday, February 4, 1867. The special purpose of this meeting was to appoint delegates to the railroad convention which was to be held at Lancaster, Mo., February 20, 1867. The delegation to attend this convention was composed of H. L. Phillips, Jefferson Davis, Elias Covert, James M. Brasfield and James F. Beatty. A series of resolutions was passed, one of which was to the effect that the county court be requested to order a special election as early as the second Tuesday (12th) of March next, to submit to the legal voters of the county the proposition as to whether they were willing to authorize the issue of county bonds to the extent of $115,000, to the Alexandria & Nebraska City Railroad Company, or to any other company that would build a railroad through the county from east to west, at or near the center of the county. The public request was answered by an order from the court, at its February term, 1867, to the effect that the county take stock in the Alexandria & Nebraska City Railroad Company to any amount not exceeding $150,000, as might be agreed upon by the county and the company, the road to run from the east line of the county, through or within one-half mile of Unionville, to the west boundary of the county, the bonds to be issued according to certain terms, the road to be completed to the west boundary of the county on or before January 1, 1870; all this, provided the legal number of voters cast their votes in favor of the proposition at an election to be held on the fifth Saturday (30th) of March, 1867. March 19 a meeting was held at the court-house, at which it was resolved that the county court be requested to appropriate $1,000 to make a railroad survey through the county; which order being made was afterward rescinded.

Another company, the Mississippi & Missouri River Air Line Railroad Company, soon afterward proposed to build through the northern tier of counties in Missouri, provided the counties along the proposed road would extend aid in pushing the road through; and it required the county to appropriate $1,000, with which to make a survey of the road. But the court did not feel at liberty to comply with this requirement without advice from the people, but it did make an order that $800 be appropriated out of the general expenditure fund for the purpose of

making a survey through the county by the Mississippi & Missouri River Air Line Railroad Company, to be paid when the survey was completed. This survey was made east and west through the county, in July, 1867, the corps of surveyors being opposite Unionville on the 10th of that month.

Further action by the county court was, however, delayed until December 30, 1868, when an order was made that the court subscribe to the capital stock of the Mississippi & Missouri River Air Line Railroad Company the sum of $150,000, for which subscription the bonds of the county should be issued on certain terms, provided that at an election held for this purpose a majority of the citizens of the county should approve of the subscription. This special election was held February 16, 1869, and resulted in 780 votes being cast for the project, and 540 against it. The railroad company failed to perform its part of the bargain; hence the bonds were never issued.

At the February term, 1870, of the county court, an order was made that the court subscribe $150,000 to the capital stock of the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad Company on certain conditions, provided the proposition was approved of by a majority of the citizens of the county, at an election to be held on Tuesday, March 8, 1870, no bonds to be issued in this case until the railroad should be completed through the county. The election was held, with the following result by townships: Elm—for, 93, against, 28; Grant—for, 1, against, 48; Liberty—for, 50, against, 50; Lincoln—for 88, against 32; Richland—for, 50, against, 8; Union—for, 301, against, 35; Sherman—for, 19, against, 126; York—for, 12, against, 170; Medicine—for, 4, against, 84; Jackson—for, 57, against, 3; total—for, 675, against, 634. This road was to be a north and south road; hence it will be observed, that the east and west ends of the county were opposed to being taxed for its construction, while those townships through which or near which it would have run were quite strongly in its favor. However, although the people were in favor of the issuance of bonds, the railroad was never built.

Another railroad order was made by the county court January 27, 1871, that the county court subscribe $175,000 to the capital stock of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad Company; the

road was run from Burlington through Fort Madison, Farmington, Bloomfield and Moulton, Iowa, through Unionville, and thence to some point on the Missouri River at or near St. Joseph, and also a branch road was to be built, diverging from said main line at the depot to be established at Unionville, and extending to the Missouri River at some point near Lexington, Mo., the order of subscription to be assented to by the legal voters of the county at a special election to be held for that purpose, March 28, 1871.

At the term of the county court commencing May 3, 1871, the court subscribed to the capital stock of the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company to the amount of $150,000, all of which sum was to be used to construct the road within the county, the bonds to be issued and placed in the hands of a trustee when the work was commenced. When one-fourth of the cost of the construction of the road within the county had been expended, then one-fourth of the amount of the bonds would be issued to the railroad company, etc.; and, when the cars were running to the south line of the county, then all the bonds remaining in the hands of the trustee should be paid over; the work to be commenced within six months from the date of the order of subscription; the cars to be running from the Iowa line to the south boundary of the county within twenty months from the commencement of the work, otherwise the subscription to be null and void. H. D. Marshall was made trustee for the custody of the bonds. A part of this agreement was that the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company should never make any consolidation with the Burlington & Southwestern Railway Company, by which the county of Putnam should ever become liable on any part of the $150,000 subscribed to that company. This subscription was made by the county court without submitting the question to a vote of the people.

The following proceedings of the county court are illustrative of the experiences many counties have had with railroad companies.

WHEREAS, On the 4th of May, 1871, Putnam County, Mo.. subscribed $100,000 to the capital stock of the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company, and provided for the payment of said subscription in the bonds of the county at par,

and $50,000 to the capital stock of the Central North Missouri Branch of said St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company, and

WHEREAS, Said county of Putnam has paid $100,000 of said subscription, and

WHEREAS, The said company has never issued nor delivered the certificates of stock to which said county was entitled, and

WHEREAS, Under and in pursuance of existing mortgages and foreclosure sales the tangible property of said company has been sold and transferred, thereby debarring said county and other stockholders from any rights or interests in said tangible property so foreclosed, and

WHEREAS, Although said stock of said county is valueless, in so far as the ownership and control of the tangible property is concerned, yet it is deemed possible that some compensation may be derived from a sale and assignment of said stock, and

WHEREAS, Application has been made to the court by B. H. Bonfoey to purchase the stock of said county,

WHEREFORE, It is by the court ordered that the stock of said Putnam County, together with the right to demand and receive certificates of stock from the officers of the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company, be sold, assigned and transferred to said Bonfoey at and for the sum of $100; and that A. J. Williams, the clerk of the court, is hereby impowered to demand and receive from the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company the certificates of stock as subscribed; and when received to assign and transfer the same to B. H. Bonfoey. But no such sale is authorized until the officers of said railroad company shall execute and deliver to said clerk, for the use and benefit of the county, a written release, fully releasing said county from further liabilities on account of that part of said subscription, viz., $50,000, yet remaining unpaid.

This $50,000 has not yet been delivered to the railroad company, so that the entire bonded indebtedness of the county never was greater than $100,000. In August, 1877, Z. T. Brawford was appointed agent of the county, by the county court, to negotiate a compromise with the holders of the bonds issued to the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Company, July 1, 1872, and he was instructed to effect a compromise, if possible, at not more than 50 cents on the dollar, and at no greater rate of interest than seven per cent. Under these instructions, Mr. Brawford purchased seventeen bonds, each for $1,000, with accrued interest at $500 for each bond. In February, 1878, he was again appointed agent for the county, to compromise outstanding bonds at not more than 75 cents on the dollar, and seven per cent interest. Under these instructions Mr. Brawford effected a compromise of $51,000 in bonds, and accrued interest, for which, May 1, 1878, new bonds of the county were issued, aggregating $41,820, fifty-one bonds being issued each for $820. On the 6th of September, 1887, the county court having received a proposition from Mr.

Brawford with reference to these last-mentioned bonds, made an order which was in substance as follows: That this sum of $41,820 in bonds be declared subject to redemption, and would be redeemed on and after October 1, 1887, by exchanging said outstanding bonds for renewal bonds bearing five per cent interest, payable annually, or by the payment of said old bonds in cash at the holder's option, interest to cease on the old bonds October 1, 1887. In carrying out this redemption, $320 was paid in cash, and bonds issued, one half 5-20 year bonds, the other half 10-20 year bonds, for $41,500. The bonded indebtedness of the county is now, therefore, $41,500, bearing five per cent annual interest, and $32,000 of the original issue bearing seven per cent annual interest, payable semi-annually; thus the entire bonded indebtedness of the county at this time is $73,500.

A meeting was held at the court-house in Unionville, November 11, 1875, at which Gen. F. M. Drake and Col. Henry Hill, of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company, were present. They desired to submit a proposition to the voters of the county as to whether they would consent to a subscription to the capital stock of said company to the amount of $110,000, to be paid in twenty years, eight per cent interest bonds, upon certain conditions, one of which was that if the Mississippi & Missouri River Air Line Railroad, to which the county in 1868 subcribed $150,000 in bonds, should be completed, and the county have to pay that amount to that road, then this subscription to the Mississippi & Missouri River Air Line Railway Company to be void; and provided also that if the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company should be consolidated with the Burlington & Southwestern Railway Company, and obtain the $50,000 not yet delivered to the company, then $60,000 of this subscription to the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company to be void. It was argued, therefore, that this vote, if cast for the proposition of Messrs. Drake and Hill, would, in effect, be to substitute a subscription of $110,000 for one outstanding of $200,000. The vote on this $110,000 proposition resulted as follows: Elm—for, 59, against, 89; Grant—for, 10, against, 28; Liberty—for, 65, against, 28; Lincoln—for, 38, against, 61; Richland—for, 20, against, 58; Wilson—for, 11, against, 32; Union—for, 251, against,

101; Jackson—for, 1, against, 31; Sherman—for, 3, against, 116; Medicine—for, 2, against, 85; York—for, 4, against, 155; total—for, 464, against, 784.

The Putnam County Agricultural and Mechanical Society.—This society was organized in 1866, in obedience to a call made May 7 of that year, by A. J. Hoskinson, W. A. Shelton, P. Thompson, H. L. Phillips, Samuel Ross, A. L. Winchell, Joseph McCalment, James B. Harper, Reason Means, N. P. Applegate, Elihu Stewart and Josiah Campbell. The organization was completed July 3, 1866, at a meeting at which the following directors were present: R. Means, A. L. Winchell, M. H. Harbert, John Wyckoff, and H. L. Phillips; John Wyckoff was chosen president; Milton Cauby, secretary, and H. D. Marshall, treasurer and collector. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, consisting of A. L. Winchell and H. L. Phillips, which was to report July 16. The first fair was held in October, 1866, commencing on the 11th of the month, and, while there were not many articles placed on exhibition nor many persons present, yet, in other repects, the fair was considered a success. O. P. Reeves had a bee hive on exhibition; Capt. Morgan, a fine wagon, on which he took a premium; Branson Richardson, a fine saddle; G. W. Warren, an automatic walking plow, and the display of household articles and vegetables was very fine. In the afternoon there were some fine exhibitions of equestrianism by Misses Annie and Allie Eareckson and Miss Allie Applegate, which closed the first fair of the county. June 15, 1867, L. Clemons was elected president of the society; H. D. Marshall, treasurer, and Milton Cauby, secretary; John Wyckoff, A. F. Schnelle and James M. Crist were appointed a committee to secure fair grounds. This committee advertised for bids, but no purchase of grounds was made, and the affairs of the society were suffered to lapse until 1870, when a movement was set on foot resulting in the incorporation of the Putnam County Agricultural Society, January 14, 1871. The incorporators of this company were Jerome J. Petty, Reason Means, J. M. Eareckson, G. W. Ruth, Milton Cauby, Hiram L. Phillips, Alexander Elson, Fred. Hyde, N. P. Applegate, J. A. Cooley, D. Halley, William Casto, H. B. Keene, J. W. Haigler, William Johnson, Joseph Williams,

Edward Crumpacker, L. A. Clapper, J. H. McCollom and J. T. Miller. The capital stock of the society was fixed at $3,000, divided into sixty shares. In the certificate of incorporation the objects of the society were declared to be the encouragement and promotion of agriculture and the improvement of stock. Seven trustees were appointed to manage the affairs of the society: Alexander Elson, George W. Ruth, J. J. Petty, Hiram L. Phillips, Abraham Lemen, Joseph Williams and H. B. Keene. Fifty-three acres of land were purchased of John Jordan and Mary J. Jordan, his wife, for $848, being the east end of the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 34, Township 66, Range 19, the deed for this piece of land being signed by Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, May 19, 1873. The officers of the society elected in 1871 were J. J. Petty, president; J. T. Miller, vice-president; H. L. Phillips, secretary; G. W. Ruth, treasurer; in 1872, J. J. Petty, president; J. T. Miller, vice-president; A. L. Gray, secretary; G. W. Ruth, treasurer. About January 1, 1873, a fire occurred in Unionville, by which the books of the company were destroyed, and, on the 7th of the month, a meeting was held at which the following stockholders were present: J. J. Petty, G. W. Ruth, William Casto, Milton Cauby, Alexander Elson, Preston Jones, Abraham Lemen, R. Means, J. H. McCollom, J. L. Brasfield, A. L. Gray, H. B. Keene, N. P. Applegate, W. A. Shelton, J. Lavenburg, and J. M. Eareckson. A resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that, as the books of the society had been destroyed by fire, the secretary be authorized to purchase new books, and that a meeting be held February 15, 1873. At the meeting of January 7, the following officers were elected: J. J. Petty, president; A. Lemen, vice-president; A. L. Gray, secretary, and G. W. Ruth, treasurer. On February 15, the capital stock of the society was increased by 140 shares, making the entire number of shares 200 ($10,000). January 6, 1874, J. J. Petty was chosen president; A. Lemen, vice-president; G. W. Ruth, secretary, and Alexander Elson, treasurer. The same officers held their offices during the year 1875. On January 4, 1876, J. J. Petty was elected president; George W. Ruth, secretary, and Alexander Elson, treasurer; and on January 2, 1877, the same officers were elected for the ensuing year.

January 5, 1878, J. J. Petty was elected president; William A. Shelton, secretary; George W. Ruth, treasurer, and James T. Miller, vice-president. At the meeting held January 7, 1879, J. J. Petty was elected president; A. Lemen, vice-president; W. A. Shelton, secretary, and Ira D. Noggle, treasurer, and the stockholders resolved to sell twenty-five or thirty acres of their land, for the purpose of paying the society's debts. The terms of sale were to be one-third cash, one-third in nine months, and one-third in eighteen months, deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold, and to bear 10 per cent interest, no bids to be received after March 21, 1879. On March 22 the bids were opened, and that of John Jordan, $240, for thirty acres, accepted, and a deed ordered made to him as part payment for the debt still his due. On November 10, 1879, a meeting of the stockholders was held to determine the question of trading the grounds then owned by the society for grounds more suitable for the purposes of the society, and the proposition of George W. Ruth, offering to convey twenty acres on the north side of the east half of Lot No. 2, of the northeast quarter of Section 4, Township 65, Range 19, for the twenty-three acres owned by the society, was accepted by a vote of twenty-nine to nine, and, on November 17, 1879, a deed for the entire fifty-three acres of the old tract was made to John Jordan, G. W. Ruth acting as Jordan's agent, and a deed received from G. W. Ruth for the twenty acres above mentioned. The officers for 1880 were J. J. Petty, president; G. W. Ruth, secretary, and Ira D. Noggle, treasurer. January 4, 1881, J. J. Petty was chosen president; J. T. Miller, vice-president; W. A. Shelton, secretary, and G. W. Ruth, treasurer. January 3, 1882, J. J. Petty was elected president; John A. Helferstine, secretary; George W. Ruth, treasurer, and J. T. Miller, vice-president. January 2, 1883, J. J. Petty was chosen president; Reason Means, vice-president; John A. Helferstine, secretary, and G. W. Ruth, treasurer. January 1, 1884, W. R. Berry was elected president; J. J. Petty, vice-president; J. A. Helferstine, secretary, and Z. T. Brawford, treasurer, and the same officers were elected January 6, 1885. On January 5, 1886, J. J. Petty was elected president; B. H. Bonfoey, vice-president; J. A. Helferstine, secretary, and Z. T. Brawford, treasurer; and on Janu-

ary 4, 1887, George W. Ruth was elected president; Reason Means, vice-president; J. A. Helferstine, secretary; Z. T. Brawford, treasurer; Tom H. Jones, marshal, and B. H. Bonfoey, corresponding secretary. The track in the new fair grounds is very level and smooth. It was surveyed and staked by B. H. Bonfoey, November 24, 1879, and is a half-mile track of the following dimensions: Radius of curves, 185 feet; length of curves, 581.7 feet; length of straight stretches, 738.35 feet; width of track, 40 feet.

The Poor Farm.—This is located on Sections 28, 29 and 30, Township 65, Range 19, the houses standing on Section 29, one mile north of Lemen Station. There are two houses, one a two-story frame with seven rooms; the second house is about 100 feet from the first, and contains four rooms. The farm was purchased in 1868, and on February 5, 1869, an agreement was made by the county court, with James Moody and Isaac Campbell, to take charge of it upon the following terms: They to pay $2 per acre for the improved portion, and to be allowed by the court $1 per day for their time actually employed in resetting the fencing, and $3.50 per 100 for rails hauled and put up on the fence, etc. A. Lemen became superintendent of the poor farm in 1871. For the year ending March 1, 1886, the expenditures of the poor farm were:- Labor, $937.62; merchandise, $723.21; total, $1,660.83. The value of personal property, March 1, 1885, was $1,241.85, and on March 1, 1886, $1,813.05; a gain of $571.20, less what was due on four cows, $62.50, making the net gain $508.70. The whole number of weeks' board furnished was 784, and the total cost of provisions, $400.64; cost per week for each person, 51 cents. The live stock on the farm, March 1, 1886, was, cows, 16; two-year-old heifers, 5; two-year-old-steers, 6; bull, 1; one-year-old calves, 13; hogs, 12; horses, 3. John Daly was hired March 1, 1885, to manage the farm, and is its present manager. The largest number of inmates during the past three years has been 13, and the smallest, 7.

EDUCATION.

School Townships Organized.—The first congressional Township organized for school purposes, was Township 66, Range 18.

This was on February 16, 1847. The first meeting of the inhabitants of this township was appointed for the second Saturday (10th) of April, 1847, at the house of William J. Cook. Mr. Cook was appointed commissioner of said township, and John L. Upton and James McCollom, inspectors. The township was numbered No. 1.

On the same day it was ordered by the county court that Township 65, Range 17, be organized for school purposes. The first meeting of the inhabitants was appointed to be held on the second Friday (9th) of April, 1847, "at 10 of the clock in the forenoon," at the house of George Moreland, who was appointed commissioner, and Lilburn P. Smith and John W. Cheatham were appointed inspectors. This township was called No. 2.

On the same day it was ordered that Township 67, Range 17, be organized for school purposes, the first meeting of the inhabitants to be held at the house of John Boggs, on the second Thursday (8th) of April, 1847, "at 10 of the clock in the forenoon." Frederick A. Stephens was appointed commissioner and Isaac Newland and Eli I. Ayers, inspectors. It was also ordered that said township be known as No. 3.

Also on February 16, 1847, it was ordered that Township No. 66, Range 17, be organized for school purposes, the first meeting of the inhabitants to be held at the court-house in Putnamville, "at 10 of the clock in the forenoon," April 21. Clifford L. Summers was appointed commissioner, and Walter Crockett and William F. Lawrence, inspectors. This township was ordered to be known as No. 4.

August 3, 1847, justices of the peace were appointed, one for each township, to ascertain the number of children in each township, agreeably to the third section of an act to apportion the State school money equally among the children of the State, as follows; Cochran Township, F. A. Stephens; Liberty, William J. Cook; Shoal Creek, William Cavanaugh; Elm, David Snyder; Richland, G. W. R. Ledford; Locust, B. Helmick, and Medicine, James Valentine; and on August 16, 1847, Section 16, Township 64, Range 16, was ordered to be offered for sale at the October term of the circuit court.

February 5, 1849, Township 65, Range 17, was organized for school purposes. Wilson C. Hamilton was appointed commis-

sioner, and David Snyder and Wade H. Kerby were appointed inspectors. The first meeting of the inhabitants of this township was appointed for the second Saturday (10th) of March, 1849, at David Snyder's house.

February 7, 1849, Township 66, Range 17, was organized for school purposes. The first meeting of the directors was set at the court-house, in Winchester, on the first Saturday (3d) of March, 1849; Jeremiah Brown was appointed commissioner, and James McCollom and Stephen Jones, directors.

May 8, 1849, it having been ascertained that the officers of school Township 65, Range 17, had failed to act according to the order of the court, William Hurley was appointed commissioner, and Branch Morris and Wade H. Kerby, directors. The first meeting of the inhabitants was appointed for the second Saturday (9th) of June, 1849, at the house of Daniel Sparks. On the same day, Township 64, Range 16, was organized for school purposes, upon the petition of the inhabitants thereof, and Lewis Marshall was appointed commissioner, and James Cain and Jesse Mullenix, inspectors. The first meeting of the inhabitants was set for the fourth Saturday (23d) of June, 1849, at the house of Andrew Hatfield. June 23, 1849, school Township 65, Range 17, was disorganized, the court being satisfied that a majority of the inhabitants did not in the first instance petition for it to be organized; and on August 9, 1849, Township 64, Range 17, was organized for school purposes, the first meeting of the inhabitants to be at the school-house near Peter Brownell's, September 15, 1849, and Robert Burns was appointed commissioner, and Peter Brownell and Peter Shibley, inspectors. This township was re-organized, August 10, 1850. William True was added to the above named inspectors, and the first meeting of the inhabitants was set for the last Saturday (28th) of September, at the same place. On September 17, 1850, Township 66, Range 17, was organized for school purposes. Joseph H. Berry was appointed commissioner, and Sebird Henderson and Moses Summers, inspectors. The first meeting of the inhabitants was to be at Putnamville, at the house of B. M. Henderson, on the third Saturday (19th) of October, 1850.

Apportionment of Funds.—December 13, 1850, the school fund was apportioned among the several townships as follows;

Elm, $31.66; Liberty, $98.72½; Cochran, $107.60; Shoal Creek, $82.26; Richland, $30.74½. June 19, 1851, the State school moneys belonging to Putnam County were apportioned as follows: at the rate of 93¼ cents to each child: Township, 64, Range 16, $36.36¾; Township 64, Range 17, $13.98¾; Township 65, Range 16, $140.80¾; Township 65, Range 17, $86.72¼; Township 65, Range 18, $91.38½; Township 66, Range 17, $95.11½; Township 66, Range 18, $76.46½; Township 67, Range 17, $70.87; total, $611.72.

After this apportionment was made, there was left $1.23¼ in the treasury, $1 of which belonged to Liberty Township.

August 6, 1851, fractional Township 67, Range 17, was attached to congressional Township 66, Range 17, for school purposes. On June 12, 1854, the townships were numbered as follows: Township 64, Range 17, No. 1; Range 16, No. 2; Township 65, Range 16, No. 3; Range 17, No. 4; Range 18, No. 5; Range 19, No. 6; Range 20, No. 7; Range 21, No. 8; Range 22, No. 9; Township 66, Ranges 21 and 22, No. 10; Townships 66 and 67, Range 20, No. 11; Township 66, Range 19, No. 12; Range 18, No. 13; Range 17, No. 14; Range 16, No. 15; Township 67, Range 16, No. 16; Range 17, No. 17; Range 18, No. 18; Range 19, No. 19; Range 21, No. 20; Range 22, No. 21.

The school fund was distributed July 10, 1854, as follows, to the different school townships entitled thereto: Township No. 1, $78.36; No. 2, $21.75; No. 3, $62.28; No. 4, $82.50; No. 5, $317.44; No. 6, $6.06; No. 7, $52.06; No. 11, $53.04; No. 12, $118.54; No. 13, $233; No. 14, $250; No. 15, $128.50; No. 17, $40.18; No. 18, $116.33; a total sum of $1,634.11. On May 14, 1857, Joseph Williams, sheriff of the county, reported the sale of school lands at the previous term of the circuit court. Six hundred acres had been sold for the aggregate sum of $920, all at $1.25 per acre, except forty acres in Section 16, Township 66, Range 17, at $5.50 per acre.

Condition of the Common School System.—To follow in detail the management of the school fund would be impracticable in this work; but its beginnings have been presented, and they will serve, together with the present status of the fund, to show its growth. From the difficulty in discovering data, it is also

impracticable to follow in detail the history of the schools in some other respects, but their present condition can be more readily shown. In a general way it may be said that the common-school system of the entire State of Missouri has struggled upward in spite of many obstacles, and through many trials and tribulations, one of the greatest of which in former years was that the Legislatures could not in anywise appreciate its value. Even as late as 1879 the State Superintendent of Public Instruction felt compelled to say that the public school system was in a very unsatisfactory condition; that a great deal remained to be done which in his opinion could be brought about by a little salutary legislation, and by no other means. He had labored hard all through the year, attempting to bring order out of chaos. He had given the law a thorough test, and found it to be entirely unsatisfactory. The failures of the law were not accidental, and they never would cease under the law as it then stood. The skeleton of the system was good enough; what was needed was that muscles be laid on and ligaments attached. With reference to the county clerks, and the county school commissioners, the State Superintendent said that their reports were in such shape that even infinite Wisdom could not tell from them what was being done and how much it cost. In many cases the commissioners cast up figures, and stated results which were impossible, and absurd upon their face. But the commissioners were compelled to rely upon the reports of the clerks of the school districts for a majority of the items of their reports, and the average district clerk was entirely unqualified to perform even the simple duties of his office.

The above remarks from the chief officer connected with the schools of the State were applicable, then, to most if not all of the counties. The condition of the schools in Putnam County, at that time (1879), may be inferred from the condition of the school-houses as set forth in the public prints. A writer who had been taking observations upon them said that the school-houses in many of the districts were in a dilapidated condition, about one in four of them being tolerably good. In five townships having thirty-two school-houses, eight of them were in fair condition, four of them well seated, three of them had apparatus, and

fifteen of them were a disgrace to the districts. The Davis school-house was in bad condition, the roof would not keep out the rain, the joists were about ready to fall, and the patrons of the school, at an election held May 17, decided they were too poor to build. Sherman Township had three good school-houses—Union, one; Lincoln, two; Liberty, two, and Richland, one. The great trouble was with the seats, but in some cases, if the children asked for comfortable seats, they would receive the answer, "When we were young, we were seated on one side of a flat fence rail, or of a split log." Twenty-two school-houses were then badly needed in the above-named townships, which would cost about $300 each; seats $60, and apparatus $40, additional. Since that time considerable improvement has been made, and the progress can be most clearly shown by the use of the statistics embraced in the reports of the various county school commissioners.

Enumeration.—Commencing with 1877, these reports show that in that year there were in the county, of white children between the ages of six and twenty, males, 2,508; females, 2,418; colored males, 1; females, 3. The number of white children in attendance were, males, 1,582; females, 1,496; colored males, 1; females, 0. The number of teachers employed was, males, 56; females, 49; and the average salaries paid were, to males, $30.59 per month, and to females, $20.08. The cost of educating the children was 7 cents each per day. The number of school-houses in the county was 84, and the value of school property, $32,090. The total amount paid out as teachers' salaries was $10,782.10.

In 1878 the enumeration was, white males, 2,605; females, 2,428; colored males, 1; females, 3; attendance of white males, 2,063, females 1,951; colored, none; and the average number of days' attendance for each child was 53. The number of teachers employed in the county during the year was, males, 73; females, 53; salaries, males, $28.65; females, $21. The number of school-houses was 86, with a seating capacity of 4,356; the value of school property was $29,240.50, and the wages paid to teachers amounted to $12,255.07.

In 1880 the enumeration was: white males, 2,482; female, 2,382; colored males, 1; females, 5. The attendance was, males,

1,483; females, 1,409; and the average number of days' attendance for each child was 47½. The number of school-houses was 83, and the value of school property, $24,645. The school moneys were as follows: cash on hand at the beginning of the year, $4,150.36; received from State fund, $3,679.75; from county fund, $2,115.54; from township fund, $1,465.83; from district taxes, $5,583.59; total receipts, $17,075.27; total expenditures, $13,631.88. The school fund was, township, $14,985; county, $30,030.75; total, $45,015.75.

For 1882 the statistics were, enumeration, white males, 2,678, females, 2,453; colored males, 8; females 2. Number of teachers employed, males, 56; females, 62; average wages, males, $26.50; females, $20; school-houses, 83; schools, 87. The school moneys were: cash on hand at the beginning of the school year, $4,938.24; received from State fund, $3,482.38; from county fund, $1,891.17; from township fund, $1,187.73; from district taxes, $9,807.88; from all other sources, $106.30; total receipts, $21,413.70; total expenditures, $16,375.25. The school fund was then: township, $14,995; county, $30,597.85; total, $45,592.85, and the teachers' wages amounted to $9,070.40.

In 1884 the enumeration was, white males, 2,555; females, 2,407; colored males, 4; females, 3; the enrollment, white males, 2,139, females, 2,011; colored males, 3; females, 2; average number of days' attendance for each child, 53; average number of pupils in attendance each day, 2,392. The number of teachers was 87, to whom was paid $14,069.24. The value of the school property was $37,500. The total receipts during the years were $24,783.29, and total expenditures, $24,717.83. The school fund was, township $13,410.55, county, $26,712.96.

For 1886 the enumeration was, white males, 2,651; females, 2,434; colored males, 4; females, 3. The average number of days each pupil was in attendance was 60, and the average number in attendance each day was 2,302. The number of teachers was 90; the seating capacity of the school-houses, of which 4 were log, 81 frame, and 1 brick, was 3,800, and the value of school property, $38,000. The value of school apparatus in the county was $744.11, distributed among ten schools. About 40 of the schools have outline maps, and about 6 have globes. The

amount paid out as salaries to teachers during the last school year for which statistics are accessible was $13,956.25. The total receipts were $28,801.42, and the total expenditures, $19,347.14. The school fund at the commencement of the school year, 1886–87, was, township fund, $14,372.03; county fund, $31,101.60; total, $45,473.63.

At the last county school convention, which was held January 6, 1885, for the purpose of adopting a series of text books for the ensuing five years, W. R. Berry was chosen chairman, and I. S. Ware, secretary. The text books adopted were McGuffey's revised readers and spellers, Ray's new mathematics, Monteith's elementary and comprehensive geographies, Clark's brief, and normal English grammar, Sell's practical lessons in English, Spencerian penmanship, eclectic bookkeeping, Barnes' drawing, Barnes' brief history of the United States, Townsend's civil government, Steele's sciences and Webster's dictionaries.

Buildings.—In 1878 or 1879 a movement was inaugurated by those who desired to see the public schools of the town placed upon a sound and respectable basis for the purpose of building a new school-house. The first election held on the question of bonding the school district for the purpose of raising the necessary funds was on December 30, 1879, when the proposition to bond the district for $8,000 was carried by a vote of 105 to 36; but for some reason this project failed notwithstanding the vote. On the 5th of April, 1881, a vote was taken on the question of levying a one and a half per cent tax for three years to erect a new school building, which resulted in 145 votes being cast in favor of it to 29 against. This plan was not carried out. A vote was then taken, February 21, 1882, on the proposition to issue $7,000 in bonds for the purpose of raising money enough to build a new school, $2,000 having already been raised by taxation. This project was approved by a vote of 129 to 58, more than two-thirds voting in its favor. A contract was made July 3, 1882, with Elson & Waggoner to erect the building, to have it completed by January 1, 1883, the contract price being $10,883.89, Edward Clark, architect, of Ottumwa, Iowa, furnishing the plans and specifications. Subsequent to the election, by which $7,000 was authorized to be borrowed, another election



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was held, at which $2,000 more was voted by a vote of 186 to 43, and the building fund was finally composed of $2,096.97 on hand by taxation, and the $9,000 in bonds thus authorized; total amount, $11,096.97. The school building was completed as per contract, stands just across the railroad from the public square, and is a fine large structure, two stories high above the basement, and the pride of the town.

Teachers.—Commencing with 1877, the teachers in the Unionville public schools have been as follows: H. B. Davis, principal, salary $60 per month; Henrietta Middleswartz, $35; and Lizzie O'Reilly, $30. For the year 1878-79 they were George Redd, principal, $50; Lizzie O'Reilly, $35; and Mattie Haynes, $30. For the year 1879–80 they were J. W. Veatch, principal, $50; Miss Mattie Haynes, $30; Miss Mary Brasfield, $30; and Miss Blanche Christy, $30. For 1880–81, J. W. Probasco, principal, $55; Mattie Haynes, Mrs. Probasco and Mollie Eareckson. From 1881–82, Mrs. Kate S. Gough, principal, $70; Lizzie O'Reilly, $35; and Mollie Eareckson, $30. For 1882–83, Mrs. Kate S. Gough, principal, $70; Mrs. Wart and Miss Mollie Eareckson. For 1883–84, Mrs. Kate S. Gough, principal; George H. Gardner, grammar department; Miss Mollie Eareckson and Miss Annie Tatman, primary department. For 1884–85, J. D. Brown, principal, $70; Henry Campbell, $40; Dora Hart, $30; Roxie Hart, $30. For 1885–86, Mrs. Kate S. Gough, principal, $70; J. W. Jones, $50; Miss Mollie Eareckson, $35; Mrs. C. E. Ware, $35; and Mrs. Anna Williams, $35. For 1886–87, Mrs. Kate S. Gough, Henry C. Shelton, Mrs. Anna Williams, Miss Kate Scannell and Miss Mary Brasfield; and for 1887–88, Mrs. Kate S. Gough, principal, L. Olinger, Miss Mollie Eareckson, Miss Kate Scannell and Miss Mary Brasfield.

The indebtedness of the district is now $9,000, bearing 6 per cent interest.

Superintendents.—The great need of the common schools of Putnam County, in common with other counties of the State, appears to be the county superintendency. A competent county superintendent would instill into the entire body of teachers, at their institutes, their examinations and their schools, a spirit of emulation, an ambition and an *esprit de corps*, which are now

wanting to a great extent, and which would result in an immediate and permanent advancement of incalculable benefit to the community at large. The county superintendent should not only be competent, but should be well paid; the present pittance of, say, $200 per annum, received for examining teachers, being no inducement for any qualified person to take the office.

Institutes.—The teachers of Putnam County appear to have recognized in a practical way, earlier than those of some other counties, the value to themselves, and through them to their schools, of teachers' institutes. A county teachers' association met for the first time on July 28, 1866, at the academy building, in Unionville, for the purpose of having a public examination, of grading the certificates of the teachers, and to provide ways and means for organizing a teachers' institute. After the examination was concluded, the association began the organization of an institute, and by resolution the association was changed into an institute. A committee of three was then appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, the committee consisting of Messrs. Hyde, Milton Cauby and Miss Tennie Haynes. The organization then adjourned, to meet at Unionville October 3, 1866, when an institute was commenced and was continued three days. H. L. Phillips was president, and S. A. Culvert secretary. On the 5th of October, a series of resolutions was adopted, one of which was to the effect that the county superintendent should reject all candidates for certificates who could not pass a rigid examination in all the branches prescribed by law. Good school-houses were called for, and the thanks of the institute were extended to H. L. Phillips, A. J. Hoskinson, F. Hyde, A. L. Gray, S. A. Calvert, Mrs. Staples and Prof. Little, for their valuable assistance. Of this institute, H. L. Phillips was president, and Miss Carrie Haynes and Daniel Carr, secretaries.

No account of the second annual teachers' institute could be found; but the third annual institute was held in Unionville August 31, 1868. Profs. Ferris and Nason, of the North Missouri Normal School at Kirksville were present, and, at the close of the institute, a series of resolutions was passed, one of which was to the effect that no teacher who absented himself from the institute without a reasonable excuse, ought to be engaged to

teach a school. H. L. Phillips was elected president for the coming year, and Miss Anna Eareckson secretary. The fourth annual institute was held at Unionville August 16, 1869, at the school-house. H. L. Phillips, was president; Daniel Carr, vice-president, and George W. Dickson, secretary. The last three meetings of this institute were devoted to the common branches, object lessons and school organization, by Profs. Baldwin and Ellison, of the Kirksville Normal School; and penmanship was taught by Prof. R. F. Little. A resolution was passed in favor of raising the standard of the qualifications of teachers, and the conduct of all who did not attend the institute was severely condemned. Seventy-five dollars was asked for with which to buy maps, charts, globes and other school apparatus.

The fifth annual institute commenced August 29, 1870. The officers elected were Prof. Frank L. Ferris, president; A. C. Boner, vice-president; C. F. Brown, secretary. On Tuesday, the 30th of August, the subjects discussed were mathematical geography, practical arithmetic and physical training, and an essay was read on school organization and government. On the 31st the subjects of elocution, United States history, penmanship, civil government, orthography, etc., were discussed; and on Thursday, September 1, mental arithmetic occupied the attention of the institute for some time. At the close of the institute a resolution was adopted thanking the half-dozen citizens of Unionville who had attended some of the institute meetings.

To give a detailed account of each institute held in the county would be tedious, and, probably, to some extent unprofitable, especially as so many have been held even beside the annual institutes. A special institute was held, April 27, 1873, at St. John, by order of the executive committee, D. C. Robison, N. Zeigler and T. Davis. The topics discussed were, "The First Day of School," D. C. Robison; "Elocution," H. C. Shelton; "Oral Lessons," L. T. Robison; "Gymnastics," N. Zeigler; "Mental Arithmetic," James McCormac; "Advanced Spelling," D. C. Robison: "Advanced Grammar," L. T. Robison; "Longitude and Time," T. Davis, etc. Speeches were made by H. C. Shelton, A. O. Collins and others. Another institute was held May 29, 30 and 31, 1873, at Hartford, of which H. C. Shelton was president, and Herman

Ellis, secretary. Among the teachers present besides these two, were Rev. W. E. Bates, Thomas Herriford, John Pickering, L. P. Roberts, G. W. Barnett, Biddle Haynes, William Holman, Miss Mary E. Earhart and Miss Caroline Loyd. The principal subjects discussed were "Methods of Diagraming," "School Government," and "Teaching Geography." Another institute was held this year at St. John, July 25 and 26. Lee T. Robison was president, and O. B. Foster, secretary. The subjects discussed were "Orthography," "Written Arithmetic," "Gymnastics," "Elocution," "United States History," "Mental Arithmetic," "Elementary Sounds," "Primary Geography," and "Advanced Grammar." The eighth annual institute was held at Millersburg, in September of this year, H. C. Shelton being president, and G. W. Cook, secretary. The subjects discussed were, of course, from the necessities of the case, the same or similar to those enumerated above, as was also the case for the next succeeding years.

The first normal institute ever held in Putnam County was held in Unionville, commencing August 4, 1879, and continuing two weeks. Prof. J. W. Veatch, principal of the Unionville schools, was the conductor of the institute. A lecture on "Digestion" was delivered before the teachers, by Dr. Pineo, and the workers in the institute belonging in Unionville were Mattie L. Haynes, L. Blanche Christy, Lydia Freed, Lorenzo Jones, W. H. McClure, N. J. Bradley, J. W. Drury and Fannie Rummel; Xenia, J. W. Probasco and W. H. Campbell; Livonia, James Bragg; Omaha, William T. Greene and J. S. Greene; Terre Haute, N. Zeigler and Minnie Wolgamott; Pleasant Home, Mollie Brasfield; Livingston, Iowa, Helen E. Wood; and Exline, Iowa, Mrs. R. L. Conger.

On February 4 and 5, 1881, an institute was held at the Petty school-house, James Magee, president, and John McAnelly, secretary, and on January 6 and 7 another was held at the Franklin school-house, L. C. Corporon, president, and Charles Magee, secretary. The instructors at the former were C. H. Magee, Albert McAnelly and J. W. Jones, and at the latter, Benjamin and Nelson Franklin, James Bragg and Dodge Steele. Another institute was held this year, December 29 and 30, at the McKinley schoolhouse, the instructors at which were James Magee, Royal Gar-

ner, A. S. McKinley, John Probasco, Benjamin Franklin, H. W. Berry, L. C. Corporon, L. A. Olinger, Nelson Franklin, Luella McKinley, A. West, William Collins, B. F. McKinley, Albert Steele, Aleck Matheson, Willis Haynes, Prof. Hill, John McAnelly, Dodge Steele, Mrs. Sarah Probasco, J. W. Jones, Quintus McKinley, John Carroll and H. Carr. On the 17th and 18th of January, 1873, an institute was held at the school-house at St. John for York, Sherman and Medicine Townships. On the 17th Prof. Bristow, of Princeton College, delivered a lecture on "School Government," and on the 18th, officers were elected as follows: George Randle, president; Miss Mattie Galbreath, vice-president, and G. W. Shoey, secretary. In 1884 an institute was held at the Franklin school-house, September 22 and 23. Dodge Steele was president, and Benjamin Franklin, secretary. The instructors were Benjamin Franklin, Willie Pickenpaugh, Prof. Guthrie, Dodge Steele, Prof. Hill, N. A. Franklin, William A. West, H. W. Berry, A. P. McElhiney, William Collins and Charles Slavens.

The last teachers' institute held in the county was at Unionville in August, 1887. There was a large attendance, and much interest manifested in the work of the institute. The officers were: J. W. Jones, president; W. W. Boner, vice-president; J. W. Drury, secretary; H. P. Bruce, assistant secretary, and J. T. Dodson, treasurer. Prof. B. W. Pierce, of Green City College, was engaged as one of the instructors, and the names of those taking an active part in the institute were: Unionville—F. A. Weatherford, L. A. Olinger, Mollie Eareckson, Jennie Howard, Jessie Ruth, Charles Wyckoff, Nellie Smith, Addie Thornburg, Perly Brasfield, J. W. Jones, J. T. Dodson, J. A. Smith, W. W. Boner, G. H. Gardner, H. P. Bruce, James W. Drury, G. A. Hill, J. W. Brown, C. R. C. Brown, Miss D. D. Burnett, Miss D. S. Burnett, Miss D. S. Rice, W. A. Bailey, Annie True, Mary Agee, Katie Scannell, J. W. Stewart; Hartford—Emma Hart, Ida Milton; Martinstown—W. M. Collins, W. A. West, S. M. Magee, C. H. Magee; Graysville—A. N. Geeslin, Mary N. Geeslin; Howland—Carrie Shipley, Emma Wyckoff; Terre Haute—J. A. Green; St. John—Lulu Martin; Omaha—Hannah Green.

An Incident.—The following incident is illustrative of the

early condition of the schools. In the winter of 1856 John S. Hart was teaching school in the vicinity of Martinstown. The house in which he taught was a log cabin, with a stick and clay chimney, and both house and chimney were quite open. When the wind blew strong against the chimney, it would fill the house so full of smoke that the teacher and scholars had to go out of doors. On a certain December day, 1856, the county school commissioner was expected to visit the school, and the teacher notified the patrons of the fact, and requested them to be present. When the fateful day arrived, the wind was blowing very hard against the chimney, which was a very discouraging circumstance. The teacher, however, made a fire in the fire-place, but the smoke so filled the house that it was impossible to stay inside. He therefore made a log heap outside, set it on fire, and held school that day in the open air, where teacher, pupils and patrons were assembled when the high dignitary expected, arrived. The county school commissioner thereupon, instead of instructing the teacher and scholars upon their duties, and delivering a homily upon the great advantages of a good education, directed the weight of his remarks to the patrons themselves, upon the superior advantages of a comfortable school-house, and upon the duty they owed to their children to provide them with such a school building.

RELIGION.

Methodism was introduced into Putnam County in 1841, but data with reference to its workings and success are so meager that no satisfactory account can be given previous to the split in the great body of the church in 1844–45. In this latter year the Methodist Episcopal Church South took possession of the field, and held it until 1852, when Rev. A. J. Wall was sent to Putnam County, on what was then known as Putnam mission. Rev. Mr. Traidor was the presiding elder. For some time the church suffered much from persecution, many times fearing attacks from mobs because of her devotion to the cause of human liberty. In 1853 Rev. Nathan Cordroy was sent on this mission. He was a young man, was faithful to his charge, and met with considerable success. In 1854 Rev. John Carr came to what was then known as the Unionville mission. The troubles in Kansas,

however, gave the Methodist Church in this county considerable trouble, as its members and ministers were almost exclusively opposed to slavery extension, and they were often threatened with being driven from the land. But, notwithstanding this, they remained firm and true to their convictions of right. In 1855 Rev. Mr. Duree came to the mission and remained through that year and the next. During these two years nothing of peculiar interest occurred except the continued persecutions above alluded to. Rev. Charles Hubbard was on the mission in 1857 and 1858, with Rev. John James presiding elder, and in 1859 Rev. L. F. Walden was on the mission. In 1860 Rev. Stephen Norman came to the charge, and "during the year there were many additions to the church, but very few of them were truly converted, and did not even retain the form of godliness, while they were entirely destitute of the power, and in consequence of this were of no great help to the church." In 1861 the great rebellion came, and the cause of Methodism in Putnam County went down, and every one went his own way for a time. While the clangor of war was heard in the land there was but little prosperity in Christian churches. Nothing of record can be found from 1861 to 1864, but in the latter year Rev. William Hanley was presiding elder, and Stephen Norman, presiding clerk, and some 300 were added to the church in the entire circuit. But few of these, however, were converted, which left the church spiritually low. In 1865 Rev. S. F. New was on the circuit, and in 1866 Rev. N. Cordroy was appointed, and traveled two years, with some success in consolidating the work and collecting the scattering sheep into the fold. In 1868 Rev. H. A. Winn was appointed as a supply, and, though young, became very popular. At the close of 1868 the circuit was divided, the Crabtree appointment and all east of that being organized as the Omaha circuit. In 1869 Rev. Mr. Winn was returned to Unionville circuit, and had great success. At the beginning of the conference year 1870, Rev. Truman A. Hull was appointed to this mission as a supply, but in this relation to the church had great difficulty from the fact that many of the members had come to look upon a supply with an unconquerable, or perhaps cherished, aversion, and in this state of feeling made an unjust war upon the

pastor. Besides this, there was another trouble in the church. There was, the pastor thought, much need of discipline in the church, many of the members refusing to conduct their lives according to the strict rules of Methodism, and in enforcing discipline some of the officers of the church failed to stand by the pastor, as it was thought by still others they ought to do. On the whole, the work of Rev. Mr. Hull for his first year was a success, a protracted meeting of eleven days and nights having been held resulting in thirty-five conversions and in twenty-five additions to the Unionville Church, and twenty-five additions to other churches on the circuit. At the conference Mr. Hull was returned to the church, but found, at the beginning of his second year, arrayed against him an element composed, as he thought, of those who had been dismissed, and of others who feared they would be dismissed, because of neglect of duty. Scandalous reports were also industriously circulated against him, which were without foundation, merely for the purpose of weakening if not of destroying his influence in nearly all parts of the circuit, the result of all of which was that, at the first quarterly meeting of 1871, the matter was brought up and discussed, and, while some of the members nobly stood by their pastor, yet at the close of the discussion a resolution was adopted as follows: "That we desire the removal of Rev. T. A. Hull, because of outside influences against his usefulness," whereupon he was removed by the presiding elder, April 22, 1871. He was succeeded by Rev. L. M. Bonnet soon afterward, who remained until March, 1872, when Rev. N. M. Enyeart came and remained one year. He was succeeded in the spring of 1873 by Rev. H. Deshler, and he in 1874 by Rev. Abner Orr, who remained two years, and was succeeded in 1878 by Rev. J. G. Thompson; Rev. John Cavett came in the spring of 1878; Rev. L. T. McNeiley, in the spring of 1879; Rev. E. H. Brumbaugh, in 1882; Rev. I. S. Ware, in 1883; Rev. J. S. Wilson, in 1886, and the present pastor, Rev. Loren V. Ismond, in the spring of 1887.

In February, 1869, it was announced that the Methodist Episcopal Church in Unionville was making arrangements to build a church, a committee having been appointed to draft a plan, and ascertain the probable cost. Progress, however, was

not very rapid. The building now standing at the northeast corner of First and F Streets was erected in 1874, and was dedicated on Sunday, August 25, 1878, by Rev. Nathan Sumate, of Louisiana, Mo.; Miss Fannie Rummel presided at the organ. The building is of brick, and cost about $3,000. With the lot upon which it stands it is now worth about $4,500.

St. John Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about 1853, by Peter Duree, but who were the original members is not now known, nor much of the history of the church previous to 1876, when the building of a frame church edifice was commenced. This building stands in Block 2 in the town of St. John. This edifice was dedicated November 4, 1877, by Rev. Dr. Hall, of Quincy University. The cost of the church itself was $2,082.62, and on the morning of the day of dedication, there was still a debt of $685.37, and at the meeting, this fact being made known, $727.80 was immediately subscribed. The ceremony of dedication was then proceeded with by Elder Boyle. The names of the pastors of this church have been Peter Duree, P. Strait, J. F. New, Nathan Cordroy, William Brown, Samuel Baker, John Cavett, William Stanner and John Kobbe. The present membership of the church is forty. The church building is owned jointly by the Methodist Episcopal Church, Baptists, Presbyterians, and United Brethren, the former owning one-half, and the other three each one-sixth of the property. As the Presbyterians have no church organization now, it is used by the other three: by the Baptists on the first Sunday of each month, by the Methodists on the second and fourth Sundays, and by the United Brethren on the third.

The Crabtree class (Methodist Episcopal Church) was organized in 1852 by Rev. A. J. Wall. The original members were John Crabtree, Avarilla Crabtree, William Shearer, Sarah C. Shearer, Mahala Davis, Jefferson Davis, James Barnes and Henry Barnes. This class met at the residence of John Crabtree for five or six years, the residence being a log cabin. Later it met at what is called the Victor school-house, on Section 8, Township 65, Range 18. This class is now in quite a flourishing condition.

West Liberty Methodist Episcopal Church was organized

about 1856, the first members being Henry Smith and wife, J. A. Harbert and wife, James Lockade and wife, Thomas Harbert, John Bonebright and wife, George Goodridge and wife, Jane Dunn, John Newell and wife, Sarah Calpha, and others whose names can not be learned. This class first worshiped in a private house, and afterward in a school-house, and in 1884 built a frame church edifice 24x36 feet, which cost about $800. It stands on Section 27, Township 66, Range 20. It was dedicated in March, 1884, by Rev. John Curl, of Glasgow College. The pastors have been Rev. Messrs. Duree, Anderson, Hollingsworth, Cordray, Messner, King, Baker, Stanner, Cavett, Pate, and Kobbe, the latter being the present pastor. The membership of the church is now about forty-five. There is here a prosperous Sunday-school, of which John Bonebright is superintendent, and which has about twenty scholars in attendance; on the average.

Salem class, Methodist Episcopal Church, was organized about the fall of 1872, and a church building erected the same fall, at a cost of $1,500. The pastors have been Revs. E. J. King, William Stanner, J. O. Taylor, J. M. Pate, and the present pastor, Rev. John Kobbe. The present membership is forty.

At the close of the conference year, 1870–71, the classes of the Methodist Episcopal Church stood as follows: Unionville class, No. 1; McKay class, No. 2; Mount Zion class, No. 3; Dorset class, No. 4; Koup class, No. 5; Locust class, No. 6; Mason class, No. 7; Good Hope class, No. 8; Guffey class, No. 9, and Vaughn class, No. 10. At the close of the conference year ending March 31, 1887, Rev. J. A. Abbott, pastor in charge of the Unionville circuit, made the following report: Number of converts, 65; probationers, 54; united elsewhere, 11; baptisms, 24; awaiting baptism, 25; baptized and awaiting full connection, 15; sermons preached by pastor, 154; by other Methodist Episcopal ministers, 50; members at that time, 165; deaths during the year, 3; amount paid pastor, $435; amount paid presiding elder, $35; foreign missions, $7.25; Fairview class paid the largest amount, $117; amount subscribed to build church, $550, and the debt on the parsonage was $150.

The Christian Church.—The Unionville Christian Church was originally organized about 1865, with about twelve or four-

teen members. The families constituting this original organization were those of Joseph R. Stille, the Steeles, Agees, Applegates, A. Lemen and Mrs. Samuel Brice. This organization, however, was short-lived, but soon a revival meeting was held in the town which resulted in the formation of a church of about seventy members. Preaching was conducted principally in the court-house for some time by Elder John D. Humphreys, who was afterward for many years pastor of the church. In 1868 arrangements were made for the erection of a church building 30x44 feet in size, which was completed in 1869, and dedicated on Sunday, October 10, 1869, by Elder J. Walden. The building is a frame one, and in its construction a debt was incurred of about $1,000, and at the time of the dedication a subscription paper was circulated for the purpose of raising money to cancel this debt, resulting in the raising of $600. At a concert and festival held Friday night December 24, 1869, $115 more was raised. Meetings were held during the week by Elder J. C. Porter, of Leon, Iowa, but no one united with the church as the result of his efforts. This was the first regular church building erected in Putnam County. The trustees of the church at the time were H. L. Phillips, C. A. Elson, H. D. Marshall, E. E. Harvey and J. Geisinger. Among the preachers who have filled the pulpit of this church have been the following: Elder Down, who was one of the very early ones; Elder William Cowley, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, who held a series of meetings commencing Friday, July 19, 1867, and continuing over Sunday; Elder J. C. Sevey, of Iowa, preached occasionally in 1869; and others have been, Elders J. D. Humphreys, E. E. Harvey, S. H. Hedrick, S. B. Downing, C. P. Evans, W. K. Slater, and the present pastor, E. M. Smith, who commenced here in the spring of 1886. This church is now in a very flourishing condition, having a membership of about fifty. The first Sunday-school in Unionville was organized on Sunday, May 6, 1866. The superintendent was W. F. Wells; secretary, W. P. O'Bryant; librarian, Joseph R. Stille.

There is also a Christian Church organization which meets in the Union Church, standing on Section 12, Township 66, Range 20. It was organized by Rev. John D. Humphreys, January 10, 1873. The original members were G. W. Warren,

Charles Howard, Henry Bishop, A. N. Bradshaw; elders—William Bright, Henry Garver, James Wells; deacons—Elizabeth Howard, Julia Bright, E. P. Cook, Hannah Cook, Tempe Coffrin, Sarah Coffrin, Emeline Lupton, Mary C. Cook, James Collins, Elizabeth Collins, David Parker, Nancy Parker, Anderson Hedge, Melissa Hedge, Harrison Hedge, Susan Lightfoot, Julian Chadwick, Mary Sciphers, Barbary Bradshaw, M. J. Fife, Suilda Somers, Sarah Shoptaw, Barbara W. Bradshaw, Susan Hedge, Parthena Collins, Tabitha Garver, William Bohanon, Sarah Gates, Charles S. Martin, Elizabeth C. Martin, Warren Howard and Ellen Howard. The present frame church building was erected in 1876, at a cost of $800. The pastors have been Revs. John D. Humphreys, H. H. Rice, Mr. Estes, Joab Padgett, and the present one is Elder Bates. The membership is now about seventy-five. There is a flourishing Sunday-school in connection with this church, of which Mr. Bruce is superintendent, and which has an average attendance of about sixty.

The Terre Haute Christian Church was incorporated June 12, 1874. An association had been formed previously, the first annual meeting of which was held at the Christian Church, June 6, 1874. The names of the incorporators were A. C. Davis, D. K. Trowbridge, William Parrish, A. D. Parrish, S. G. Barnett, George F. Stivers, James B. Fry, Edmond Cave, Charlotte Smith, Mary M. Wilson, Nancy Smith, Oliver Haight, J. E. Davis, Joseph Brown, Michael James, John W. Howard, M. V. Scovil, J. W. Baitmers, Catharine Trowbridge, Mary A. Davis, Elizabeth Barnett and Susan Trowbridge. This church is in good condition at present, with Elder Bates as pastor.

A Christian Church was organized in 1857, by Elder John D. Humphreys, at the Koup school-house. Since the erection, in 1879, of the Union Church at Lemon Station, it has worshiped therein. This church was dedicated by Elder Slater. The present membership of the church is sixty-five.

The Christian Union Church was organized in January, 1886, by Rev. J. M. Newell, with the following members: Henry Vermilion and wife, Sarah, John Vermilion, Hattie Vermilion, Sherman Vermilion, George Williamson, Emma J. Williamson, John Wiliamson, Fannie Williamson, Jane Walker, Jane Single-

ton, Frances Singleton, Abraham Good, Sarah J. Good, James Richie, Susan Richie, Mary E. Richie, Annie Richie, Margaret Kaup, Wallace Jones, Juliet Dickson, Thursey Dickson, Nora Kaup, Flora Kaup, George Taylor and Fannie Taylor. This society worships in the Union Church edifice, at Lemon Station. The membership at present is twenty-seven, and the Rev. J. M. Newell is the pastor. The original officers of the church were: Henry Vermilion, elder; Wallace Jones, deacon, and George Williamson, steward.

The Protestant Methodists.—The Methodist Protestant Church at Wyreka was organized in 1850, by Rev. Lewis Ellis. From a list of the names of the members of this church up to 1854, it is not possible to select the original ones. The first church building was begun about 1856. It was of hewn logs, and the roof, gables and windows were added in 1858, and the door, pulpit and seats were added in 1860. The present frame building was erected in 1874, and cost about $2,000. It stands on the northwest corner of Section 17, Township 66, Range 21. Part of the plat is in Section 8. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. George Wells, in December, 1874, and the dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. T. L. Jeffers, then pastor. The entire list of pastors could not be obtained; the present pastor is Rev. Andrew J. Johnson. The church is in a very satisfactory condition, having about thirty-five members.

The First Presbyterian Church.—This was organized in 1874, by Rev. R. H. Howey, with the following members: Rev. R. H. Howey and wife, P. H. Harbert and wife, James Boner and wife, and Mrs. A. L. Gray. The church was incorporated as "The First Presbyterian Church of the United States of America," at Unionville, February 6, 1875, with the following incorporators: R. H. Howey, Laura E. Howey, James Boner, Mrs. Elisha Boner and Paul H. Harbert. A Sunday-school was organized in 1875, and on July 1 of that year a Sunday-school picnic and the laying of the corner-stone of the church occurred. A procession was formed with the Masonic Order of Unionville at the head, which marched to the church site, where the ceremony of laying the corner-stone was gone through with, and then the procession marched to Phillips' grove and held a basket picnic. The num-

ber of Sunday-school officers was 5, of teachers, 12, and of scholars, 109. The superintendent was Felix Lane; assistant superintendent, R. H. Howey; secretary, R. F. Little; treasurer, R. M. Brasfield, and librarian, Clarence Conger. The brick church building, on First Street, was so far completed in the fall of 1875, as to be used during the following winter for church purposes; and in the spring of 1876 the plastering and interior finishing was done so as to permit the meeting of the presbytery in the building. The church was dedicated by Rev. J. W. Allen, Synodical Missionary for the State of Missouri, and cost when completed about $2,500. Rev. Mr. Howey remained with the church until 1878, and, after a short time, was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Goodison, who remained from the spring of 1879 to the fall of 1880. After him, Rev. Mr. Rees served the church, and also Mr. S. D. Conger, who was not then ordained. After preaching a few months in the summer of 1886, Mr. Conger went to the Northwestern Presbyterian University at Chicago, to complete his theological studies. The church membership now is thirty-three. The first choir in this church sang for the first time, July 9, 1876.

The Hartford Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized when Adair County extended to the Iowa State line, on July 4, 1842, with thirteen members. It was the first church organized in the vicinity of Hartford, and about two miles to the eastward from the town. The original members were as follows: David Myers, Richard Humphreys, William Oglesby, James Criswell, Margaret G. Allen, Mary J. Humphreys, James Humphreys, Katharine D. Humphreys, Sarah Humphreys, Lutitia Cochran, Lutitia Kelley, Mary Oglesby, and Lucretia Myers. It was originally known as the New Hope Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Notwithstanding the church for the first five years of its history had considerable difficulty with some of its members, it grew very rapidly, having on July 30, 1846, 110 members, one of whom received that year was a colored man named Benjamin. In 1854 a frame building was erected, but at the present time it has no building, and the present membership of the church is only twelve.

Pleasant Home Presbyterian Church was organized before

the war. A frame church was built in 1882, 24x40 feet in size, standing on Section 29, Township 65, Range 16.

United Brethren.—Light Chapel, United Brethren in Christ, was organized in 1865, by Rev. D. E. Statton, with the following members and officers: Conrad Mullenix, leader; Reuben Beary, steward; Isabella Beary, Flora Mullenix, Mary Beary, Margaret Statton, Ollemna Statton, and D. E. Statton. The first place of worship was a school-house, which was used until 1882, when what is known as "Light Chapel" was built. It is a neat church building, and its erection was brought about in the following manner: During the winter of 1881–82 an interesting protracted meeting had been held in the Beary school-house under the direction of the Rev. G. W. Moore, the result of which was the determination to build a church. The house when completed was a neat frame structure 28x40 feet. It is located about two and one-half miles north of St. John, on a lot donated by Reuben Beary. Rev. Isaac Statton, of Lisbon, Iowa, preached the opening sermon from Matthew v: 2. The house cost $1,300. On the day of dedication, November 5, 1882, there yet remained a debt of $271.62, to pay which a subscription paper was circulated, and $351 was subscribed. This was in the morning. In the afternoon the dedicatory services occurred. The trustees consisted of Rev. D. E. Statton, J. D. S. Beary, Peter Bucher, Mulligan Miller and Charles W. Martin. The church stands on quite high ground, and from it can be seen about 200 dwellings, eight churches and seven school-houses. The present membership of this church is forty. The pastors of this church have been Revs. George W. Moore, J. M. Husted, D. E. Statton, James Herbert, Jr., William J. Shanklin and Ira McRay.

Graysville United Brethren Church was organized in 1865, by Rev. William Shanklin, who was the first pastor. He was followed by Revs. Alfred Minear, William T. Gray, Mr. Louther, Alfred Minear again, and William Shanklin, the second, and several others whose names can not be ascertained. The present pastor is Rev. Ira McRay, and the membership of the church is thirty-four. The church building is a frame structure, commenced in 1879, and dedicated in January, 1885, by Rev. William Beauchamp, presiding elder. The present membership of the church is about twenty-five.

There is also a church of the United Brethren in Christ at Lemon Station, organized in February, 1886, by the Rev. J. Riley Yount. The first members were George R. Hatfield, leader; John McNabb, steward; Josie Hatfield, May Henness, Kate Henness, Mada Yount, Rebecca Yount, William O. Childress and Angeline Childress. Services are held in the Union Church at Lemon Station. The pastors have been Rev. J. Riley Yount and the Rev. J. W. Sickafoos, the present pastor.

The Free United Brethren Church.—This is a new denomination or sect, established in 1874, by W. H. McPherson and others, as will appear as this narrative proceeds. Mr. McPherson, who was a member of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, and a minister in the church, withdrew his membership from said church, January 4, 1874, because that church made water baptism a test of membership; and also because it had bishops and presiding elders, considering the payment of their salaries a useless burden. He also believed the churches should select their own ministers, and that in general the church should be more republican in its form of government. On the 6th of January, 1874, aided by the instruction of Rev. W. H. Burns, he wrote the articles of faith and rules of government of the Free United Brethren Church, and on the 11th of January (Sunday), 1874, Mr. McPherson organized the first class of the Free United Brethren Church, at the McKinley school-house, Putnam County, consisting of the following named persons: W. H. McPherson, Nancy H. McPherson, Daniel Nape, August Wessell, Thomas W. Jones, Julia Ann Jones, George Orman, Sr., George Orman, Jr., Harriet Orman, Mary Jane Covett, Jane Morris and Susan Fisher.

The first annual conference of this new church at the McKinley school-house, December 12, 1874, was organized by the following ministers: W. H. McPherson, W. H. Burns, N. A. Nickson and J. O. Curl. W. H. Burns was received on transfer from the church of the United Brethren in Christ, N. A. Nickson and J. O. Curl were received on recommendation from the pastoral conference. The number of ministers at this conference was four, and the membership of the church was then eighty.

The second annual conference was held at the Shepard class.

Sullivan County, Mo., September 10, 1875. George H. Wilson and S. H. Shepard were received into conference, making six ministers, and the membership had increased to 124.

The third annual conference was held at the Union Church, in Putnam County, September 9, 1875. W. F. Gray and M. C. Thompson were received into conference, making the number of ministers eight. The fourth annual conference was held at Mount Zion Church, Sullivan County, September 5, 1877. E. Vernon and B. Willis were received into the conference, the latter, from his former standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mount Zion Church building was the first edifice of the kind erected for and donated to the Free United Brethren Church. The fifth annual conference was held at Fair View school-house, Adair County, August 29, 1878. N. F. Munn was received into conference on his former standing in the church of the United Brethren in Christ, he having been an elder in that church. George Shultz, R. A. Brisendine and B. Beck were also received into conference on examination and recommendation from their pastoral conferences. The number of ministers had thus increased to fourteen. The sixth annual conference met on the 4th of September, 1879. John McCallister, James Gladwell, John Willis and James Mest were received into conference at this time.

It may be further and more particularly stated here, with reference to the doctrinal teachings of this new sect, that upon the question of water baptism their belief is that such baptism is not of divine authority in the Christian worship, but that since the advent of Christ, Spirit baptism is Christian baptism, and that the sacrament of the Lord's supper in connection with the washing of feet is the only visible ordinance of the church by divine authority.

Classes in School-houses.—The various church organizations or classes of this denomination in Putnam County, are named from the school-houses in which they meet. The McKinley class meets at the McKinley school-house, about twelve miles northeast of Unionville, and has eight members. The Burns class meets at the Burns school-house, about ten miles southeast of Unionville, and has thirty-two members. The Andrews

class meets at the Andrews school-house, about eight miles southeast of Unionville, and has thirty-five members. The Lone Star class meets at the Lone Star school-house, about five miles southeast of Unionville, and has twenty-four members. Union class meets at Union Church, about seven miles east of Unionville, and has sixteen members. Bradshaw class meets at the Bradshaw school-house, and has fourteen members. Haynes class meets at the Haynes school-house, about fourteen miles southeast of Unionville, and has twenty members. Clark class meets at the Clark school-house, about fifteen miles southeast of Unionville, and has thirty-six members. Button Class meets at the Button school-house, about nineteen miles southeast of Unionville, and has twelve members. The total membership, therefore, of this denomination in Putnam County is 197. In the four counties, the histories of which are contained in this volume, the membership is about 750. The ministers of this church now laboring in Putnam County are Rev. Mr. Robison, Rev. James West, Rev. W. H. Burns, Rev. Mack Medlin and Rev. Silas Medlin.

The Universalists.—The first Universalist Church of Putnam County was incorporated March 19, 1869, by the following persons: J. Lavenburg, H. H. Earhart, W. H. Carr, Henry C. Shelton, C. T. Triplett, A. J. Hoskinson, Milton Cauby, W. F. Staples, L. J. Staples, E. L. Forsha, S. A. Haynes, C. A. Elson, J. C. Richardson, Z. T. Brawford, D. Brasfield, T. J. Hoskinson and Ira D. Noggle. Services were kept up for some time by this organization, and the frame of a church building erected, but work on the building ceased, and the frame at length fell down, and at the present time there is no church belonging to the Universalists in the county. A Universalist State convention was held in the Christian Church in Unionville, October 18 and 19, 1878. There were present Revs. Dodge and Morris and Mrs. Morris, of Trenton; Rev. Forsher and Son, of Cincinnati, Iowa; Rev. Samuel Newton and wife, of Grundy County; Rev. William Livingston, of Galesburg, Ill.; Rev. Mr. Wilcox, of Putnam County; and Richard Dornin, of Pollock. On Sunday the 19th, Rev. Mr. Dodge preached in the morning, and Rev. Mr. Livingston in the evening, and the services were very largely attended.

The Baptists.—St. John Baptist Church was organized July 29, 1865, by Rev. George W. Benton, with the following members: George W. Benton, Hannah Benton, John S. Benton, S. H. Gunn, Rosina Gunn, Daniel Torrey and Priscilla Torrey. The church building was erected in 1876–77; it stands on Block 2, St. John, Section 7, Township 66, Range 20, and it was dedicated, in November, 1877, by Prof. Hall. The erection of the building was the work of all denominations, but it is known by the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that denomination having the largest membership and the largest interest in the building. It is controlled by a board of nine trustees, selected, five from the Methodist Episcopal Church, one from the Baptist, one from the United Brethren, one from the Presbyterian and one from the world; and it is free to be used by all orthodox Christian people for religious services. The pastors of this church have been Revs. George W. Benton, L. B. Swallow, Elder Turton, L. G. Parker, and the present pastor, G. H. Gunn. The present membership of the church is forty-one.

Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church was organized March 28, 1868, by Rev. Calvin Bentley, with the following members: Rev. Calvin Bentley and wife, J. M. Crist and wife, Mrs. Eliza Reynolds, Indiana Summers, Cordelia Dillner, Emily Albee, Angelina Wyckoff, Samuel Cristy and M. E. Cristy. A frame building was erected in October, 1882, at a cost of $750. It stands on Section 22, Township 66, Range 18. No dedicatory services have yet been held. The present membership of the church is thirty-six. Besides the first pastor, there have been with this church as pastors Revs. Peter Setters, Andrew Jackson, John R. Archer, and the present pastor, Rev. Zachariah Goins.

Liberty Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1870 by Elder Joseph W. Worthington, with about eleven members, as follows: M. E. Worthington, Leonard Ormsby, James A. Hinton, J. W. Worthington, Sarah Branscomb, Elizabeth Newman, Mary E. Branscomb, Sarah A. Moss, Phœbe Ormsby, Elizabeth Ewing and Martha Worthington. The pastors have been Elders U. H. Redding, J. W. Worthington, James Holmes, and J. R. Archer, the present pastor.

The Catholics.—Unionville Catholic Church was organized

some time previous to 1870, and a church building erected in 1871. At the time there were about thirty members, and the pastor was Rev. Father Kennedy, and in 1872 there were fifty members. Rev. Father Walsh came to this church in 1874, and Rev. Father Smith soon afterward, probably in the same year, and remained until his death, February 10, 1882. Rev. Father Carlin then came, and remained until November, 1882, and Rev. Father Victor in March, 1883, remaining until 1885, when he was followed by Rev. Father Hugo, who remained one year. Rev. Father Angelas came in 1886. The present membership of the church is about twenty-five, and they own an excellent piece of property in Unionville.

TOWNS OF PUTNAM COUNTY.

Unionville.—During the separate existence of Dodge and Putnam Counties, each county, of course, had a county seat. The three commissioners, Bronaugh, Munday and Rumjue, considered Putnamville, on Shoal Creek, about twelve miles east of the present Unionville, the most eligible location, and therefore selected that as the county seat. Putnamville remained the county seat from 1845 to 1849, when Bryant Station, otherwise called Winchester, was chosen. Bryant Station was about fifteen miles east of Unionville, and was selected on the assurance by Archibald Bryant, an old settler, after whom the place was named, that there would be no trouble about Iowa gaining the strip of land then in dispute between Iowa and Missouri, and that therefore the "Station" would always be sufficiently central for all purposes as a county seat. When the strip was lost to Missouri, the county seat was again changed, this time to Hartford, about ten miles east of Unionville, in 1851, which remained the county seat until in 1853, when the consolidation of Dodge and Putnam Counties took place, and then a more central location than Hartford was necessary. There was considerable difficulty then in coming to an agreement as to the place, but at length the present site of Unionville was agreed upon and named "Harmony," to indicate that all differences of opinion respecting the location of the county seat had been harmonized. At this time there was no one living on the spot selected, and only one family living near, that of Hol-

liday McCollom, who settled, in 1850, about one and a half miles southeast of the town site. The town plat was surveyed by L. P. Smith, Thomas Caul then being the commissioner of the county seat, and it included all of what is now known as the original town of Unionville. The first building on the place was one moved over from Hartford by D. N. Thatcher, in which he had kept store in Hartford, and in which he kept on keeping store in Harmony. The first building erected in Harmony was one by David Phipps, a log structure standing not far from the present location of Marshall's National Bank. Both of these stores may be properly designated general stores. Each contained everything that could be sold. Each proprietor built a residence near his store, that of Mr. Phipps standing near the present location of the post-office, and that of Mr. Thatcher near where Towne's hotel stood on the northeast corner of the public square. There were but very few residences erected in Harmony before the name was changed to Unionville, besides the two above mentioned. A. H. Weatherford built a house near the present location of Rinker's livery stable, and James Goul and Joseph C. Valentine each built a house. The name was changed by an act of the Legislature, approved February 5, 1855.

Sale of Lots.—Following is a detailed account of the sale of lots in Harmony, March 8, 1854:

Names of Purchasers.	Number of Block.	Number of Lot.	Price paid.
James Powell	1	7	$21 00
William Williams	1	3	18 00
H. P. Bray	2	2	45 00
J. J. Jackson	2	6	21 50
O. P. Gunn	2	4	10 00
John W. Shelton	2	8	10 00
J. J. Brasfield	3	2	31 00
Thomas Caul	3	6	24 00
William C. Dunlap	3	4	10 00
Thomas Williams, Jr	3	8	22 50
A. H. Weatherford	6	2	31 00
John D. Summers	6	6	27 00
David N. Thatcher	6	8	40 00
C. W. Leslie	9	1	26 00
Henry Smith	9	5	10 00
William C. Dunlap	9	7	10 00
P. H. Harbert	9	3	11 00
J. J. Brasfield	8	5	31 50

Names of Purchasers.	Number of Block.	Number of Lot.	Price paid.
J. W. Bonney	8	1	45 25
William C. Dunlap	8	7	10 00
P. H. Harbert	8	3	10 25
Henry Smith	7	8	18 00
William C. Dunlap	7	6	8 00
C. R. Morgan	7	2	9 00
C. R. Morgan	7	4	8 00
P. H. Harbert	4	8	12 75
A. L. Hupp	4	4	13 75
David N. Thatcher	4	2	54 00
James Beard	4	6	35 00
Total amount of sales			$623 50

Following is a list of lots sold in Harmony, July 15, 1854:

Names of Purchasers.	Number of Block.	Number of Lot.	Prices paid.
Issacher Harbert	1	2	$25 00
James Powell	1	6	20 50
Josiah Campbell	1	4	22 00
A. W. Mc Gee	1	8	30 25
Thomas Harbert	2	1	31 50
Josiah Campbell	2	5	17 50
Thomas Harbert	2	3	100 00
Joseph Valentine	2	7	42 00
James Mayfield	3	1	20 00
Thomas Caul	3	5	19 00
Elijah Butler	3	7	70 00
William Smith	3	3	70 00
William Jackson	6	3	47 00
David Phipps	6	2	68 00
A. W. McGee	9	8	20 00
P. H. Harbert	9	4	22 50
P. H. Harbert	9	2	20 00
G. W. Taylor	9	6	12 50
James Mayfield	5	7	34 50
James Goul	8	8	62 00
William Smith	8	4	60 00
James Goul	8	6	20 00
A. S. Runyon	7	3	13 00
David M. Key	7	1	16 50
G. W. Taylor	7	5	10 50
Asa C. Kerby	4	7	40 25
Joseph Valentine	4	5	12 50
M. H. Harbert	4	1	39 00
D. N. Thatcher	4	3	50 00
A. S. Runyon	8	2	40 00
James Harbert	7	7	23 50
Total amount of sales			$1,079 50

Location, Boundary, Additions, etc.—The location of the place is on the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 35, Township 66, Range 19, commencing at a limestone, 22 inches long and 7 inches thick, placed at a point 25 chains and 63 links north of the southwest corner of said southeast quarter of Section 35 on the subdivisional line, and also from another limestone, 22 inches long, 6 inches wide and 3 inches thick, placed 116½ links east of the other stone, and at the northwest corner of Block No. 6, in said town. All the north and south lines of the survey of said town are run at a variation of 10° east. Street "C" is 116½ links wide, and each of the other streets 75 feet. Blocks 10, 11, 12 and 13 are 73 feet wide and 240 feet long, blocks 21, 22, 23 and 24 are 225 feet wide and 240 feet long, and each of the other blocks is 240 feet square. The entire number of blocks in the original town is 24, Block No. 5 being reserved for the public square. The streets running east and west through the town are First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, and those north and south, A, B, C, D and E; C and E being the west and east boundary lines, respectively, of the original town.

Thatcher's addition was made October 1, 1864, and consisted of three blocks, Nos. 25, 26 and 27, and in the aggregate 25 lots, each 60x120 feet, except Lot 1, Block 25, and the five lots in Block 27, all of which are 60 feet square. The addition lies east of the original town.

Rice & Haynes' addition was made August 8, 1864, and lies east of Thatcher's addition. It contains 10.45 acres, and is divided into six blocks, containing in the aggregate 42 lots.

Gray's addition was made August 3, 1866, by Mary E. Gray and A. L. Gray. It lies south of both Thatcher's and Rice & Haynes' additions. It contains 12 blocks, divided into 108 lots.

Railroad addition was made February 14, 1873, by the railroad company, J. W. Barnes, trustee. It consists of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 35, Township 66, Range 19. First, Fourth and Fifth Streets run through it from east to west, Sixth Street bounds it on the north, and Mill Street on the south, F G and H Streets run through it from north to south, C Street bounds it on the east, and I Street on the west.

Thornburgh's addition was made February 17, 1875. It lies west of I Street and north of First Street, and contains six blocks divided into 60 lots. Olive Street runs north and south through this addition.

Elson's addition was made July 10, 1876, by Cornelius Alexander Elson. It lies south of railroad addition, contains five blocks, divided into 36 lots, and is bounded on the north by Mill Street, and on the south by Elson Street.

Elson's second addition was made February 2, 1881, and lies east of F Street, and south of Elson Street.

Although platted as related above, about 1853, the plat was not filed for record until July 30, 1863, after the town had been Unionville more than eight years.

Early Residents.—Some of the first citizens of the town have already been named—David Phipps, D. N. Thatcher, Joseph C. Valentine and James Goul. Joseph C. Valentine was the first blacksmith in the place, and James Goul worked for him in the shop. Mr. Thatcher built the first hotel in 1856, which was managed by William L. Pope. The first drug store was started by D. C. Roberts & Bro. The first carpenter and cabinet maker was Joshua Wickham. The first court-house was built of hewed logs, in 1855, and stood on the spot now occupied by the Barnum House. The first county court clerk kept his office in his private residence—a log house. The first frame building put up was Thatcher's store, moved over, as before said, from Hartford. The first frame house built in the town was R. I. Noggle's, still standing on its original location on Second and A Streets. John Jordan built the first brick house in 1856, on the corner of Fourth and D Streets. The first attorney-at-law in the place was Andrew Farrall, who located here while the name was Harmony. Robert Du Bois was the second, and then followed E. C. Bradshaw, S. A. John and John A. Halley. The first physician was Dr. James Winston, who came in 1856; the second was a Dr. McGoldrick, in 1857, and the third was Dr. J. Goodin Hart, who came in 1859, and still practices in Unionville. The first preacher was Rev. Nathan Cordray, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first teacher was Mark West, who was a very fine elocutionist, and who taught during a part of the summer of 1856,

in the court-house. He had about thirty scholars ranging from about six to twenty years of age, and the school lasted about five months.

The First Birth and Death.—The first child born in Unionville was T. B. Valentine, August 27, 1856, son of Joseph C. and Mrs. Valentine. James Goul was the first to live on the original town site of Unionville, his family and that of Mr. Valentine living for some time in the same house. The first death was that of a child of A. H. Weatherford, which was about five years old, and Mr. Weatherford's death was the second, about a year afterward. The body of the child was taken up at the time of his death, and both were buried in the cemetery just southeast of the town—the first burials in the cemetery.

Business Men.—Following is a list of the business and professional men in Unionville as shown by the advertising columns of the *Weekly Argus*, then published there: Dry goods, boots and shoes, etc., S. F. Summers & Bros.; dry goods and hardware, Howe & Crabtree; drug store, Don. C. Roberts; wool-carding and printing establishment, F. F. Comstock; tin, stove and hardware store, Joel M. Shelton; real estate agent, D. N. Thatcher; blacksmith, Valentine & Cook; physicians, J. G. Hart and J. R. Stille; lawyers, M. L. Ford, E. C. Bradshaw, Halley (J. H.) & John (S. A.) and Joseph Wilson.

Following is a list of the business and professional men in Unionville in 1865: Dry goods, C. A. Elson, Forsha, Staples & Co., Lavenburg & Brasfield; drugs, Lavenburg & Brasfield; harness shop, T. J. McCreury; jewelry store, C. A. Francisco; real estate, H. D. Marshall; claim agent, J. R. Stille; physicians, J. G. Hart and L. Brackney; attorneys, F. R. Kirkpatrick, W. F. Wells and A. J. Hoskinson.

Hotels.—The Barnum House was opened in Unionville, by D. W. Woods, in November, 1883, over two stores of his on the west side of the public square, each building being two stories. The original number of rooms was thirteen, and additions have since been made, so that there are now fifteen rooms. Mr. Woods ran the hotel until about July 1, 1887, when he leased it to E. L. Burrill, formerly of Trenton, Mo., who took possession on the 11th of July, and is still conducting the hotel. Mr. Bur-

rill has renovated and partly refurnished it. It has always been a popular hotel, and now the rooms are in good shape, the *cuisine* all that could be desired, and every reasonable effort is made to please the traveling public.

The Staples House was started in 1874 by E. S. Forsha, and continued by her until her death, when Mrs. Staples took charge; it was managed by her until January, 1887, when it came under the control of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Little. It is located on the northwest corner of First and G Streets, and is very popular with a large portion of those who patronize hotels.

The Central House is also a fine hotel, located near the northwest corner of the public square. It has been recently refitted, and put in first-class repair. The proprietor is Mr. Francisco.

Banking—Marshall's National Bank was the outgrowth of a private banking business started in 1874 by H. D. Marshall and L. W. Conger as the Putnam Bank. It was continued by them until 1878, when Mr. Marshall retired, and in 1879 purchased the entire business. In the fall of 1882 Mr. Marshall erected a two-story brick building 20x70 feet in size, in which the business has since been carried on, and on the 26th of October, 1883, Marshall's National Bank was organized with the following directors and officers: H. D. Marshall, president; Neal B. Marshall, vice-president; F. E. Marshall, cashier; T. H. Jones, E. W. Monroe and E. J. Geissinger. The original capital stock was $50,000. The present directors and officers are H. D. Marshall, president; E. J. Geissinger, vice-president; Neal B. Marshall, cashier; W. A. Shelton, Jr., assistant cashier; F. E. Marshall, T. H. Jones, E. N. Monroe, Neal Martin and Noah Martin.

The National Bank of Unionville was organized April 3, 1883, with a capital stock of $50,000, and the following directors and officers: D. W. Pollock, president; William Bradley, vice-president; F. H. Wentworth, cashier; D. E. Statton, J. G. Hart, J. C. Martin, William Woodard, Peter Greggres, William A. Shelton. The bank is on the north side of the public square. The board of directors has been superseded by an exchange committee, and the president and vice-president remain the same as when the bank was first organized.

Newspapers.—The first newspaper published in Unionville

was the Unionville *Weeklg Argus*. It was started in the fall of 1858, probably November 20 of that year. Henry B. Rhone was the editor and proprietor, who conducted it till his death, which occurred January 15, 1861, of typhoid pneumonia. He was but twenty-four years old. His paper was a Douglas Democratic one, strongly in favor of slavery, as the following extracts show:

"The Democrats in Mr. Speaker Pendleton's district, in New Jersey, have ousted him from Congress, and elected in his place a Democrat. Mr. Burlingame, of Massachusetts, is also defeated by a Democrat.—*Unionville Argus.*

"Not quite so much, neighbor, if you please. Burlinhame was not defeated by a Democrat, but by a stanch Union man of the Bell-Everett denomination.—*Alexandria Delta.*

"It is all the same thing, Mr. *Delta.* Mr. Appleton was elected by a combination of men opposed to the re-election of one who prays for an anti-slavery Bible and to an anti-slavery God; and the triumph over the blasphemous scoundrel is an event which should raise a shout of joy among conservative men everywhere."—*Unionville Argus.*

After the death of Mr. Rhone the *Argus* was succeeded by the Unionville *Flag*, a paper edited by Joseph R. Stille, but no history or copy of it could be found. The *Flag* was succeeded by the *Republican.*

The Unionville *Republican* was established September 11, 1865, by W. T. O'Bryant. A few weeks after the first issue A. W. O'Bryant purchased a half interest in the paper, which he retained until the following spring, when he removed to Illinois, and W. T. O'Bryant again took entire charge. During the summer of 1867 Dr. J. R. Stille purchased a half-interest in the paper, and placed it in charge of his son, Frank H., the firm being known as O'Bryant & Stille, which arrangement was continued until August, 1870, when Mr. O'Bryant again took entire charge, and managed its affairs until July 1, 1871, when H. H. Hounson purchased an interest which he retained for two years. In April, 1872, G. S. Nicholas purchased a one-third interest, and the firm name became O'Bryant, Hounson & Co. Soon afterward Mr. Hounson moved to Howard Lake, Minn., and O'Bryant &

Nicholas managed the paper until December 5, 1873, when Mr. Nicholas died, and his interest was purchased by L. W. Conger, cashier of the Putnam County Bank, and partner in the concern of H. D. Marshall. Mr. Conger placed his interest in the hands of his son-in-law, A. R. Webb, and the paper was managed under the firm name of O'Bryant & Webb until December 10, 1874. During this time the *Republican* worked in a measure against the interests of the Republican party, and in favor of the Democracy, one of the results being that the majority of Hon. Ira B. Hyde was only 176, in Putnam County, and another that several local Democrats secured county offices. In December, 1874, Mr. O'Bryant's interests passed to Clarence Conger, and the paper was conducted by Conger & Webb until March 19, 1875, when Clarence Conger sold out to O. J. Brown, a nephew of L. W. Conger, Mr. Brown becoming the manager. In March, 1876, H. N. Webb, of Hudson, N. Y., took Mr. Brown's interest, and in about four months Mr. Conger ousted A. R. Webb, and sold his interest to J. F. Frankey. Mr. Frankey made the paper thoroughly Republican, and succeeded in ousting H. D. Marshall and other local Democrats from office, and running up the majority of H. M. Pollard for Congress to 667 in Putnam County. In May, 1877, H. N. Webb took sole charge of the paper, and at once took an aggressive stand relative to the management of certain county affairs—a position which subsequently involved him in slight personal difficulty. G. N. Stille afterward assumed charge of the *Republican*, while Mr. Webb visited his former home in Hudson, N. Y., for the benefit of his wife's health, returning in November, and again assuming editorial charge of the paper, which he conducted in a conscientious and highly creditable manner, until his death, March 11, 1886, after which Mrs. Webb, assisted by G. H. Gardner, ran it until July 22, 1886, when it was sold to S. W. Birch & Co., of Hannibal, Mo. Mr. Birch had exclusive control until February 12, 1887, when G. N. Stille, the present editor and proprietor, purchased the entire establishment. G. H. Gardner is the city editor. The form of the *Republican* was changed September 1, 1886, from that of an eight-column folio to a six-column quarto. It is one of the best local papers in Northern Missouri, and has a circulation of 1,400 copies weekly,

extending into the neighboring counties in Missouri, and the States of Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, and other States further east.

The *Investigator* was established February 27, 1886, by James T. Miller. Its special purpose was to antagonize rings, expose shams so far as possible, dissipate ignorance and superstition, and give the news. It was first published in the same office and upon the same press with the Unionville *New Century*; but it soon required more room, and, accordingly, on June 25, 1886, a press was purchased, and the publication continued with George C. Miller & Co., as proprietors. Henry P. Bruce was afterward associated with the paper as local editor, but sold his interest August 7, 1887, to J. W. Dean, and at the present time the paper is edited by James T. Miller and J. W. Dean. The *Investigator* has been true to its mission, and is an independent, thorough-going and wide-awake paper.

The Unionville *Democrat* was established as the *New Century*, August 5, 1876, the New Century Printing Company, publishers, and J. G. Hart, editor. It was at first an eight-column folio paper, and supported Samuel J. Tilden for the presidency. November 18, 1876, it was changed to a seven-column folio, and Felix Lane became associate editor December 9, 1876. It was all home print until April 14, 1877, when it adopted the ready print inside, and was enlarged to an eight-column, June 16, 1877. W. T. O'Bryant became editor some time previous to August 4, 1882, and J. E. Jones became associate editor February 1, 1884. W. L. Robertson became editor March 7, 1884, and was succeeded by J. H. Carroll, May 27, 1886, at which time the name was changed to the Unionville *Democrat*. Mr. Carroll ceased to edit the paper November 11, 1886. John W. Reed edited it for a short time, and its present editor, W. H. Korns, took charge April 14, 1887. It is now a seven-column folio.

Secret Organizations.—Thomas G. Wade Post No. 54, G. A. R. was instituted January 23, 1883, and the following officers were installed by Post Commander J. A. Pinson, of Xenia; Commander, Charles Slavens; S. V. C., Col. W. A. Shelton; J. V. C., A. D. Christy; Surg., Dr. A. L. Gray; O. D., Arch. Walters; Chaplain, J. E. Coffman; Adjt., A. J. Bennett; Q. M., C. T. Triplett; O. G., W. S. Douglass. The present officers are A. J. Bennett,

Commander; H. H. Earhart, S. V. C.; A. W. Walters, J. V. C.; J. E. Coffman, Surg.; C. C. Davis, O. D.; R. M. Brasfield, Chap.; S. B. Davidson, Adjt.; Jacob Garver, Q. M.; F. Crawford, O. G. The membership at present is ninety-nine. The following beautiful resolution, passed July 25, 1885, upon the death of Gen. U. S. Grant, is expressive of the sentiment of this post with regard to that distinguished man:

As a tribute of the respect and esteem of this Post for our illustrious comrade, Gen. U. S. Grant, who, on the 23d day of July, 1885, was called from his earthly labors to the Grand Army above, and, as a token of deep and heartfelt sorrow for his death, and loss to us this Post expresses its sorrow and sympathy, its sentiment being that as a soldier and patriot, he was our greatest leader and chief commander; that as a statesman he was pure and upright and unswerving in the discharge of duty; to the enemy in arms he was a terror and invincible, but to the enemy conquered he was full of kindness; in his illustrious career he was possessed, as it must and will be accorded to him, of the cleanest personal character known in history, and the highest type of American manhood. Our beloved and esteemed comrade, Gen. Grant, goes to his rest with the country mourning as a child for the death of a father, while the civilized part of the world pours in the tribute of its sorrow and sympathy. Yes, Gen. Grant has enlisted in the Grand Army above, leaving us soon to follow; but, while we tarry, we will

"Mourn for the man of long enduring blood,
The statesman warrior, moderate, resolute,
Whole in himself a common good;
Mourn for the man of amplest influence,
Yet clearest of ambitious crime;
Our greatest, yet with least pretense;
Great in council, great in war,
Foremost captain of his time.
Rich in saving common sense—
And, as the greatest only are,
In his simplicity sublime."

On the 1st of March, 1887, this Post passed a series of resolutions with reference to the veto of the dependent pension bill by President Cleveland, one of which was as follows:

Resolved, That we condemn the veto of the dependent pension bill, as an act on the part of President Cleveland intended to procure the vote of the solid South, and to secure a renomination, and without any other valid reason, and in contradiction of his public addresses as to providing for the country's defenders.

Unionville Lodge, No. 188, A. O. U. W. was instituted May 11, 1880, and then had as members: R. M. Brasfield, W. T. Combs, A. M. Swett, S. B. Davidson, William H. Tessen, Dade Johnson, W. T. O'Bryant, R. F. Little, R. L. St. John, L. P.

Roberts, Charles J. Davis, Peter Greggers, E. J. Geisinger, George N. Stille, G. C. Coop, C. Bird Guffey, Joel Jones, F. M. Staley, E. N. Monroe, B. H. Bonfoey, a member of Morris Lodge, No. 110, Milan, Mo., Frank A. Burns and James L. Brasfield. Officers were elected as follows to serve for the term ending December 31, 1880: W. H. Tissen, P. M. W.; B. H. Bonfoey, M. W.; A. M. Swett, G. F.; S. B. Davidson, O.; Peter Greggers, R.; G. N. Stille, Financier; E. N. Monroe, R.; Dade Johnson, G.; F. M. Staley, I. W.; C. Bird Guffey, O. W.; E. J. Geisinger, Med. Ex.; R. F. Little, trustee for eighteen months; R. M. Brasfield, for twelve months, and L. P. Roberts; for six months. This lodge was chartered May 20, 1880, and the above named officers were installed as the first charter officers, except that Gideon C. Coup was installed financier. The present officers are B. H. Bonfoey, P. M. W., J. L. Brasfield, M. W.; Alexander Elson, overseer; John P. Schuster, foreman; R. M. Brasfield, financier; A. M. Swett, Rec.; J. E. Burnham, recorder; J. A. Little, guide; John Ford, watchman. The lodge meets bi-weekly on Tuesday nights, is in a sound financial condition, and has a growing membership of good men.

Unionville Lodge, No. 210, A. F. & A. M., was instituted April 24, 1860. Its officers were J. C. Valentine, W. M.; D. N. Thatcher, S. W.; J. L. McCollom, J. W.; S. A. John, Treas.; W. A. Shelton, Sec.; D. M. Howe, S. D.; J. H. McCollom, J. D. The charter is dated May 30, 1861, and there were about eleven charter members. The present officers are A. P. McElhiney, W. M.; Lee T. Robison, S. W.; Samuel Douglass, J. W.; Jacob Carver, Treas.; W. A. Shelton, Sec.; A. J. Williams, S. D.; James W. Hall, J. D.; James Goul, Tyler. The present membership is sixty-one, the financial condition of the lodge is sound, and their meetings are held at their hall in Unionville on the Saturday evening next preceding the full moon.

Unionville Lodge, No. 280, I. O. O. F., was organized August 6, 1872. The first members were C. M. Cornmesser, Thomas L. Tysor, C. Johnson, J. G. Thornburgh, Daniel Bailey, J. C. Richardson, Lafayette Campbell. The officers under dispensation were J. G. Thornburgh, N. G.; C. M. Cornmesser, V. G.; Lafayette Campbell, Sec.; J. C. Richardson, Treas. The

charter is dated May 31, 1874, and the charter officers were the same as those above named. The present officers are G. A. Earhart, N. G.; J. M. Carroll, V. G.; B. H. Bonfoey, secretary; W. A. Shelton, Treas.; R. M. Brasfield, —; H. H. Earhart, W.; E. H. Stuckey, I. G. The lodge is in good condition, socially and financially, has a membership of fifty, and meets each Friday evening.

Ridgely Encampment, No. 92, I. O. O. F., was organized March 2, 1882. The first members were F. A. Burns, G. W. Jordan, B. H. Bonfoey, R. F. Little, D. C. Jordan, G. C. Coop, E. J. Geisinger, G. N. Stille, S. B. Davidson, J. B. Earhart, James Turner, H. H. Earhart and R. M. Brasfield. The officers under dispensation were B. H. Bonfoey, S. W.; R. F. Little, J. W.; G. W. Jordan, H. P.; G. C. Coop, Treas.; D. C. Jordan, Scribe; J. E. Earhart, Sentinel. The charter bears date, November 22, 1882. The present officers are Wright Williams, C. P.; R. M. Brasfield, H. P.; H. H. Earhart, S. W.; G. W. Jordan, J. W.; F. A. Burns, Scribe; W. A. Shelton, Treas. The present membership is nineteen, and the condition of the encampment is sound and satisfactory in all respects. Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Unionville Lodge, No. 310, I. O. G. T., was organized in 1880, with nine members, as follows: Thomas Berry, L. D.; Thomas Stout, W. C. T.; Mrs. Stout, W. V. T.; F. A. Burns, I. W.; Mrs. F. A. Burns, Treas.; J. W. Veatch, Sec.; J. R. Armstrong, P. W. C. T.; J. W. Mace, Chap., and John Hogan, Marshal. The membership increased until it reached about 150. After running some two years, it disorganized, passing a resolution which was, substantially, that its members disband for the purpose of joining the Red Ribbon Club in its work, believing they could accomplish a greater amount of good as one society than as two.

Present Business.—The present business men of Unionville are as follows: Dry goods—James Turner, Harkins, Hart & Co., C. Figge and J. P. Schuster; grocers—Boner & Rorabaugh, Ford & Stahl, D. A. Bradshaw & Co., H. C. Payton, J. Shaver & Son and J. Coop; hardware—George Roth, Brasfield & Crumpacker and J. G. Thornburg; agricultural implements—George



BUSINESS HOUSE OF JAMES TURNER, UNIONVILLE, PUTNAM CO., MO.

Roth and Brasfield & Crumpacker; drug stores—E. N. Monroe, W. C. Knight & Co., F. H. Wentworth, J. G. Hart and J. M. Eareckson; restaurants—R. F. Henkle (Silver Moon) and W. S. Christy; meat markets—Applegate Bros. and Charles Keene; harness shops—A. M. Swett and Comstock Bros.; blacksmiths—Cook & Son, Stalcup & Son, J. M. Baird and W. G. Griggs; cigar maker—Charles Hulett; barbers—W. H. Rouse and Charles Lewis; shoemakers—Martin Schick and Michael Schick; milliners—Clark & Payton, Mrs. C. H. Applegate and Mrs. S. B. Coffman; dentist—D. L. Thomas; real estate—B. H. Bonfoey, J. E. Burnham, Crawford & Carroll; insurance agents—B. H. Bonfoey, J. E. Burnham, A. P. McElhiney, Z. T. Brawford; pension agent—Lee T. Robinson; clothing and men's furnishing goods—O. J. Townsend, Carroll & Fahren; photographer—Thomas Stout; livery stables—G. A. Harris, Todd & Curby, M. S. Towne, W. T. Rinker; cooper—J. E. Tatman; marble works—A. J. Bennett; plasterers—George W. Porter, Sol. Tatman, J. G. Hall; furniture and undertaker—George Roth; lumber dealers—George Roth, Brasfield & Crumpacker; lawyers—H. D. Marshall, W. A. Shelton, A. D. Christy, J. H. Carroll, B. H. Bonfoey, J. E. Burnham, J. C. McKinley, Thomas Valentine, R. F. Little, A. P. McElhiney, A. N. Mills, Lee T. Robinson and F. C. Sickles; physicians—J. G. Hart, W. W. Williams, A. C. Beery, E. J. Geisinger, Frank Noel and W. L. Downing.

Incorporation.—Unionville was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, approved November 4, 1857. The first section of this act was as follows:

> The people living in the town of Unionville, included within the present town plat, as also Thatcher's addition to said town, be and the same are hereby declared and constituted a body corporate and politic, and shall be known by the name and style of the town of Unionville, in Putnam County, Mo., and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall have and use a common seal, which they may alter or change at pleasure.

The act of incorporation provided for a mayor and five councilmen, for a clerk who should be *ex officio* treasurer, and a town marshal; and it provided for an election to be held on the first Monday (4th) of January, 1858. At this election the following officers were chosen: Mayor, E. C. Bradshaw (M. L. Ford was mayor toward the latter part of 1858), Mr. Bradshaw in 1859, and

D. M. Howe in 1860. The town government was not, however, kept up during the war, and was not reorganized until 1867. On the 15th of February of this year the mayor and council-elect met at the court-house, and were sworn into office: Mayor, William F. Staples; councilmen, A. W. O'Bryant, John L. McCollom, C. A. Elson, C. A. Francisco and F. M. Steel. A. W. O'Bryant was chosen chairman of the council; Joseph R. Stille, clerk and treasurer; J. G. Hart, assessor; T. F. Stanton, marshal and collector; J. Lavenburg, street overseer. An ordinance prescribing the duties of certain officers, etc., was offered and referred. A committee of two was appointed to report by-laws and rules to govern the council, and a committee of three was appointed to devise ways and means to support the municipal government of the town, and the clerk was authorized to purchase books, etc., for his office. The first report of the collector was made January 17, 1868, and was in the aggregate as follows: That there had been received $248.25, and that there was on hand $9.01.

On February 6, 1868, the following were the officers of the corporation: Mayor, C. T. Triplett; councilmen, Joseph R. Stille, J. L. McCollom, A. J. Hoskinson and Fred Hyde. R. F. Little was appointed temporary clerk. The mayor and councilmen Stille, McCollom, Hoskinson and Hyde, all resigned, their resignations to take effect February 25, 1868, and a resolution was adopted to the effect that Mr. Little, the clerk, take charge of all the town archives, and keep them in his possession subject to the order of the council, until February 25, 1868, when he was to turn them over to the successors of the council. An election was ordered for February 25, 1868, of which B. Richards, R. J. Jackson and C. C. Steele were appointed judges. This proposed election failed to be held, and there was no city government until May 8, 1869, when W. A. Shelton administered the oath of office to Milton Cauby, mayor, and councilmen W. F. Staples, R. F. Little, Sion A. Haynes, J. G. Hart and Alexander Elson. May 14 officers were elected: Chairman, J. G. Hart; clerk, W. T. O'Bryant; marshal and collector, J. C. Richardson. By-laws were then adopted for the government of the town, and the clerk was instructed to look up the records and examine into the financial condition of the incorporation. No records were

kept for 1870, as no officers were elected, and the regular election day in 1871 was permitted to pass without any election being held. On May 8, 1871, an election was ordered for May 19, and on June 8 the mayor and council, elected May 19, convened. Mayor, John M. Eareckson; councilmen, C. A. Elson, G. W. Ruth, C. A. Tysor, Allen Cook and G. H. Marshall. C. A. Elson was elected president, *pro tem.*, of the council; W. T. O'Bryant, clerk; Mike Cooper, marshal; R. F. Little, assessor, and W. A. Shelton, city attorney. The treasurer, assessor and marshal were each required to give bond in the sum of $1,000.

January 29, 1872, the newly elected mayor and council met at the office of the circuit court clerk: Mayor—R. C. O'Bryant; council—Milton Cauby, J. L. McCollom, C. A. Elson, R. N. Hall, J. G. Hart and W. T. O'Bryant. W. T. O'Bryant was chosen clerk. The regular meetings of the board were then established for the second Monday in February, May, August and November. W. A. Shelton was elected city attorney; W. C. Shearer, marshal; Z. T. Brawford, assessor, and G. W. Ruth, street overseer. April 30, 1872, A. Wing was elected city attorney in place of W. A. Shelton, resigned, and on June 25 R. F. Little was appointed clerk, in place of W. T. O'Bryant, resigned. Numerous other changes in officers occurred during the year. January 9, 1873, an election was held for mayor and alderman. For mayor, R. F. Little received 20 votes; C. F. Tysor, 18, and R. C. O'Bryant, 6. For councilmen, Neal Elson received 28 votes; F. H. Wentworth, 37; J. C. Fenton, 28; J. Lavenburg, 23, and R. T. Milburn, 19. January 15, W. T. O'Bryant was elected clerk and treasurer; J. L. Brasfield, street commissioner; J. G. Hart, assessor; F. M. Lightfoot, marshal, and W. A. Shelton, attorney. In January, 1874, the vote for mayor was, C. A. Elson, 43; Alexander Elson, 33; councilman—R. T. Milburn, 44; R. M. Brasfield, 49; J. R. Ault, 73; Thomas Stout, 43; R. C. O'Bryant, 43. W. T. O'Bryant was elected clerk; Felix Lane, attorney; J. L. Tarbox, marshal; F. H. Wentworth, assessor. On April 6, 1875, an election for officers resulted as follows: Mayor—W. A. Shelton, 79; L. W. Conger, 35. Councilman—Milton Cauby, 109; H. D. Marshall, 58; J. R. Ault, 64; C. F. Tysor, 66; R. M. Brasfield, 67. April 13 S. B. Davidson was chosen clerk; C. A. Elson, treas-

urer; P. Regan, marshal. April 4, 1876, the councilmen elected were James Turner, Jacob Rummel, George Roth, H. H. Earhart and J. R. Ault. Fred Hyde was chosen clerk and attorney; R. M. Brasfield, treasurer; A. L. Robinson, street commissioner, and P. Regan, marshal. In April, 1877, G. W. Barnett was elected mayor, and the councilmen were Z. T. Brawford, T. J. Trew, H. L. Weatherford, F. H. Wentworth, John A. Helferstine. Thomas Berry was elected clerk and attorney; J. G. Hart, treasurer, and J. J. Smith, marshall and street commissioner. In 1878 Mr. Burnett was again elected mayor, and the councilmen were Z. T. Brawford, John A. Helferstine, Ira D. Noggle, James Turner and H. L. Weatherford. J. W. Hawkins was elected clerk and attorney; H. D. Marshall, treasurer, and J. J. Smith, street commissioner. In April, 1879, W. A. Shelton was elected mayor, and the councilmen were Walters, O'Bryant, Agee, Rummel and Baird. S. B. Davidson was elected clerk and assessor; H. D. Marshall, treasurer; J. J. Smith, marshal, and T. J. Stanton, street commissioner. On June 3, 1879, a proposition was submitted to the voters of Unionville, as to whether they should organize as a city of the fourth class under the act permitting towns to so organize. In 1880 A. D. Christy was elected mayor, and the board of aldermen was J. T. Miller, Alexander Elson, J. B. Agee and F. M. Staley. S. B. Davidson was elected clerk; H. D. Marshall, treasurer; A. W. Walters, marshal, and J. J. Smith, street commissioner. In 1881 R. M. Brasfield was elected mayor, and the board of aldermen consisted of J. B. Agee, F. M. Staley, J. W. Waggoner and H. H. Earhart. S. B. Davidson, clerk; A. W. Walters, marshal; Alexander Elson, treasurer, and J. J. Smith, street commissioner.

In April, 1882, M. S. Towne was elected mayor, and has been re-elected to that office at each subsequent election, and the aldermen elected were, that year, from the First Ward, James Turner, from the Second, J. B. Agee; clerk, G. C. Coop; treasurer, W. A. Shelton; collector and marshal, J. J. Smith; street commissioner, William Cox. In 1883 the clerk elected was Thomas Berry; treasurer, H. D. Marshall; collector and marshal, J. J. Smith; street commissioner, F. R. Nelson; and assessor, Thomas Berry. In 1884, clerk, assessor and attorney, Thomas Berry;

treasurer, H. D. Marshall; street commissioner and sexton, F. R. Nelson; flue inspector, J. B. Agee. In 1885, clerk, assessor and attorney, Thomas Berry; treasurer, H. D. Marshall; street commissioner, Sol. Korns; flue inspector, A. J. Bennett; sexton, Clark Tompkins; collector, C. J. Summers; and health officer, A. C. Berry. In 1886, clerk, assessor and attorney, Trusten Hart; treasurer, H. D. Marshall; street commissioner, F. R. Nelson; flue inspector, J. N. McKinney; collector, C. J. Summers; and sexton, Jacob Applegate. In 1887, clerk, assessor and attorney, Trusten Hart; treasurer, H. D. Marshall; collector, C. J. Summers; street commissioner, F. R. Nelson; sexton and flue inspector, Calvin Rumbley; finance committee, Z. T. Brawford and J. H. Carroll; and street and alley committee, S. B. Tatman and John P. Schuster.

In 1884 the city council passed an ordinance dividing the city into two wards: the First Ward to comprise and include all that part of the city lying north of the center of First Street; the Second Ward to comprise and include all that part of the city lying south of the center of First Street.

St. John is located on Sections 7 and 8, Township 66, Range 20. The survey is described as commencing from a lost stone thirteen inches long, nine inches wide and eight inches thick, placed at a point six links north of the center of the northeast quarter of Section 7; the southwest corner of Block 3 bears north $16\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ east, 67 links; the southeast corner of Block 4 bears north 48° west, 95 links; the northeast corner of Block 7 bears south 68° west, 76 links, and the northwest corner of Block 8 bears south 44° east, 32 links. There were forty-seven blocks in the plat, thirty-five of which were 264 links from north to south, and 260 links from east to west. The area of the town plat was 54.3717 acres. The streets running north and south were Ballatrix, Athens, State, Main and Sullivan; and those east and west were Putnam, Floral, Kremlin and Union. Main Street bears 9° 30′ from the true meridian, and the east and west streets cross Main Street at right angles. The proprietors of the town plat were Thomas Caul, Giles Hodges and Daniel Torrey. The original survey was made June 6, 1857, and the plat was filed for record that day, and recorded August 3, 1863.

The first settler on what is now the town plat of St. John was Jesse Fowler, who came there in 1844, and built a one-story house of hewed logs 16x18 feet in size. About the same time John Woolrey settled on what is now known as "Scotch Hill," southwest of Mr. Fowler, about a mile, and built a house or cabin, 14x16 feet, of round logs. Mr. Woolrey had a wife and family of at least six children. Large families were then the fashion. A few years afterward, in about 1847, Abner Nanny came in from Kentucky and occupied the place where Mr. Woolrey had lived, he having moved away. John C. Bone came in, about 1846, and lived in the house built, as above narrated, by Jesse Fowler, Mr. Fowler having moved a short time previous to Oregon. Mr. Bone lived there until 1850, when Thomas Caul came from Princeton, Mercer Co., Mo. Mr. Caul lived in the house, as it was first erected by Jesse Fowler, until 1851, when he built a frame addition thereto, 18x20 feet in size, the first frame structure of any kind erected in St. John. Giles Hodge came here from Ohio in 1851, and built a round-log house on what is now called the Torrey place. Daniel Torrey, who now lives in Nebraska, came here in 1854, and occupied the house built by Giles Hodge. The first entirely frame building erected in St. John was by Thomas Caul for a store. It stood on Main Street and on Block 33. This was in 1854, and was the first store building in the town, Mr. Caul keeping store therein from 1854 to 1863. The first blacksmith in the town was John H. Morgan, who established himself there in his trade in 1854, putting up a log blacksmith shop and a log house on the corner of Main and Kremlin Streets. Mr. Morgan is still carrying on blacksmithing in St. John. John Frank, from Illinois, opened a shoe shop in 1854, near Mr. Morgan's shop. In the same year also came Joseph Hardy, the first carpenter in the town, who located south of Sullivan Street. E. George came to St. John in 1854, and erected a store building, the store in which was conducted under the firm name of Fortney & George. The first school in the place was taught by James B. Harper in 1855–56 in a log building erected the previous summer for the purpose by Thomas Caul. It was about twenty feet square, and was heated by means of a box stove, the pipe from which extended into a flue built for the

purpose, somewhat in the modern style, the stove taking in ordinary three-foot wood. This school-house was used also for church services until the present frame church building was erected in 1876–77, and by all denominations. D. W. Pollock commenced keeping store in St. John in 1865, almost immediately after returning from the war, in the small log building now used by him as a warehouse, and which stands just east of his frame store building on the corner of Main and Athens Streets, which was erected in 1866. The blacksmith shop of Henry Ellis, across Athens Street from Mr. Pollock's store, was built in 1882. The school-house on Block 10 was erected about 1872. It is a frame building, 24x36 feet in size. The first hotel in St. John was kept by Thomas Caul, who commenced in 1850, and who has been keeping hotel ever since. The Daniels House was kept by William Daniels from 1856 to about 1876. At the present time the population of St. John consists of seventeen families, or an aggregate of about 110 persons.

St. John Lodge, No. 459, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 21, 1885. The charter members were L. W. Carlton, H. H. Earhart, J. G. Thornburg, W. T. Green, W. J. Applegate, J. H. Morgan, L. C. Corporon and E. Knight. The first officers were L. W. Carlton, N. G.; J. H. Morgan, V. G.; L. C. Corporon, Sec.; E. Knight, Treas. The present officers are J. Burchett, N. G.; J. H. Ellis, V. G.; L. L. Gray, Sec., and E. J. Putnam, Treas. The lodge now has nineteen members, and meets every Saturday night in a hall which they rent, and is in good condition both socially and financially.

Mansfield Post, No. 181, G. A. R., was organized at Wyreka, Putnam County, June 14, 1884, by S. B. Davidson, W. A. Shelton, J. L. Guffey and J. E. Coffman of Thomas G. Wade Post, No. 54, and J. E. Callaway, James Lansley, D. M. King and J. Loutzheizer of Rosseau Post, No. 80, detailed for that purpose. Following are the names of the charter members: L. M. Norman, Robert Eskew, E. W. A. Draper, Alexander Howry, Peter Shane, H. B. Powers, Thomas Draper, H. J. Hume, William Tinkham, John Howry, M. Lauderbaugh, Leonidas Collins, Charles Holtzinger, L. F. Fulcher, John G. Judd, John Wolgomatt, J. M. Knox, I. C. Sell, T. W. Hatfield, Edward Clifton, N. J.

Varner, J. W. Day, Franklin Draper, Alfred Riddle, Adam Bruner, John Sheppard, Henry S. Wells, H. W. Avery, J. M. Pate, S. M. Stewart, Jordan Moore and G. W. Bates. The following officers were elected and installed: H. B. Powers, P. C.; John Howry, S. V. C.; Robert Eskew, J. V. C.; I. C. Sell, Adj.; George W. Bates, Q. M.; John Crawford, Surg.; Peter Shane, Chap.; Leonidas Collins, O. D.; J. M. Knox, O. G.; L. M. Norman, S. M.; Adam Bruner, Q. M. S.; who were elected and installed the second year. The present officers are I. C. Sell, P. C.; John Hamlin, S. V. C.; T. P. Draper, J. V. C.; H. S. Wells, Adj.; A. J. Hume, Q. M.; R. E. Torrey, Surg; David Farmer, Chap.; Robert Eskew, O. D.; C. F. Howard, O. G.; John Howry, S. M.; Cintin Niday, Q. M. S. The Post numbers sixty-eight members in good standing. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Saturday of each month.

Celebration of July Fourth.—The Fourth of July, 1876, was celebrated at St. John in an appropriate manner. The morning was anything but promising, but by 11:30 a large number of people had collected in front of D. W. Pollock's store, when the celebration commenced with balloon ascensions, three balloons making successful ascents. A procession was then formed, and marched to the grounds, headed by a band of music. "America" was sung by the St. John Glee Club, the Declaration of Independence was read by F. K. Buck, and the oration was delivered by J. F. Frankey, who spoke about one hour and a half, and an adjournment was had for dinner. After dinner the comic song, "Go away, old man," was finely rendered by the Glee Club, after which the Hon. James B. Harper made a speech, in which he gave an account of how Dodge County dodged out of existence, and prevented St. John from becoming a county seat. A thunder shower then came up, and compelled a cessation of the celebration, which was attended by about 2,000 people. D. W. Pollock and Drs. Stanton and Elliott were the main movers in originating and carrying through this celebration.

Origin of Name.—St. John obtained its name in the following manner: The commissioner selected to locate the county seat of Dodge County located the same on St. John's day, and the chairman of the commissioners, being a Morgan Mason, sug-

gested that the town site and county seat be named St. John, and the suggestion was adopted.

Hartford is located on the west half of Lot 1, of the northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 65, Range 17. The north and south lines of this town run at a variation of 10° east, and the east and west lines run at right angles with them. The town plat contains seven blocks, each 160 feet square, each block is divided into eight lots, except Block 5, which is reserved for the public square. The town was laid out June 25, 1866, the proprietors being James M. Brasfield and Matthew Crooks. At the time this town was made the county seat, in 1851, there was a kind of pasteboard plat, from which lots were sold, but this first plat was never placed upon record. James M. Brasfield signed the plat as proprietor, as also did John J. Brasfield. The first settler in the vicinity of this place was William Levell, in 1839. Mr. Levell erected a log house 12x16 feet in size. The first frame house was built in 1852, by David N. Thatcher. The first merchant in the town was John J. Brasfield, who established himself here in business in 1849. The first drug store was started in 1861, by Dr. James Mitchell; George Crooks was the first blacksmith, in 1854; Charles Harkins was the first shoemaker, and Moses Summers the first grocery keeper, both in 1854. The post-office was established in 1851, John J. Brasfield, postmaster. He has been succeeded by E. Boner, George Crooks, Charles Harkins, Matthew Crooks, W. H. Holman and S. P. Holman. The first teacher was Sarah Eaby, in 1850, who taught a subscription school with seventeen scholars. The first preacher was Rev. William Lawrence, in 1845, who preached in John J. Brasfield's house. At this place there is a Masonic lodge, organized in May, 1857, which now has a membership of thirty-six, and a Grand Army Post, chartered June 3, 1883, with twenty-two members, and which now has fifteen. The present business men are S. P. Holman & Co., and W. B. Cook, merchants; J. Mathews, notion dealer; Charles Harkins, shoemaker; J. E. Harkins and M. Livyey, blacksmiths; and the physicians are Dr. T. H. Moss and G. J. Pickenpaugh. Rev. Charles Harkins is the preacher. The present population of Hartford is about forty.

Omaha is located on the southwest corner of Section 10, Township 66, Range 17. It was laid out at an early day, but never made much progress as a town. John Slagel built a house there in 1845, a little log cabin, and George W. Houston established a grocery in 1850. In 1857 William Morrow and Henry Bishop sold dry goods in Omaha. The first postmaster was George W. Houston. In 1857 or 1858 Thomas Clough started a blacksmith shop. At the present time George W. Houston has a general store, John Kelley a blacksmith shop, and the former is the postmaster, having been such almost ever since his first appointment. The population does not exceed ten or a dozen persons.

West Liberty is located on Sections 27 and 34, Township 66, Range 20. Josiah Harbert was the proprietor of the town, and it was laid out for him in 1855. It consists of three blocks, each containing eight lots, each lot 80x100 feet in size. Main Street runs east and west, and is sixty feet wide. South Street runs south from and forms a T with Main Street, and is eighty feet wide. The original plat was not recorded, and the town was replatted December 8, 1870, by the same man. The first store was started by Thomas Harbert, but a mill had been built there, before the town was laid off, by Josiah Harbert, in 1854. A tan-yard was established by Henry Smith in 1856, and a post-office was established about 1855. J. W. Trader was the first physician in the place. West Liberty was quite prosperous up to the war, but since then it has not grown very much. There is now but one small store there kept by J. J. Jones, who is also postmaster, and the mill does but little business. The professional men are limited to Drs. Lasey & Son. The most important recent event in the history of this place occurred August 30, 1887, the decoration of the soldiers' graves. Music was furnished by Prof. T. K. Buck's choir of Central City, and Elder M. S. Curl, of Glasgow, delivered an address on the "Immortality of the Soul." Elder Bates, of Terre Haute, also delivered an address upon the same subject, and Rev. L. V. Ismond, of Unionville, made some remarks upon the "Immortality of the Body." Mrs. Sallie Mowrer was organist for the occasion.

Central City is located partly in Section 31, Township 66,

Range 20, partly in Section 36, Township 66, Range 21, partly in Section 1, Township 65, Range 21, there being 20.2 acres, 3.33 acres and 23.35 acres, respectively, in the several sections as named above. The north and south lines vary 9° 7′ from the true meridian, and the east and west lines vary 9° 53′ from the true east and west parallel. The town was laid out by Orrin Hulen and Granville Gohlson, November 1, 1856. It consisted of twenty blocks, Block 13 being reserved for the public square. Each of the remaining nineteen blocks was divided into eight lots, each lot being 60x120 feet in size. The plat was filed for record November 3, 1857. The town was surveyed by J. H. Runyon, deputy surveyor at that time, and named Central City, because it was so near the center of what was Dodge County, that point being just one mile north. The town has never been any larger than it is now, but it once made a finer appearance, the houses and buildings being now somewhat old and in need of paint. The store that is now there is kept by Jefferson Burchett, and the post-office is kept by Dr. Samuel Bunker, or rather by his daughter, Miss Annie Bunker, as deputy. The blacksmith shop is owned by H. L. Simmons, and the physician of the town is Dr. L. L. Gray. Elder W. E. Bates lives near the city, and has an appointment once each month, as is also the case with Elder John Kobbe, religious services being held in the school-house. The population of Central City is now about fifty.

Williamsburg is located on the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 66, Range 19. It was laid out for the proprietor, Luther Washburn, June 20, 1857. It consists of six blocks, each block containing eight lots. The north and south lines vary 8° 35′ from the true meridian, and the east and west lines vary 9° 3′ from a true east and west line. This town gradually increased in size for a year or so and then as gradually diminished, until it entirely ceased to exist.

Martinstown is located in the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 26, Township 65, Range 17. The proprietor was Neal Martin, and the town was laid off October 30, 1857. It was divided into eight blocks, each block containing four lots. There were four blocks on each side of a

street. The plat was filed for record November 4, 1857. The town was so named because Judge Neal Martin was the first to establish a store there, in 1856, in a log house, which, in 1857, was superseded by a frame building, 18x30 feet. Judge Martin has sold goods there ever since. In 1866 J. M. Sparks established a store, and soon afterward took in as partners L. C. & J. P. Lane. About 1869 Mr. Sparks built a house, and set up again for himself, and there were three stores there until about 1876, when he abandoned the business. Lane Bros. retired in 1879. John P. Schuster built a house in about 1876, and sold goods there three years, then sold to A. P. Heminger, who continued in business until about 1884, when he sold to Guffey & Hodges, who in turn sold out to George Scobee in 1887. A blacksmith shop was established about 1859, and with the exception of a short time during the war there have been two shops here. The post-office was established in 1857, on petition of Judge Martin, who was made first postmaster, serving until 1862, and was followed by John G. Collins, and he in 1864 by J. M. Sparks, who remained in office until about 1876, when he was succeeded by Judge Martin, who has held the office ever since. The first physician in the place was A. W. Lane, who came with Judge Martin and practiced until 1878, and was followed by Dr. Brown. The present physician is Dr. John Shibley. At the present time there is one school-house, two church organizations, Baptist and United Brethren, which hold services in the school-house, and a population of about ten families, or fifty inhabitants. The Martinstown band is the oldest band in the county, and one of the best.

Terre Haute is located on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 15, Township 65, Range 21. It consists of ten blocks, nine of which are divided into eight lots each, Block No. 3 being reserved for the public square. It was laid out for the proprietors, Daniel Ellidge and Hardin Kidwell, April 3, 1858. Robert J. Smith built the first store-room and conducted the first store. The room is now occupied by J. B. Fry. The storekeepers up to the present time have been J. B. Fry, Thomas R. Campbell, E. M. Gregory & Bro., and Duncan & Foster. Drug stores have been kept by Isaac Kidwell, Richard

Clark and M. Williamson. The creamery is owned by the Terre Haute Creamery & Milling Company, of which George F. Myers is president. The post-office was established in 1862. The first postmaster was R. J. Smith; John R. Bartemis, assistant. J. B. Fry was assistant one year, 1863–64, was appointed postmaster in 1864, and has been retained in the position ever since. The Terre Haute Creamery and Milling Company was incorporated June 3, 1885, for fifty years, with a capital of $4,550. The original shareholders were William Johnson, George F. Myers, Robert L. Moore, Thomas W. Wood, E. M. Gregory, James E. Davis, William J. Wood, John Wood, I. M. Vinson, Elijah Wells, Thomas J. Page, Sol. R. Williams, A. D. Thomas, L. D. Thomas, George Dehaven, A. Clemons, Silas Kinner, William Judd, J. T. Rice and Davis & Rankins, the latter firm being of Chicago. The first board of directors consisted of George F. Myers, Robert S. Moore, and James E. Davis.

Wyreka is located on Sections 8 and 17, Township 66, Range 21. It was laid out for the proprietors, David and Elizabeth Hovey, September 14, 1858, and the plat was filed for record next day. The town plat contains nineteen blocks. Main Street runs on the line between the two sections on which the town is located, and is sixty feet wide. Hickory Street is thirty feet wide, and First and Second Streets, which run at right angles with the other two, are each thirty feet wide. This is now a very pleasant and flourishing little village, containing a population of about fifty inhabitants.

Clarksburg is located on Sections 26, 27, 34 and 35, Township 65, Range 19. The town plat consists of four blocks, each 300 feet square, and each divided into twelve lots which are 50x150 feet in size. The two streets are fifty feet wide, and cross each other at right angles on the section lines. The town was laid out August 23, 1858, Jacob L. Clark, William Vaughn and Hugh Hiney being the proprietors. The plat was filed for record August 23, 1858. This town never made much progress, but it now contains a population of about fifteen or twenty people.

Ayersville is located on the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 16, Township 66, Range 21. The survey

was made August 5, 1858, for the proprietors, Brice Miller and Martha Miller. The town plat consists of four blocks, each containing eight lots. Washington Street runs north and south with a variation of 9° 18′, Main and Jefferson Streets run at right angles with Washington, the former being 100 feet wide. The size of the lots is 60x120 feet. This village has made considerable progress, and contains an enterprising population of about one hundred.

Galesburg is located on the east half of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 66, Range 21. The survey was made March 10, 1858, for the proprietor, Ephraim Whitacre. It was composed of six blocks, each block being divided into eight lots, 61x31 feet in size. Galesburg now contains a population of about twelve or fifteen people.

Livonia lies on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 66, Range 16. Absalom Grogan was the proprietor of the original town plat, which was surveyed May 5, 1859. It consisted of four blocks of eight lots each. One street ran through the center of the town from north to south, and one likewise through the center from east to west. This is where the town was first laid off. There were a few families living on the town site; but when Grogan died the post-office was moved to a farm of Martin's about three miles north of its original location. It is now located on Section 19, Township 66, Range 16. Joseph Martin is the postmaster and merchant. Dan Kelley is the blacksmith, and the population consists of three families, or about fifteen persons.

Lemen is located on part of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 29, Township 65, Range 19, and is described as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of said tract of land; thence north 1,257 feet; thence east 650 feet; thence south 1,257 feet, and thence 650 feet to the beginning. The streets running north and south are named First, Second and Third; and those running east and west are named Summer, Main and Smith. The survey was made for the proprietor, Abraham Lemen, January 27, 1877. Lemen is on the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railway, five miles south of Unionville. The town was so named by Abraham Lemen to perpetuate his name. The first residence was

built by him in 1874, a frame building, 16x20, one and a half stories high, with lean-to. H. W. Barry & Bro. commenced business here in the fall of 1874; John M. Mattox was the first blacksmith, and John Fortune the first shoemaker. J. W. Burns & Son opened a grocery in the spring of 1878, which they closed in the fall of 1878. The postmasters have been H. W. Barry, L. Ketchum, J. W. Patterson, F. A. Burns, Ira Noggle and James W. Patterson. The post-office was opened in the fall of 1874, as Lemen, and in two weeks afterward the name was changed by order of the postmaster-general to Lemen Station. In December, 1876, H. W. Barry resigned, and L. Ketchum was appointed. Three months afterward the name of the post-office was again changed, this time to Whiting, with J. W. Patterson, postmaster. Mr. Patterson resigned in November, 1877, and the office was closed until the spring of 1878, when it was re-opened under the name of Xenia, with F. A. Burns, postmaster. In the fall of 1878 F. A. Burns resigned, and Ira Noggle was appointed. Mr. Noggle resigned in the spring of 1880, and James W. Patterson was appointed, and has held the office ever since. The post-office is now named "Xenia," the railroad station is named "Lemons Station," and the town itself "Lemen." The business men in Lemen have been H. W. Barry Bros., commenced in 1874, sold to L. Ketchum in December, 1876, who closed in March, 1877. J. W. Burns & Son commenced business in the spring of 1878, and closed in the fall. Ira Noggle & Co. commenced in the fall of 1878, and closed in the spring of 1880. Watson & Thompson commenced in August, 1880; Watson withdrew in the fall of 1881, when J. L. Thompson succeeded to the business, and continued until the fall of 1883, when Sparks & Matthews succeeded to the business, and C. H. Matthews succeeded this firm in the spring of 1886, and still conducts it. Besides Mr. Matthews, there are in Lemen Samuel Burns, blacksmith; George W. Palmer, machinist; William E. Fortune, plasterer; John W. Patterson, carpenter; W. H. Buckles, agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railway, and Dr. James A. Pinson. The population of the town is at the present time (September, 1887) thirty-three.

Roderick Rockwood Post, No. 39, G. A. R., was organized

October 19, 1882, and was chartered October 27, 1882. The first members and officers were as follows: James A. Pinson, George W. Peck, James Hertol, George W. Houston, Peter Greggers, John Stout, Thomas A. Roseberry, John G. Johnson, James J. Hackney, George W. Palmer, Charles Grabosch, William H. Stout, William Moody, James R. Richey, John M. Yates, John F. Guffey, James R. Stinson and George W. Akers. The present officers are William H. Fightmaster, Charles Grabosch, Daniel B. Kaup, James A. Pinson, George W. Houston, William Hardy, William H. Stout, George W. Palmer, James Hackney, John Dutcy and Wallace Jones. The present membership is thirty-one, and condition good.

Howland comprises the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 8, Township 66, Range 18, on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad. Amzi Doolittle and Sarah M. Doolittle were the proprietors of the place, for whom it was surveyed July 9, 1873, and the plat was filed for record July 26. There were twenty-five blocks, divided up into lots of various sizes. The east and west streets were First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, and the north and south streets, A B C and D. At the present time there is nothing in Howland but the railroad platform, the post-office and store, and one or two residences.

Chariton is merely a post-office located near the Chariton River, in Grant Township. It was so named by J. W. Dean and Judge B. F. Hart because of its proximity to the Chariton River. The first settler in the vicinity was Judge Thomas Hargraves, one of the members of the first county court. The first frame house erected here was by John B. Earhart, about 1869, who has always been the postmaster at this place, which consists of only one house.

Elko, or *Garfield Springs*, as the village is called, is located on John Cason's land. When the post-office was established in 1886, there was some difficulty about securing a name satisfactory to all interested. Hence the name "Elko" was supplied from Washington. Mr. Cason and Blake Pearcy were the first to settle in the vicinity of this place, both of whom built log houses. Mr. Cason in 1881 built a frame addition to his house. The first

store was started by John W. Ledford and Thomas Guffey. Mr. Guffey sold out his interest to Mr. Ledford, and afterward Mr. Ledford sold out to John Davis, who is now the only merchant in the place. John Say started a blacksmith shop in 1884, which is the only one in Elko. The first and only postmaster so far was and is John Davis, appointed in 1886. A hotel was started in 1884 by Mr. Townsend. The public school, one and one-half miles west of the town, is named the Burns school-house, because it stands on the farm of Rev. W. H. Burns, who was born in Kentucky in 1822, moved to Iowa in 1835, to Adair County, Mo., in 1856, and to Putnam County, Mo., in 1863, which county has since been his home. The only other preacher living in the vicinity of Garfield Springs is the Rev. Nelson A. Nickerson, who has lived there since 1874, and is pastor of the Christian Union Church, while Rev. Mr. Burns, though until 1873 a minister of the United Brethren Church, has since then been of the Free United Brethren Church. The only families living in Garfield Springs are those of John Davis, John Say and Mr. Townsend, an aggregate of twelve persons. The town was laid off in 1883 by the Pennsylvania, Iowa & Missouri Mining Company; the agent of this company, John Carter, being a strong Republican, gave it the name Garfield Springs, having himself discovered that the waters of the springs, of which there are two about 150 yards apart, contain valuable medical properties. Very many persons have used the waters with professedly beneficial results.

Millersburg was started about 1867, in which year James T. Miller established a store on land donated by A. C. Lowe. About two years afterward a blacksmith shop was established in an old log house. E. Gray succeeded Miller Bros. in 1874, and Schuster Bros. succeeded Gray, and were themselves succeeded by Holman & West, then by Casady & Schuster, who carried on the store until about 1885, since when each partner of the old firm has been running a store separately from the other. The post-office, which is named Graysville, was established in 1875 on the petition of E. Gray, Dr. Dukes, and others; and Dr. Harry E. Dukes was commissioned first postmaster. The present postmaster is L. C. Lane. The post-office was named Graysville, because there was then a post-office named Millersburg in the State. The town

is located fourteen miles east of Unionville, and contains a population of about fifteen persons.

Anderson is located on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 65, Range 21. The proprietors of the town site were the Milwaukee Land Company, John W. Cary, president, and the survey was made March 14, 1887. The town lies on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and is divided into eight blocks, subdivided into numerous lots. Railway Street runs diagonally along the east side of the town; First and Second Avenues run north and south through the town, and First, Main, Second and Third Streets run east and west through the town.

Johnson's addition to Anderson was made May 5, 1887, by William Johnson. The addition consists of six blocks divided up into fifty-two lots. Line Street runs between the original town and the addition. The town of Anderson has made rapid progress since its establishment, being a railroad town, and now has a population of about forty people.

Powersville is located on the west three-fourths of the north half of the southeast quarter of Section 6, Township 66, Range 21. The Milwaukee Land Company were the original proprietors The original town was divided into ten blocks, and subdivided into 127 lots. The town lies east of the railroad. First, Second Main and Third Streets run east and west through the town, and First, Second and Third Avenues, north and south. The plat was made April 22, 1887, and filed for record April 26.

Powersville, like Anderson, has grown quite rapidly since the construction of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, upon which it is situated. It now has an enterprising population of about forty inhabitants.

Lucerne is built upon Section 5, Township 65, Range 21. The ground was owned by Maj. Johnson. H. C. Ballow built the first dwelling house, and the first drug store was built by Baskett Bros. E. B. Vandevoort built the first restaurant. Hawk Bros. and Rogers & Chase established hardware stores; Lowery Bros., a general feed store; E. M. Gregory, a general store; H. C. Ballard, a livery stable, and Dwight Thomas, a hotel. The Lucerne *Bee*, owned and edited by T. H. Graves, was started June 1, 1887,

and a saw and grist-mill is owned by James Helm. This town is located on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and its growth has been very rapid. It was started in the spring of 1887, and now contains nearly fifty houses and a population of about 200. E. F. Griffith is the physician and surgeon of the place. J. D. Baskett is the postmaster at Lucerne. A lumber yard was opened in the summer of 1887, by the Union Lumber Company, of South English, Iowa, with J. N. Pugh in charge as agent. Maj. William Johnson erected, in the fall of 1887, a large two-story building for stores, and Rogers & Chase erected a large two-story-and-basement brick building, 40x60 feet, for a hardware store. The Lucerne *Bee* moved into the basement of this building, and the editor erected a house for his own family. A millinery store was established by Miss Bass, and, on the whole, the growth of the town has been somewhat phenomenal.

DODGE COUNTY.

Dodge County was originally created by an act approved December 18, 1846. By that act its boundaries and territory were defined to be "All that part of the county of Putnam west of the center of Range 19, and the territory lying within the following limits, to wit: beginning at the northwest corner of Sullivan County, and running thence east along the said Sullivan line to the center of Range 19; thence north, along with the center of Range 19, to the State boundary line, thence west with said line to the northeast corner of Mercer County; thence south with the said Mercer County line to the place of beginning." This territory was declared to be created into a distinct and separate county, to be organized afterward, and to be known by the name of the county of Dodge.

The second section of this act was to the effect that Dodge County was attached to the county of Putnam for all civil and military purposes, but the citizens thereof were not to be taxed by the county of Putnam for the erection of public buildings, "neither shall the citizens of Dodge County be entitled to vote for the location of the seat of justice of Putnam County."

"An act for the further organization of the county of Dodge" was approved February 27, 1849. By this act the Governor was

required to appoint three persons, residing within the county of Dodge, as county court justices of the county, and one person to act as county and circuit clerk, and one person to act as county surveyor, who were to serve until the first Monday (5th) of August, 1850, and until their successors in office should be elected and qualified. The first term of the county court was directed to be held at the house of Jesse Fowler, to commence on the first Monday (6th) of May, 1849, and all justices of the peace and constables then holding office were to continue in office until the general election of said officers. The county court clerk of the county of Putnam was required to make out and deliver to the county court clerk of the county of Dodge all papers, documents and the assessment list and other matters appertaining to the county or citizens of Dodge. George T. Prichard, of the county of Mercer; David Williams, of the county of Putnam, and Douglass Farris, of the county of Schuyler, were appointed commissioners for the purpose of locating the county seat of Dodge County, to meet at the house of Jesse Fowler, on the first Monday of May, 1849, and to locate the seat of justice as near the center of said county as possible, having due regard to the convenience of water, timber, etc. The boundaries of Dodge County were to remain as defined by the act above quoted, approved December 18, 1846; so much of the act, however, as attached Dodge County to the county of Putnam was repealed, but Dodge County was still to remain attached to Putnam County, for the purpose of electing a representative to the State Legislature, and was to belong to the same senatorial and congressional district.

Upon the completion of the organization of the county, William P. Shanklin was invested with authority as county court clerk, circuit court clerk and treasurer. After him William R. Calfee held the same offices for a time, and after him, Thomas Caul held the offices of county court clerk and treasurer, until Dodge and Putnam Counties were consolidated, and William R. Calfee continued to hold the office of circuit court clerk until the consolidation. Elias H. Morgan was sheriff of the county during its entire existence. Philip Johnson, J. M. Nash, Henry Hurbirt, William P. Shanklin, Robert Kennedy and George W. Dickson acted as county judges, and Hon. Mr. Vanderpool

and Burnett Henderson represented the county in the Legislature.

No election returns for this county for 1850 can be found; but for 1851, the voters voted as follows: for judges of the supreme court—Gamble (Whig), 3; Ryland (Bentonite), 22; Scott (anti-Benton), 28. For congressman in 1852, the vote was, for Oliver (Whig), 14; for King (Bentonite), 34; for Branch (anti-Benton), 12, and for President, Winfield Scott, 31; Pierce, 55. For Governor, Winston (Whig) received 7 votes, and Price (Democrat), 55. No other elections were held in Dodge County, except local ones, for which returns have not been preserved. The following list taken from the assessor's book for Dodge County, for 1852, will serve to show who were the early settlers in that part of Putnam County which was for eight years Dodge County, together with those who were voters, and the assessed valuation of their personal property, including slaves: John B. Bowin, $59; Henry Bloomar, $35; John Bay, $320; John Boland, $1,337; Isaac F. Buzby, $97; William Buzby, $348; Thomas A. Buzby, $97; Barnett Bruce, $108; R. R. Baskett, $30; Alexander Babee, $80; H. C. Cafee, $180, including one tannery, valued at $100; John Crumpacker, $110; James Corbin, $185, including one grist and saw-mill, valued at $100; William Casteel, $125, including one grist and saw-mill, valued at $100; F. D. Coner, $4; Thomas Caul, $175; Samuel Cass, $218; James M. Clay, $150; W. R. Calfee, $156.55; Jane Dunn, $65; Sarah Dunn, $83; William Downing, $1,210; G. W. Dickson, $46; William Darley, $45; William Evans, $350; Lewis Ellis, $49; Joel L. Fisk, $22; Josiah Harbert, $489; William Hazelet, "$00;" David Hubbert, "$00;" Samuel Hulbert, $30; Henry Hulbert, $139.07; Calvin Harrington, $30; Benjamin Hurst, $150; Isaac Harrington, $62, including one tannery, valued at $50; Allen Hayden, $235; Thomas Hayden, $124; Giles Hodge, $323; William Hodge, $7; Isaac Howser, $30; Daniel Howser, $102; Silas Z. Hurlbert, "$00;" David Howry, $94; Joel Hurbert, $43; Eli Howard, "$00;" John Holland, $168.30; Levi Hurford, $450; Alford Higgins, $122; Roswell Jackson, $70; Benjamin Helmick, $20; William Jackson, $575; Philip Johnson, $628, including one slave, valued at $300; Elial Hughes, $18; Evan Kirkendall $97; Robert Kennedy, $111.75; Alexander Kennedy, $58; David Ken-

nedy, "$00;" William Kelsy, $30; J. J. W. Lampton, $148; John Landis, $254; George Lindley, "$00;" William Mogan, $58; Charles Mogan, $49; Henry Mogan, $30; John J. Mogan, $50; John McDaniel, $23; Thomas Mastin, $30; Thomas McKevor, "$00;" Alexander McCloud, $11; E. H. Morgan, $210; Silas Moomaw, $112; Thomas Nash, $38.85; Daniel S. Nash, $128; J. M. Nash, $80; Henry Owsley, $100; James Owens, $45; Thomas Ogle, $110, Thomas Pollock, $116; A. G. Pierce, $4; L. J. Rogers, $74; John Rook, $95; Rimon Riggs, $190; Isaac Smith, $50; Ferdinand Smith, $60; W. P. Shanklin, $57; Francis Spencer, $112; Benjamin Vanarsdal, $260, including one grist and saw-mill, valued at $150; William Vanarsdal, "$00;" William Watkins, $70; Dewry Walls, $27; C. C. Watkins, $18; John C. Walls, $60; Robert C. Walls, $10; Abijah Walls, $40; Eli Watkins, $45; Jacob Wolf, $35; Elias Wilder, $64; James Williams, $228; Joseph Williams, $125, and Joseph Wood, $2,330, including one grist and saw-mill, valued at $200.

But one of the above named persons owned a slave, Philip Johnson; four of them owned grist and saw-mills; two owned tanneries; but one, William Buzby, owned a carriage, which was valued at $40; and all but eleven of the men paid poll tax. Besides money, notes and warrants, the personal property consisted of 107 horses, 10 mules, 329 cattle, 19 clocks and 11 watches, and the entire assessed valuation of personal property was $15,408.22.

Following is the act by which Dodge County ceased to exist:

The limits of Putnam County shall be as follows: Beginning at a point three miles north of the line dividing Townships 63 and 64, where the Chariton River crosses the northern boundary line of Adair County; thence up said river in the middle of the main channel thereof to the northern boundary line of the State; thence west with said boundary line to the line dividing Ranges 20 and 21; thence south to the line dividing Townships 64 and 65; thence east to the line dividing Ranges 17 and 18; thence south with said line to the northwest corner of Adair County; thence east to the place of beginning.

Second—All that territory included and embraced in "An act to attach certain territory to Sullivan County for civil and military purposes, approved March 15, 1845," be and the same is hereby made and constituted, to all intents and purposes, a part and parcel of the county of Putnam, and the boundaries of said Putnam County, as described in the foregoing section, are so extended as to embrace within said county of Putnam all of said territory now known as Dodge County.

This act was to take effect March 16, 1853, and was approved February 23, 1853.

The reason for the disorganization of Dodge County was that it and Putnam, as well as some other counties, embraced within their original limits a strip of territory about nine miles in width, which was claimed by both Missouri and Iowa. The two States agreed to submit the question of ownership to the Federal courts, which, in 1852, decided in favor of Iowa. By this decision, Schuyler, Putnam and Dodge Counties were reduced within the constitutional limits as to territory, and Dodge and Putnam were consolidated, and Schuyler was saved by constitutional amendment.



PART IV.

HISTORY OF SCHUYLER COUNTY.



HISTORY OF SCHUYLER COUNTY.

BOUNDARY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

SCHUYLER is the third county west from the Mississippi River on the northern tier of counties in the State of Missouri. It is bounded on the north by parts of Appanoose and Davis Counties, Iowa; on the east by Scotland County; on the south by Adair, and on the west by the Chariton River, which separates it from Putnam County. In form it is nearly square, being a little longer from east to west than from north to south, and its area is about 320 square miles, or 205,000 acres. It varies in its surface features from the broken to rolling and even flat, and is about evenly divided in these characters. The broken or hilly uplands gradually descend into level lands, which pass by gradual slopes into gently rolling or undulating prairie, and this, in turn, as it nears the streams, becomes hilly and often quite broken. In the northern part of the county, the rolling character seems to predominate; the surface usually rises gently from the bottoms, gradually merging into rolling land, when it will again vary from flat to undulating prairie. An elevated plateau, known as the Grand Divide, runs quite irregularly from north to south through the county, at an average distance of five miles east of the Chariton River. It is a part of the Grand Divide between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, or, more properly speaking, it is the watershed between the Mississippi and Chariton Rivers. The country slopes off irregularly from this ridge or divide, becoming quite hilly on the west toward Chariton River, but level on the east. The southeastern corner of the county is broken, rising into rough ridges and hills in the vicinity of streams, and extending a considerable distance on each side of them.

Most of the broken land lies near the Chariton River. The bottoms along the streams vary in width from one-eighth of a

mile or less to two miles. Lancaster is, perhaps, nearly the highest point in the county. Some points on the Grand Divide rise to a height of 180 feet above the Chariton River, and Downing, which lies about a mile west of the east line of the county, is 100 feet below Lancaster, and from fifty to sixty feet above the Chariton River bottoms. The country immediately east of Lancaster is made up of rolling prairie and low, flat ridges, with wide, shallow valleys between. It is very seldom that the streams come in immediate contact with the hills; usually a bottom is interposed between, extending on both sides of the stream. With but few exceptions, this is the case even on the Chariton River. It will be seen by the foregoing that but little of the county is so broken as to render it unfit for cultivation.

Hydrography.—The county is watered west of the Grand Divide by the Chariton River and the streams flowing into it from the east; and east of the Grand Divide it is watered by the North Fabius, Middle Fabius, South Fork of Middle Fabius, South Fabius, Salt River and their tributaries. All these streams flow in a southeasterly direction, and finally empty into the Mississippi River; while the Chariton, which carries the waters from the western part of the county, empties into the Missouri River in Chariton County. The banks of the streams are usually low, being seldom more than five feet in height, and their beds are mostly muddy, and consequently good fords are rare in wet seasons. There are no good situations on any of the streams for mills, except on the Chariton, where a few have been built and put into operation. All the other streams are, in ordinary seasons, too slow and sluggish to afford sufficient power for mill purposes. There are, however, some steam saw-mills with a grinding attachment in the western part of the county. There are but few springs, but good water in an abundant supply can easily be obtained anywhere throughout the county by digging wells. On most of the ridges it is reached at from fifteen to twenty-five feet, and at Lancaster it is obtained at from ten to forty feet; the latter being the maximum depth of the deepest wells. The most of them are much less. The stock water is, however, mostly obtained from the streams and artificial ponds, and that for family use, from wells and cisterns, the latter being in general use, and much preferred by a majority of the citizens.

It is a curious fact, worthy the attention of scientists, that when the country was first settled in Northeastern Missouri, the water lay much farther from the surface than it does at the present writing. In sections where it was formerly obtained at from thirty to eighty feet, it is now reached at from ten to fifty feet. True, at some points on the ridges it can not now be obtained at fifty feet, while at other places, especially in the ravines, it comes almost to the surface.

*Geology.**—There are but few exposures of rock in the county, and these are confined to the western border along Chariton River, and are only found north of the dividing line between Townships 65 and 66. The quaternary formation effectually conceals any rocks there may be in the remainder of the county. The formations found in the county include the quaternary and coal measures. The former overlies the whole county, and is remarkably thick, when it is taken into consideration that only three of its four divisions are present. These divisions are alluvium, bottom prairie and drift. Alluvium and bottom prairie present their usual characteristics, and are found along the various streams and in the valleys. As is the case in Putnam County, and in fact in all the northern counties of the State, the drift is remarkably thick. Nearly all of the material going to make up the hills (especially in the eastern part of the county) may be referred to this formation. Also the gravel, some of the sand-beds, etc., along the creeks. Clays enter largely in the formation. No exact measurement of this formation has been made, but it undoubtedly reaches the thickness of 100 feet or more. Boulders of syenite, granite, diorite, rosy quartzite, fragments of hornblendic rock, chloritic schist, etc., have been observed in this formation. Some of the boulders are rounded on one side, while the other is planed off smooth, with occasionally parallel grooves or scratches. This is evidently due to glacial action.

The coal measures are believed to underlie the entire surface of the county, with a possible exception of a small portion in the southeast corner, although the exposures are confined almost entirely to the western part along the Chariton River. The following is a general vertical section of this division of Schuyler County:

*Adapted to this work from State Geological Report.

No.		Feet.	Inches.
1.	Red and green clay	3	6
2.	Hard blue and gray limestone	1	0
3.	Buff calcareous shale	0	6
4.	Hard, thick-bedded limestone	4	0
5.	Blue calcareous shale	1	0
6.	Blue clay, banded with yellow	2	6
7.	Soft limestone; color variable	3	0
8.	Drab calcareous shale	1	0
9.	Limestone, occurring in several layers	2	0
10.	Buff calcareous shale	1	0
11.	Drab argillaceous shale	6	0
12.	Bituminous shale	1	0
13.	Bituminous coal (Coal A of Putnam County)	3	0
14.	Under clay	2	0
15.	Hard, mottled, ashy-white limestone	1	0
16.	Limestone, variable in color and consistency	4	6
17.	Limestone, compact, ash-colored hydraulic (?)	2	0
18.	Bluish white clay	2	6
19.	Dark-bluish, argillo-sandy shale	17	0
20.	Drab, sandy shale	5	0
21.	Limestone, dark, earthy, pyritiferous	0	2
22.	Dark semi-bituminous shale	3	0
23.	Bituminous slate	3	0

In many instances the foregoing section corresponds with that of Putnam County. The limestones overlying and underlying the coal, however, are not so compact, and differ in a few other points. These limestones appear to become more argillaceous as they enter Iowa, occurring in thinner individual layers, but with a total thickness greater than in Missouri. No. 23 of the Schuyler County section is equivalent to No. 31 of Putnam County; by examining the section of rocks in the latter county two coal beds will be found to occur below Slate No. 31, one at a depth of 69 feet, and another at a depth of 91 feet. These same coals may be looked for in Schuyler County. Carrying the general section, with the aid of that made in Putnam County, gives as No. 24, a space of 69 feet, then as No. 25, 28 inches coal, then a space of from 15 to 20 feet, and then 18 inches coal. The coal bed No. 13 of the section is the only one exposed in the county. It is believed that the Chariton River coal does not extend across Schuyler County, but that the two lower coals of Putnam County do.

For the benefit of those who may bore for the lower coals of Putnam County, the depth at which they should be reached at a

few points in Schuyler is given. At Lancaster, at from 250 to 275 feet; at Downing, 150 to 175 feet; at Griffin, 210 to 230; at Glenwood, 235 to 260 feet. These calculations are based upon the belief that the two coals which occur below Slate No. 23 of the general section are co-extensive with the county.

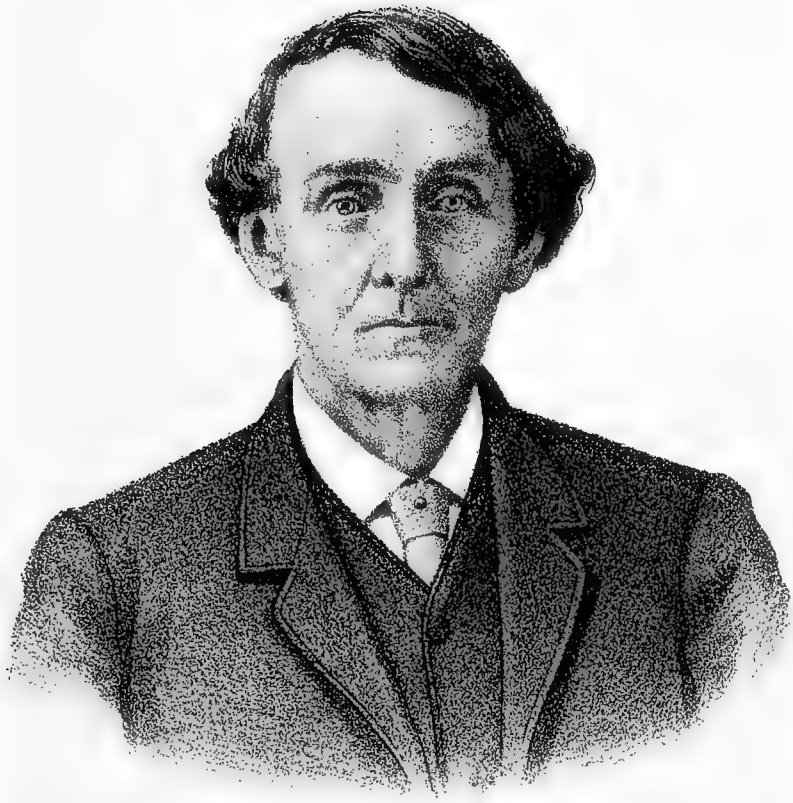
There have been but few coal mines opened in the county, and these are in the western part. The first mines opened are said to be those of the Mock Brothers, in the northwestern part of the county, in Township 67 north, Range 16 west. Several openings have been made in this vicinity. In the northeast quarter of Section 27 in this Congressional Township a shaft has been sunk on North Polecat Creek; and Mr. William F. James works the same coal in the northwest quarter of Section 34 in the same township. His mines, as well as those of the Mock Brothers, are operated by drifts, that is, by an opening extended into the earth nearly on a level from the foot of the hill. From these mines the same coal (No. 13 of the general section), which averages $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness, is worked. The dip of the coal, following a course east of south, is not quite five feet to the mile. About the year 1879 a shaft was sunk in Section 23, Township 65 north, Range 16 west, by C. W. Hight. It is now owned by Herman Herboth. The depth of this shaft is about 73 feet, and the bed of coal is 28 inches in thickness, and several feet below this is the second bed of coal.

In 1881 Ira Golston sunk a shaft 65 feet through the stratified rock in the aforesaid section of land, and there found a bed of very superior coal, 34 inches in thickness; and three feet below this he found the second bed of coal, 18 inches in thickness. Only about two-thirds of the second bed is pure coal, and that is inferior to the coal of the first bed. Another shaft with similar results to the one owned by Mr. Herboth has been sunk in the same section, and some openings have been made at other points in the county, but nowhere in the county has the coal been mined to any considerable extent. Potter's clay abounds in the western part of the county; and the clay covering many of the ridges throughout the county makes an excellent quality of brick; and the gravel found at different points along the Chariton answers well for roadbeds.

Soil.—Though not rich in mineral deposits, Schuyler county is well adapted for farming. The soil, except on some of the ridges, is deep, dark and rich, being composed of a mixture of humus, clay and sand, in such proportions as to make it very productive. The soil of the valleys, being principally alluvial, is much deeper, and consequently more productive, than that of the uplands. The entire surface of the county is underlaid with a tenacious clay subsoil, commonly called "gumbo," which is impervious to water, and consequently, in very wet seasons, the grain crops suffer on account of the excessive moisture. In ordinary seasons the soil produces abundantly, and, with proper cultivation, it also produces abundant crops of grain in very dry seasons. With a proper system of underground drainage (not yet introduced), together with deep cultivation and thorough fertilization by "green soiling," the lands of Schuyler County will produce abundantly every year. With the present system of cultivation, which consists in general of stirring only the surface soil, the grasses do well except in seasons attended with drouth.

Timber.—The greater part of the county is lightly timbered with the oak in most of its varieties, common and scaly-bark hickory, elm, black walnut, some ash, red haw, crabapple, wild cherry, hazel, sumac, etc.

For many years prior to the settlement of the county, it had been the custom of the Indians, after the frost had killed the rank growth of vegetation, especially the wild grasses, and it had become dry, to set fire to it, and thus burn over the entire surface of the ground. This annual burning destroyed the young germs of forest trees and prevented a dense growth of timber; so, when the early settlers came, they found no undergrowth of timber. The forest trees, nearly all of which had a short, scrubby growth, stood far apart, and, there being no underbrush, the forests were so open that the deer could be seen for hundreds of yards, and the pioneer could ride and drive through the timber without any difficulty. It is not so now, a gradual but distinct change having been brought about. Soon after the settlement began the annual fires ceased to occur, and as a consequence the young timber began to grow. The citizens needed the timber in the old trees, and accordingly they were felled and used, especially all the valuable ones,



R. J. MAIZE.
SCHUYLER CO.

so that now only a few, comparatively, of the original forest trees remain. The young trees have grown up densely, and the once open forest is to-day thickly covered with the young or second growth timber. In other words, the forests of fifty years ago have been largely replenished with new trees, and the young timber, on account of its closeness on the ground, has grown much taller in proportion to its size of trunk than the old. There are not as many acres of timber as there were when the settlement began, but on account of its dense growth now, as compared to what it was then, it is believed by many that there is actually more wood.

EARLY RACES.

The Indians.—In aboriginal times the land embraced within the limits of Schuyler County belonged to the Indians known as the Sac and Fox tribes. Their title, however, was extinguished by treaty with the United States, before the settlement of the county began, but they were allowed to return and make fall hunts for a number of years thereafter. James Myers, who had settled on Bear Creek, in the then Macon County, and others made a trade with the Indians, and then refused to give up the property, in consequence of which a fight ensued on what is now Battle Creek, in the southwest part of this county. This occurred in 1835. Several Indians were killed, and the following named whites: James Myers' father, William Black and one Owenly. William Winn was wounded and left on the ground. The white men, being overpowered, fell back to Huntsville, in Randolph County, where they were reinforced, and then returned under the command of John B. Clark, Sr., only to find the charred remains of William Winn, who had been burned by the Indians. This was the only difficulty that the settlers had with the savages in this county, and it is claimed by some that it would not have occurred had not Myers fired the first gun. Afterward Myers became a great friend to the Indians, and allowed them to camp on his lands when they came to make their annual hunts. Having acquired the use of their language to some extent, it is said that he would invite the Indians to encamp on his lands even to

the displeasure of some of his neighbors, who preferred that they remain away. Their principal camping ground, however, when they returned to this region of country for the purpose of hunting, was located in the forks of the North Fabius, in Scotland County, about one mile north of what is now Crawford's Station, on the Keokuk & Western Railway. They were very fond of sport, and delighted in having the settlers visit their camps and take part in the exercises. And, according to tradition, the "pioneers of the forest" made frequent visits to the Indian camps, and eagerly engaged in the sport. Horse racing and target shooting were the principal exercises indulged in. In the former the Indians would generally come out ahead, and then the chief, Keokuk, would slap his hands, dance and rejoice. In the latter exercise the whites excelled with the rifle, while the Indians excelled with the bow and arrow. Sunday was usually the day chosen to visit the Indian camps. Among the early settlers who spent much time with the Indians was Branch Miller, who lived in the western part of Scotland County, and near the Schuyler County line. William L. Mills, who settled in the northwestern part of Scotland County, and also near Schuyler, in the year 1835, says that he spent many a Sunday with Keokuk and his braves, hunting, wrestling and shooting at a mark with a rifle. At the latter sport he could beat all the braves, much to the amusement of the old chief. Mills was well acquainted with two sons of Black Hawk, Battist, the half-breed and interpreter, White Breast, Wa-pa-co-las-cock, and others. The last two named were very conspicuous braves. Keokuk, the chief, was very large and weighed about 240 pounds. There was at one time a controversy between Keokuk and his friends and a son of Black Hawk and his friends as to who should be the principal chief of the Sacs and Foxes. Knowing that Keokuk and his followers were friendly to the whites, and that the Black Hawks and their friends were rather hostile, President Jackson settled the matter in favor of Keokuk, and presented him with a large silver medal on which were engraved the words: "Keokuk, the Principal Chief of the Sacs and Foxes." This settled the matter and the Black Hawk faction acquiesced.

The old chief took great delight in showing this medal to the

early settlers. After receiving it, he and his family dressed in the best style of the whites, he being attired in a suit of broadcloth, and fine boots, and a silk hat, with the silver medal always in view. He and his family then rode the finest horses obtainable, and, when thus attired and mounted, presented a formidable pageant in the wilds of the frontier. The chief, aside from his Indian physiognomy, was a noble looking specimen of the physical man, but, unfortunately for him, he was fond of the white man's "fire water," and consequently led a dissipated life. About the year 1842 he and his tribe moved westward, and finally settled down on the Indian reservation southwest of Ottawa, in Kansas, where he spent the remainder of his days. After his death, a plain marble slab, appropriately lettered, was erected over his grave, and subsequently his remains were removed to the city of Keokuk, in Iowa, which city was named in his honor, and there re-interred in the public park, where a monument has been erected to his memory. In one face of this monument is encased the original slab that stood over his remains in Kansas.

Portions of the Sac and Fox Indians made their annual hunts in Schuyler County until 1841, after which they never returned. During their visits to the county, excepting the fight on Battle Creek, they were always very friendly with the whites, and even put on an air of dignified honor.

The Mound-Builder.—A number of mounds, supposed to have been constructed by that pre-historic race of people called the Mound-Builders, are found along and near the Chariton River. They have never been explored scientifically for the purpose of discovering their contents. Some of these mounds exist on the lands of John J. Logan, about five and a half miles west of Glenwood, and a number of years ago, before the county had railroad accommodations, some parties, while taking stones from one of the mounds for the purpose of burning them into lime, came upon a skeleton of a human being, which they estimated to be larger than the average man of the white race. The skeleton, especially the teeth, was in a fair state of preservation. This, however, may have been the remains of an Indian, as it is believed that the Indians, while knowing nothing about the constructions of the mounds, sometimes buried their dead therein.

ERA OF SETTLEMENT.

Introductory and preparatory to giving an account of the actual settlement of Schuyler County, it is quite proper to begin with the exploration of Marquette and Joliet.

Exploration of Marquette and Joliet.—On the 17th of May, 1673, Father Marquette and Sieur Joliet, two French missionaries, together with five men, set out from the mission of St. Ignatius, on the Straits of Mackinaw, in Michigan, in two bark canoes, in search of the "great father of rivers." Eagerly they rowed their boats through the waters of Lake Michigan and Green Bay, thence up Fox River, in Wisconsin, to a point from whence they crossed overland (carrying their canoes) to the Wisconsin River; thence down the same to the great Mississippi, which they entered with safety, on the 17th of June following. Then, filled with enthusiasm over their great discovery, they floated down the Mississippi, observing the wild animals that sported on the shores, the beautiful birds of the air, and the fishes of the river, in a land of native and solitary wildness, until at last, on the 25th of June, they perceived footprints of men by the water side, and a beaten path entering a beautiful prairie. Here, then, we let Father Marquette tell his own story: "We stopped to examine it, and, concluding that it was an Indian village, we resolved to go and reconnoitre; we accordingly left our two canoes in charge of our people, cautioning them to beware of a surprise; then M. Joliet and I undertook this rather hazardous discovery for two single men, who thus put themselves at the discretion of an unknown and barbarous people. We followed a little path in silence, and, having advanced about two leagues, we discovered a village on the banks of the river, and two others, on a hill, half a league from the former.* Then, indeed, we recommended ourselves to God with all our hearts; and, having implored His help, we passed on undiscovered, and came so near that we even heard the Indians talking. We then

*John C. Shea, in his valuable work, "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley, says: "These villages are laid down on the map on the westerly side of the Mississippi, and the names of two are given, Peouarea and Moningwena, whence it is generally supposed that the river on which they lay is that now called the Des Moines." The dates and objects mentioned in Father Marquette's narrative tend to prove that these villages lay on the Des Moines, and the distance traveled from the Mississippi, where they left their canoes, leads to the conclusion that they were situated not far above its mouth—probably on the bluffs on the Iowa side, not far from St. Francisville.

deemed it time to announce ourselves, as we did by a cry, which we raised with all our strength, and then halted without advancing any further. At this cry the Indians rushed out of their cabins, and, having probably recognized us as French, especially seeing a black gown, or at least having no reason to distrust us, seeing we were but two, and had made known our coming, they deputed four old men to come and speak with us. Two carried tobacco pipes, well adorned, and trimmed with many kinds of feathers. * * * Having reached us at last, they stopped to consider us attentively. I now took courage, seeing these ceremonies, which are used by them only with friends, and still more on seeing them covered with stuffs, which made me judge them to be allies. I, therefore, spoke to them first, and asked them who they were; they answered that 'they were Illinois,' and, in token of peace, they presented their pipes to smoke. They then invited us to their village, where all the tribe awaited us with impatience. These pipes for smoking are called, in the country, calumets. * * At the door of the cabin in which we were to be received, was an old man awaiting us in a very remarkable posture, which is their usual ceremony in receiving strangers. This man was standing, perfectly naked, with his hands stretched out and raised toward the sun, as if he wished to screen himself from its rays, which, nevertheless, passed through his fingers to his face. When we came near him, he paid us this compliment: 'How beautiful is the sun, O Frenchman, when thou comest to visit us! All our town awaits thee, and thou shalt enter all our cabins in peace.' He then took us into his cabin, where there was a crowd of people, who devoured us with their eyes, but kept a profound silence. We heard, however, these words occasionally addressed to us: 'Well done, brothers, to visit us!'

"While the old men smoked their pipes after us to do honor, some came to invite us on behalf of the great sachem of all the Illinois to proceed to his town, where he wished to hold a council with us. We went with a good retinue, for all the people who had never seen a Frenchman among them could not tire looking at us. They threw themselves on the grass by the wayside; they ran ahead, then turned and walked back to see us again. All this

was done without noise, and with marks of a great respect entertained for us. Having arrived at the great sachem's town, we espied him at his cabin door, between two old men, all three standing naked, with their calumets turned to the sun. He harangued us in a few words, to congratulate us on our arrival, and then presented us his calumet and made us smoke; at the same time we entered his cabin, where we received all their usual greetings." A council was then held, during which the missionaries made presents to the Indians, and told them of the true God, in reply to which the sachem said: "I pray thee to take pity on me and all my nation. Thou knowest the Great Spirit who made us all; thou speakest to Him and hearest His word; ask Him to give me life and health, and come and dwell with us, that we may know Him." "Then," says Father Marquette, "the council was followed by a great feast, which consisted of four courses, which we had to take with all their ways; the first course was a great wooden dish full of sagaminty, that is to say, of Indian meal boiled in water and seasoned with grease. The master of ceremonies, with a spoonful of sagaminty, presented it three or four times to my mouth, as we would do with a little child; he did the same to M. Joliet. For the second course he brought in a second dish containing three fish; he took some pains to remove the bones, and, having blown upon it to cool it, put it in my mouth, as we would food to a bird; for the third course they produced a large dog, which they had just killed, but, learning that we did not eat it, it was withdrawn. Finally, the fourth course was a piece of wild ox, the fattest portions of which were put into our mouths. * *

"We slept in the sachem's cabin, and the next day took leave of him, promising to pass back through his town in four moons. He escorted us to our canoes with nearly 600 persons, who saw us embark, evincing in every possible way the pleasure our visit had given them."

Father Marquette and his party then descended the Mississippi, and, after going many hundred miles down the river, they returned to the place from whence they started, by way of the Illinois River and Lake Michigan. This brief sketch of the explorations of Marquette and Joliet has been given to call

attention to the fact that the Indian villages mentioned, which these missionaries visited, were close to Northeastern Missouri, and the further fact that, 214 years ago, white men, Frenchmen, visited this territory, and traveled down and along the eastern boundary thereof, and perhaps landed on its soil. Other French explorations, of which no authentic accounts have been preserved, were undoubtedly afterward made. Between the dates of the exploration of Marquette and Joliet, and that of the Louisiana Purchase, the French explored the Des Moines River and made further explorations of the Mississippi, and established mission stations and trading posts at various places along both of these rivers, but did not effect any permanent settlement as high up as this tier of counties. Many places having French names were named by these early adventurers and traders. In the remains of an old habitation, near the mouth of Fox River, some metal instruments were found by the early settlers, which bore a French manufacturer's name, and the date of 1670. These instruments were undoubtedly left there by Marquette and Joliet, or some of their followers.

Pike's Discoveries, Etc.—The most authentic account of the early explorations, touching Northeastern Missouri, is that of "Pike's Voyage to the Sources of the Mississippi in the years 1805 and 1806." The journal of Maj. Pike's passage up the river says: "18th August—Sunday—embarked early; about 11 o'clock passed an Indian camp on the east side. They fired several guns, but we passed without stopping. Very hard head winds during the day. Caught six fish. Distance, twenty-three miles. August 19, Monday, embarked early and made fine way, but at 9 o'clock, in the turning point of a sand bar, our boat struck a sawyer; at the moment we did not know it had injured her, but a short time afterward discovered her to be sinking. However, by thrusting oakum into the leak, and baling, we got her to shore on a bar, where, after entirely unloading, we, with great difficulty, keeled her sufficiently to cut out the plank and put in a new one. * * * But after dark we became entangled among the sand bars, and were obliged to stop and encamp on the point of a beach. Caught two fish. Distance, fourteen miles.* August 20th, Tuesday, arrived at the rapids

* This day he passed what is now Clark County.

DeMoyen* at 7 o'clock, and, although no soul on board had ascended them, we commenced ascending them immediately. Our boat being large and moderately loaded, we found great difficulty. The river all the way is from three-fourths to a mile wide. The rapids are eleven miles long, with successive ridges and shoals extending from shore to shore. * * * We had passed the first and most difficult shoal when we were met by Mr. William Ewing (who, I understand, is an agent appointed to reside with the Sacs to teach them the science of agriculture), with a French interpreter, four chiefs and fifteen men of the Sac nation, in their canoes, bearing a flag of the United States. They came down to assist me up the rapids, and took out thirteen of my heaviest barrels, and put two of their men in the barge to pilot us up. Arrived at the house of Mr. Ewing, opposite the village,‡ at dusk. * * Distance, sixteen miles."

Maj. Pike did not explore the Des Moines River, but accompanied his report to the United States Government, in whose employ he was, with a map of said river, giving the names of its tributaries, some of which were French, and also the names of forts and trading posts thereon. He also gave the location of the Sac village on the west side of the Mississippi, above the Des Moines rapids. It is supposed that he got his information pertaining to the Des Moines River from Mr. Ewing, the Indian agent.

Permanent Settlement.—Explorers, hunters and surveyors visited the territory of Schuyler County some time before its permanent settlement began. The approaches of the early settlers were from the east, southeast and south, through the already partially settled counties of Missouri, and a few came from the northeast, through the territory of Iowa. The early settlers came mostly from Kentucky and Tennessee, and from the older counties of this State; others came from Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and a few from southeastern Iowa. The first settlement in this, the northern tier of counties in Missouri, began at St. Francisville, on the Des Moines River, in what is now Clark

* Opposite Keokuk (in the Mississippi River).
‡ Sac Village.

County, in the year 1829; and after that the settlements expanded westward from the Des Moines and Mississippi Rivers, and late in the fall of 1833, the families of Levi and George Rhoads settled in the southern part of what is now Scotland County, near the village of Sand Hill. They were followed the next spring by George Tobin, who subsequently settled in this county, and a number of others, prominent among whom were Jesse Stice, Moses Stice and Tyre March. The Stices were cousins, and both had married sisters of Tyre March. These three men with their families (perhaps the latter had no family) emigrated from Howard County, in this State, and on the 14th day of March, 1834, they landed at a place near where the village of Bible Grove, in Scotland County, now stands. There they built a house for Jesse Stice, and a short time thereafter Moses Stice settled a few miles westward, and in the edge of Schuyler County, and is believed to have been the first settler thereof.

Following the settlement of Stice, in the southeast corner of the county, it seems that Samuel Eason, who settled near the Chariton in Township 65 north, Range 16 west, was the next. Then came David Floyd, who settled in the same township, and Jefferson, Richard and John S. Fulcher, who settled in Township 65 north, Range 15 west, in the year 1837. Other very early settlers were John Davis, a Mr. Taylor, Martin Parton, Robert Bowler and Henry Downing. The latter settled where he now resides, four miles southwest of the village of Downing, in 1837. The following is a list of the names of early settlers in the several parts of the county, to wit: In the central and southern part—Austin Coffey, Price Arnold, Urial Sebree, Henry Weitzel, Jacob Snowbarg, Nicholas Sloop, John Fugate, Harman Figge, Frederick Warner, Edward K. Gibbon, Elias Fletcher, Isam B. Fletcher, John Lesley, A. D. Farris, Samuel Tipton, Josiah Hathaway, Elkanah Hensly, William T. London, Charles M. London, Jesse Holt, William Barlow, Spottswood Bradford, James M. Bryant, David Rice, Henry Mull, Thomas B. Du Bois, John Mikel, Elias and John Brower, Moran Husley, John and Benjamin Brown, John Johnson, Leonard Griggs, and George Crump; in the northern part—James Custer, James H. Ford, A. K. Cowgill, Bright Gilstrap, James Hombs, William Athel,

Hiram Reeves, George Bridewell, Morris James, Robert J. Maize, William Maize, Jesse Grey, Henry Piercy, Stephen G. Custer, Peter Blansett, and Mancil Garrett; in the eastern part—James Hall, Nicholas Shope, Edward Snyder, William Ogg, William Webster, George F. Palmer, John Lyle, Henry Prime and Charles Cook.

Land Entries.—Further, in connection with the settlement of the county, the following list, which comprises nearly all the land entries made prior to the year 1850, is here given. No lands were entered in Schuyler County prior to 1844 except those in Range 13, which had been previously surveyed, and put into the market. The Township and Range will first appear, and then the name of the purchaser, year of entry and description of land, to wit:

Township 64, Range 13—J. M. Smith, 1836, east half of southwest quarter of Section 17; E. Briggs, 1842, southwest quarter of Section 18.

Township 65, Range 13—A. T. Hite, 1844, southwest quarter of Section 6; Lewis Piper, 1844, east half of northwest quarter of Section 8; G. S. Lake, 1844, west half of southeast quarter of Section 8; William V. Rippey, 1844, northwest quarter of Section 9; G. A. Buehler, 1845, south half of northeast quarter of Section 5; Charles Lake, 1845, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 8; A. E. Rice, 1845, southeast quarter of southeast quarter of Section 17; Ed. F. Dingle, 1845, east half of the northwest quarter of Section 29; Henry Rhods, 1846, west half of the northeast quarter of Section 4; J. W. Givins, 1846, east half of the northeast quarter of Section 33; Wesley Jackson, 1846, west half of Section 18; William George, 1847, west half of the southeast quarter of Section 18; G. R. Thomas, 1847, east half of the northeast quarter of Section 30.

Township 66, Range 13—Thomas Butt, 1844, southwest quarter of Section 9; James Prime, 1844, east half of the northeast quarter of Section 32; Charles Hall, 1845, eighty acres in Section 31; Mark and R. I. Phillips, 1846, north half of the southwest quarter of Section 6; William N. and James Phillips, 1846, south half of northwest quarter of Section 6; Ambrose Hulen, 1846, northwest quarter of Section 19; George W. Tompkins, 1847, eighty acres in Section 5.

Township 67, Range 13—Jonathan Wright, 1849, east half of the northeast quarter of Section 28; James Morrison, 1850, fractional Sections 20 and 21; Jeremiah Buford, 1850, land in Section 30; Benjamin Tompkins, 1850, south half of the southeast quarter of Section 33; William Buford, 1850, southwest quarter of Section 32; John A. Westhoff, 1850, land in Section 28.

Township 64, Range 14—Henry P. Buford, 1842, where he now resides, aged eighty-nine; W. A. Z. Rhoden, 1845, west half of the northeast quarter of Section 14.

Township 65, Range 14—Henry Keeter, 1845, northwest quarter of Section 3; Henry Downing, 1848, south half of northwest quarter of Section 2; Caleb Martin, 1848, southwest quarter of Section 3; Milton Jacks, 1848, southeast quarter of Section 4; William Beasley, 1849, land in Section 1.

Township 66, Range 14—R. S. Neeley, 1845, southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 8; John M. Fish, 1845, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 32; John Jones, 1845, southwest quarter of Section 28; John Rogers, 1845, west half of southeast quarter of Section 36; James Myers, 1846, southwest quarter of Section 20; Thomas Leedom, 1846, west half of the southwest quarter of Section 19; Mary Spears, 1846, northeast quarter of Section 31; William Cochrane, 1846, west half of the northeast quarter of Section 32; D. M. T. Brasfield, 1846, west half of the southwest quarter of Section 33; William Ingram, 1847, southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 8; Y. W. Payton, 1848, northwest quarter of Section 8; P. M. Nichols, 1849, southwest quarter of Section 4; J. R. Meek, 1849, southwest quarter of Section 35.

Township 67, Range 14—E. M. Harlan, 1848, 160 acres in Section 31; Cicero Houston, 1848, southeast quarter of Section 25; G. N. Stewart, 1848, land in Section 29.

Township 64, Range 15—Oliver Towles, 1844, southeast quarter of Section 14; J. Brower, 1844, southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 9; Henry Davis, 1845, west half of the southeast quarter of Section 10; Abraham Stille, 1845, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 9; J. H. Davis, 1845, southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 10; Robert Fugate, 1847, west half of the southwest quarter of Section 4.

Township 65, Range 15—W. H. Rusk, 1845, east half of the southeast quarter of Section 15; John S. Fulcher, 1845, west half of the southeast quarter of Section 8; Jefferson Fulcher, 1845, east half of the southwest quarter of Section 5; Richard Fulcher, 1845, east half of the southeast quarter of Section 17; M. Garrett, 1845, east half of the northeast quarter of Section 17; D. McQuittey, 1845, east half of the northeast quarter of Section 29; David Bozarth, 1845, east half of the northeast quarter of Section 1; G. T. Naylor, 1846, south half of the northwest quarter of Section 1; Thomas J. Thrailkeld, 1847, east half of the northeast quarter of Section 4; William H. Roberts, 1848, south half of the southeast quarter of Section 3; Peter Klein, 1848, east half of the northeast quarter of Section 12; Caswell Dennis, 1849, south half of the southwest quarter of Section 21; J. C. Mitchell, 1850, south half of the northwest quarter of Section 3.

Township 66, Range 15—Isaac Mitchell, 1845, south half of the southeast quarter of Section 35; Eliza Tobin, 1845, northeast quarter of Section 2; John Sawyer, 1845, northeast quarter of Section 3; William Partin, 1846, southwest quarter of Section 7; Neal Murphy, 1847, northwest quarter of Section 18; William Searcy, 1847, north half of the southwest quarter of Section 18; Jos. Bradburn, 1847, south half of the northeast quarter of Section 18; George Nicholas, 1847, west half of the southeast quarter of Section 28; William Smith, 1848, northeast quarter of Section 12; James Hepburn, 1848, west half of the northeast quarter of Section 13; G. N. Bradley, 1848, west half of the southwest quarter of Section 35; J. Wright, 1849, southwest quarter of Section 36.

Township 67, Range 15—Alex Denny, 1847, west half of the northeast quarter of Section 26; George Combs, 1848, southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 28; John Sawyer, 1850, southeast quarter of Section 34.

Township 64, Range 16—No land entered in this township by actual settlers prior to 1850.

Township 65, Range 16—Martha Eason, 1845, northeast quarter of Section 15; David Floyd, 1845, east half of the southeast quarter of Section 36; Michael Coy, 1849, northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 35; John Coy, 1849, southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 35.

Township 66, Range 16—Samuel B. Knox, 1845, northeast quarter of Section 1.

Township 67, Range 16—H. B. Birch, 1849, northwest quarter of Section 28; Perren Bryant, 1849, northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 36.

All or nearly all persons named in the foregoing list were actual settlers on the lands therein described, but it must not be inferred that the date of entry of these lands governs the date of settlement thereon by the purchaser, as many of them settled or "squatted" upon their claims several years before the lands became subject to entry.

It will be observed that a very small proportion of the public lands of the county were entered prior to the year 1850, but from that year to 1856 (including the latter) there was a rush for the acquisition of land; and during that period about one-half or more of all the lands in the county was entered.

Customs.—As usual in all new countries, the early settlers encountered many disadvantages. They were far away from mills and blacksmith shops, which are so essentially necessary in all communities. Some of them were fortunate to have a hand mill in a neighborhood, with which to grind their corn, and some pulverized it in a mortar with a maul or iron wedge. One old pioneer has graphically described the way they fared, thus: "We made what we called a hominy mortar, so you see we had plenty of meal when we ground it, and plenty of honey when we found it, with plenty of fat hog and hominy." Wild honey was found by the early settlers in great abundance, so great indeed that honey and beeswax, as articles of commerce, were a considerable source of revenue to the industrious pioneers, who gathered the honey, and pressed it out and made the beeswax, and then conveyed both articles many miles away to market. Before the settlement of the county began, the bee hunters, especially from the older counties south of this, followed up the dividing ridge, or the Grand Divide, as it is called, through the territory of this county, and far up into Iowa Territory, in search of bee trees, which they found in great numbers. They gave the ridge the name of Bee Trace. While it is true that the old pioneers suffered many hardships, they also had many pleasures. In general they preferred corn bread rather than wheat bread,

and consequently did not suffer when deprived of the latter. Their hogs fattened on the mast, and thus they acquired cheap pork. Then, with plenty of wild honey, vegetables, wild turkey, venison and pork, "and a hoe cake to sop in the gravy," they lived as rich as kings.

Judge Caywood, a resident of this county, well known to all, and also an early settler, says: "A large proportion of the early citizens of this and neighboring counties were made up of men and families of more than ordinary culture and education. This, however, is accounted for in this way: Following the hard times and general crash among all classes in the year 1837, found thousands of the best business men, including all classes, hopelessly ruined; and rather than drag out an aimless life, when they were all at the bottom round of the ladder, without hope, many of them gathered up their little remnant of a former fortune, and determined with brave hearts to start anew in life, in the far West, and there, with the class of hardy hunters that had preceded them, rebuild their ruined fortunes; and they carried with them what they found among the earlier pioneers—hearts overflowing with kindness and good feeling for their fellowmen; being all poor, with no wealthy nabobs amongst them to imitate or envy, their wants were few, and each one made it a point to contribute to the general enjoyment and happiness, and, with moderate industry, aided by the rich virgin soil, they soon gathered around their humble homes a sufficiency of property and conveniences to make them comfortable; and, as time rolled on, advanced to even the luxuries of life, and now, from among the children of this stock of hardy pioneers, have arisen and gone out into the world the best business men, and the finest talent of the country."

In evidence of the truth of the foregoing assertion, that the pioneers were poor and self-reliant, it is proper to say that only a few of the early settlers of Schuyler County brought slaves with them—so few, that in 1850 there were only fifty-seven colored people in the county. Being on the border of a free State, into which the slaves could so easily flee, slave holders preferred not to become settlers, believing, as they did, that slavery could not be made profitable here. The loss, if any, to the

county by the abolition of slavery when it came, was not felt, there being only thirty-nine colored poople in the county in 1860, and, as a matter of course, only a portion of those were competent to labor. Though in a slave State, the county was almost free from the influence of slavery.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION, ETC.

The Creating Act.—Two years prior to the complete organization of Schuyler County, the General Assembly of the State of Missouri passed the following act, entitled "The act to define the boundaries of Schuyler County:"

SECTION 1. All that territory lying within the following limits, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Adair County, in the middle of Range 13, thence due north to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence west with said State line to the middle of the Chariton River; thence south through the middle of the main channel of said river to the northern line of Adair County; thence east with said northern line of Adair County to the place of beginning, shall be hereafter organized and known by the name of Schuyler County.

SEC. 2. Schuyler County shall be attached to the county of Adair for all civil and military purposes.

SEC. 3. The revenue levied and collected by the county of Adair, for county purposes, within the limits of the above described county of Schuyler, shall, after deducting the expenses of assessing and collecting the same, and all expenses which may arise from criminal prosecutions originating in the county of Schuyler, be reserved for the use of Schuyler County, whenever the same shall be organized.

This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 17, 1843.

Afterward, on the 21st day of March, 1845, Gov. John C. Edwards issued to William L. Robinson, of Schuyler County, a commission in the words and figures following, to wit:

The State of Missouri to all who shall see these presents. Greeting:

Know ye, that, reposing especial trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of William L. Robinson, I, John C. Edwards, Governor of the State of Missouri, on behalf and in the name thereof, do hereby commission him a justice of the county court within and for the county of Schuyler, of the State of Missouri, and do authorize him to discharge according to law the duties of said office, and to hold and enjoy the same, together with all the powers, privileges and emoluments thereunto appertaining, until the legal termination thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State of Missouri to be affixed at the city of [SEAL.] Jefferson this 21st day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-ninth, and of the State the twenty-fifth. By the Governor, JOHN C. EDWARDS.

JAMES L. MINOR, *Secretary of State.*

On the same day like commissions were issued by the same authority to Alexander D. Farris and William Hendron, respectively, whereby they were constituted as the other two justices of the county court. Robinson was sworn into office by William Barlow, a justice of the peace of Schuyler County, and Farris and Hendron, by William V. Rippey, a justice of the peace of Adair County; and on the third Monday of April following, it being the 21st of said month, these county court justices assembled and organized the first court ever held in Schuyler County, as shown by the following caption at the beginning of the record of their proceedings:

Be it remembered that at a term of the county court of the county of Schuyler, of the State of Missouri, beginning and held at the house of Robert S. Neeley, formerly occupied by James Gates, on the third Monday in April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five, there were present William L. Robinson, Alexander D. Farris and William Hendron.

This house stood in Section 7, Township 66 north, Range 14 west, near the south line of the southeast quarter thereof, and on the place now occupied by W. R. Jones. The court organized by choosing William L. Robinson as presiding justice, and by appointing Jonathan Riggs as elisor for its first term. Isaac N. Ebey was appointed first clerk of the county court, and he at once appeared and filed his official bond in the penal sum of $5,000, which was approved by the court, and Ebey immediately assumed the duties of his office. George Naylor was then appointed county assessor, and G. W. Johnson, county surveyor. These gentlemen at once appeared and filed their bonds, qualified and assumed their official duties. The county was then subdivided into municipal townships, as follows:

Fabius Township.—Beginning at the southeast corner of Schuyler County; thence due north along the county line of the counties of Schuyler and Scotland, sixteen and one-half miles; thence due west six miles; thence due south to the county line of Schuyler and Adair Counties, at the southeast corner of Section 16, Township 64 north, Range 14 west; thence east along said county line to the place of beginning.

Independence Township.—Beginning at the northeast corner of Fabius Township; thence north to the north line of the State; thence due west along said northern boundary line to where the

same is intersected by a range line dividing Ranges 14 and 15; thence from the point of intersection last aforesaid, south along said range line to a point one mile south of the Indian boundary line, as run by John C. Sullivan; thence due east to the place of beginning.

Wells Township.—Beginning at the northwest corner of Independence Township; thence due west along the northern boundary line of this State to the middle of the Chariton River; thence south down along the middle of said river to a point one mile south of the Indian boundary line, as run by John C. Sullivan; thence due east to the southwest corner of Independence Township; thence north to the place of beginning.

Chariton Township.—Beginning at the southwest corner of Wells Township, in the middle of the Chariton River, to a point where the township line dividing Townships 65 and 66 crosses said river; thence east to the northeast corner of Section 4, of Township 65, of Range 15; thence north to a point one mile south of the Indian boundary line as run by John C. Sullivan; thence west to the place of beginning.

Liberty Township.—Beginning at the northwest corner of Fabius Township, thence due west to the northeast corner of Chariton Township; thence due south to the northeast corner of Section 16, of Township 65, of Range 15; thence six miles due east; thence north to the place of beginning.

Salt River Township.—Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 16, Township 65, Range 14; thence due west six miles to the northeast corner of Section 16, Township 65, Range 15; thence two miles north to the northeast corner of Section 4, Township 65, Range 15; thence west along the township line dividing Townships 65 and 66 to the middle of the Chariton River, thence down along the middle of the channel of said river to the county line dividing the counties of Schuyler and Adair; thence east along said county line to the southwest corner of Fabius Township; thence due north to the place of beginning. The first officers having been appointed and the county subdivided into municipal or civil townships, its organization was then complete.

It will be observed that, as the county was organized and

subdivided into municipal townships, the disputed territory which caused the Iowa War was all included in Wells and Independence Townships, and also a strip a mile wide south of the aforesaid Indian boundary line. Afterward, in 1848 and 1849, after it became evident that the State line would be established on said Indian boundary line, the county court of Schuyler County ordered the lines of Chariton, Liberty and Fabius Townships, to be extended northward to the Indian boundary line, and then, as the balance of Wells and Independence Townships were believed to be in the territory of Iowa, Schuyler County lost her jurisdiction over them, and they were dropped from her records.

Subsequently, at the August term, 1853, of the county court, it was "ordered that the municipal township of Fabius be and the same is hereby divided," making Bridge Creek the line through said township; the north end to retain the name of Fabius Township, and the south end to be called Independence Township. Thus a new township called Independence was organized to take the name of the original township of that name on the disputed strip of land. Afterward, in November, 1858, the boundary line between Fabius and Independence Townships was made to conform to the township line dividing congressional Townships 65 and 66 north; and, thus bounded, those two townships still remain.

Afterward the municipal townships of Glenwood and Prairie were organized, and the following are the descriptions of the boundaries of each township as they are now constituted, excepting Fabius and Independence, which have already been defined:

Liberty Township.—Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 33, Township 66 north, Range 14 west; thence north on the section line to the Iowa State line; thence west on said line to the northwest corner of Section 26, Township 67 north, Range 15 west; thence south on the section line to the southwest corner of Section 35, Township 66 north, Range 15 west; thence east to the place of beginning.

Chariton Township.—Beginning at the Chariton River between Sections 9 and 16, Township 66 north, Range 16 west; thence east on the section line to the range line between Ranges

15 and 16; thence north on said line one mile; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 3, Township 66 north, Range 15 west; thence north to the Iowa State line; thence west on said line to the Chariton River; thence following the meanders of said river to the place of beginning.

Glenwood Township.—This township is bounded on the north by Chariton Township, east by Liberty, south by the township line between Townships 65 and 66 north, and west by the Chariton River.

Prairie Township.—This township comprises all the territory in the county in Township 65 north, lying west of Independence Township.

Salt River Township.—This township comprises all the territory in the county, lying south of Prairie Township and west of Independence.

First Justices of the Peace.—The county court, after having defined the boundaries of the original municipal townships, proceeded to appoint justices of the peace for the same, as follows: William Barlow, Henry P. Beauford and Jahiel Parks, for Fabius Township; John Willis, for Independence Township; James Wells, for Wells Township; Thomas I. Bennett, William Oglesby and Thomas Partin, for Chariton Township; Thomas B. Du Bois, David A. Roberts and Samuel Ow, for Liberty Township; and A. B. Alverson, for Salt Creek Township. Jahiel Parks, John Willis, James Wells, William Oglesby, Thomas B. Du Bois, I. B. Alverson and Robert S. Neeley were then appointed districting justices for their respective townships. Jonathan Riggs then appeared and filed his bond, to the acceptance of the court, in the sum of $1,000, conditioned for the faithful collection of the State and county revenues for the year 1845; and at the same time Robert S. Neeley gave bond for the same amount, as treasurer of Schuyler County.

First Probate Business.—Then came Jesse Hall, who presented a petition for the appointment of a guardian for Joseph Jackson, an alleged insane person; whereupon the court ordered the empaneling of a jury of "six good and lawful men" to inquire into the insanity of said Hall. The jury selected were George W. Johnson, George Naylor, Burrel W. Wetherford, James Lusk,

David A. Bozarth and William Barlow. These men, after being duly sworn to inquire, as aforesaid, and after due examination of the matter, returned the following verdict: "We, the jury, find Joseph Jackson to be a person of unsound mind, or insane; George W. Johnson, foreman." And thereupon the court appointed Jesse Hall guardian of the estate and person of the said Jackson. Here we have an account of the first jury empaneled in the county, the first jury trial, the first verdict rendered, and the first guardian and ward. The second term of the county court, it being a special term, was held at the same place on June 2, 1845, and the first act of the court was the appointment of Henry Davis, as agent for the county, to draw its portion of the road and canal fund from the State.

Location of the County Seat.—The old town or village of Tippecanoe (the first one in the county), located in the southeast part of Section 30, Township 66 north, Range 14 west, was, as may be seen by reference to the map, near the center of the county as it is now constituted. A strenuous effort was made by John M. Fish and other property owners in the vicinity of Tippecanoe, to secure the location of the county seat at that place; while James Lusk, who then represented the territory of Schuyler County in the Legislature, and others opposed to the location of the county seat at Tippecanoe, secured the passage of a law which required the county seat to be located within one mile of the geographical center of the county. And, inasmuch as the nine-mile strip of disputed territory heretofore explained was then claimed to belong to the county (and which was actually required to make Schuyler a constitutional county), Tippecanoe was not located near enough the geographical center thereof to entitle it to become the county seat; and in this way Fish and his friends were defeated in their aspirations. Two of the commissioners appointed to select the site for the location of the seat of justice, namely, Harrison Mundy and Judge Romjeau, met at the house of John Jones, in Tippecanoe, and, regarding the line north of the disputed strip as the true State line, they found the site of the present town of Lancaster to be within one mile of the geographical center of the county, and selected it as the place on which to establish the county seat. The land thus

selected was entered by Edwin French, with money made up by himself, Samuel Ow, James Lusk, Isaac N. Ebey, A. D. Ferris and other citizens, and donated to the county by them for the purpose of a county seat. And on May 10, 1845, the said Edwin French and Esther, his wife, conveyed said tract to Schuyler County by a deed bearing that date. The land thus conveyed was described as follows: Commencing 26 rods and 8 links north from the southeast corner of the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 66 north, Range 15 west; thence north 100 rods; thence west 80 rods; thence south 100 rods; thence east 80 rods to the place of beginning; containing 50 acres, more or less.

The county court at its aforesaid special term, June 2, 1845, made the following entry on its record: "Ordered by the court that the seat of justice, selected by the commissioners for that purpose for the county of Schuyler, shall be known and called by the name of Lancaster."* Edwin French was then appointed commissioner of the county seat, and ordered to lay off the site into squares, blocks, lots, streets and alleys, and "to offer for sale in the town of Lancaster, on the first Monday in August, 1845, 100 lots on a credit for twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, in installments, the purchasers giving bonds with approved securities." And the court then adjourned to term in course. At the regular July term, 1845, of said court, Edwin French appeared and reported, that, with the assistance of the county surveyor, George W. Johnson, he had laid out the town of Lancaster as directed, and filed a plat of the same, in the office of the county recorder, for record. The report was approved, and George W. Johnson was allowed the sum of thirty dollars for making the survey and plat of the town.

At the January term, 1846, of the county court, the commissioner of the county seat was ordered "to sell at private sale all unsold lots in the town of Lancaster, as follows: all lots fronting the public square at not less than $50 each, and the residue at not less than $5 each, on same terms as heretofore." At the following October term of said court, James M. Bryant was appointed commissioner of the county seat, *vice*

*Name was selected by James Lusk.

Edwin French, resigned, and subsequently he (Bryant) was succeeded in that office by William S. Thatcher. At the July term, 1851, of the county court, an abstract of the condition of the several funds of the county was spread upon its record, from which the following extracts are taken:

County seat fund Dr. to lots sold,

By Edwin French, first commissioner	$ 604 50
By James M. Bryant, second commissioner	1,035 00
By William S. Thatcher, third commissioner	45 50
Total	$1,685 00

This shows the full amount of funds derived from the sale of lots up to that date; and no considerable amount was ever afterward added to that fund, the valuable lots having been nearly all, if not quite all, sold.

After the county seat had been established at Lancaster, as aforesaid, the legality of the proceedings of the commissioners who selected the site for the same was questioned, especially by those opposed to the location; so, in order to settle all difficulties that were likely to grow out of this matter, the General Assembly passed the following act, entitled "an act in relation to the county seat of Schuyler County."

SECTION 1. The proceedings of the commissioners appointed by law to select and locate the seat of justice of Schuyler county are hereby declared lawful, and that Lancaster, the place selected by them, is hereby declared the seat of justice for said county.

This act to be in force from its passage.

Approved February 4, 1847.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

*Public Lands.**—The land in this county was surveyed by Government surveyors, George B. Sargent, with John S. Sheller and Edward K. Gibbon, as assistants; with Richard B. Robinson and George Crump, chainmen; John Mitchell, flagman; and Thomas Adams, axeman, in the fall of 1842, except the west half of Range 13, which had been sectionized prior to this time. The ownership of the land had consisted in what were called "claims;" each settler as he came in would lay off a quarter section, more or less, but generally more, on any unoccupied or unclaimed tract. Difficulties would of course occasionally occur in reference

*Judge Richard Caywood.

to boundaries, and these were settled by arbitrations, or committees appointed for that purpose. This mode of owning the soil was continued for several years after the land was surveyed, and claims were conformed as near as practicable to the lines of the Government survey. As the settlers were all poor, and had little or no money when the land came into market, it became necessary for the protection of their homes, and improvements against land sharks, to organize into what was called a "protective club;" the permanent settlers, of course, all joined in, including every officer in the county. Among the by-laws was one pledging themselves to use all lawful means to prevent any person from entering any recognized claim or improvement. The word lawful, however, had a peculiar and significant meaning; as all persons who violated the rules of the club by entering on the "claim" of another, soon found out that it was not healthy to remain long in the county, unless he deeded the land to the proper occupant upon payment of the entrance price, the amount of which was raised by contribution, if the owner did not have it, as was generally the case.

Prior to the admission of Missouri as a State into the Federal Union, the title to the territory of which Schuyler County now forms a part was vested in the United States Government. But when the State was admitted, Congress donated to it the sixteenth section of land in each and every congressional township therein, for the purpose of maintaining free schools; the said lands to be sold by the laws enacted by the State, and the annual interest arising from the loan of the proceeds thereof to be appropriated for the support of the schools. Hence the sixteenth section, as aforesaid, has always been known as the "school section," or "school lands." The sale of these lands, and the use of the proceeds thereof, is fully set forth in another chapter, under the head of schools. In 1850 Congress passed a law, known as the Swamp Land Act, granting to the State of Arkansas, and to all other States of the Federal Union, the swamp and overflowed lands thereof, the same to be selected and conveyed by patent deed to each State, and afterward to be sold in forty-acre tracts, under laws enacted by the State, and the proceeds thereof to be applied first to defray the expense of selecting and

listing the said lands, then to the draining and reclaiming of the same, under State laws enacted for that purpose, after which the county courts were given discretionary powers as to the disposition of the balance of the fund.

Under this liberal act, many advantages were taken of the general Government; for instance if a very small spot of wet or overflowed land could be found on a forty acre tract, the whole would generally be listed as swamp or overflowed lands. In this way many tracts of good upland, containing a small basin which might be overflowed for a short time in a wet season, became classified as swamp land. After the swamp lands were confirmed to the State, Schuyler County contained, and has ever since contained, three classes of public lands, viz: "The Congressional Township or Congress Lands," which consisted of all the lands not conveyed by the general Government to the State, but which were sold to individual purchasers at the general land office for this district; and the school and swamp lands hereinbefore defined. The first action of the county court of Schuyler County in regard to the swamp lands was taken at its October term, 1851, when the clerk thereof was ordered to correspond with the Governor or Secretary of State for instructions, and Richard Caywood was appointed commissioner "to ascertain, survey, lay off and reclaim the inundated or swamp lands lying in said county, and to take such steps and perform all such acts as may be necessary to secure to said county the interest in said lands." Mr. Caywood, however, declined to act under said appointment, and there the matter seemed to rest for a time, and until John W. Minor was appointed as swamp land commissioner, and at the June term, 1853, the court accepted a proposition from said Minor to allow him to select the said lands, and also to allow him to select lands at $1.25 per acre to pay him for his services before putting the swamp lands into market.

It was then thought that only a small amount of land belonging to this class could be found in Schuyler County; but by the method of selecting swamp lands already explained, Mr. Minor succeeded in selecting and listing about 37,000 acres. Before confirming these lands, however, and after being informed that several tracts of first-class land were included in the selection,

the general Government sent an agent to inspect the selection made by Mr. Minor, and he cut it down to about 23,000 acres, which were afterward confirmed and conveyed to the State; and even then, much of this class of land, on account of its superior quality, was improperly classified. Strong opposition to allowing Mr. Minor to select lands in payment for his services was afterward made by the bringing of a suit against him in the circuit court, conducted on the part of the county by Judge Richard Caywood, which finally resulted in a compromise by which he was allowed ten cents per acre for about 17,000 acres of the selection, it being payment in full for his services. At the October term, 1856, of the county court, Thomas Roberts, sheriff, was ordered to sell all the swamp lands of Schuyler County (except what might be reserved from sale) at the court-house door, the sale to commence on the first Monday of December following, and to continue from day to day until all were offered for sale. The said lands were to be sold to the highest bidders, and one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the balance to run twelve months, with interest at 10 per cent from date of sale, by the purchaser giving approved security, and no lands were to be sold for less than $2.50 per acre. Before the day of sale arrived the court changed the conditions so as to allow the purchasers to pay $5 down on each forty-acre tract purchased instead of one-fourth of the purchase money.

On December 15, 1856, Sheriff Roberts reported to the court that the proceeds of the first sale of swamp lands, made in accordance with the order of said court, amounted to $30,425. Before the sale took place, Richard Caywood was appointed "to correct the list of swamp lands for sale, by marking off and arranging the same for sale." Afterward he was appointed and served for a number of years as swamp land commissioner. A large amount of these lands remained unsold after the first sale, and many tracts then sold were afterward forfeited back to the county. No further sales took place until the first Monday of January, 1867, when the sheriff again sold a portion thereof in obedience to a previous order of the court. And at the August term, 1868, of the county court, the sheriff was ordered " to offer for sale all the swamp lands in Schuyler County remaining

unsold, and all such as had been back to the forfeited county, on December 15, 1868, and to continue the sale from day to day until all were offered for sale." These lands could not all be sold at $2.50 per acre, according to the conditions of the first sale, but were sold at from $1.25 to about $6 per acre, averaging, perhaps, $2, and the aggregate amount for which they have been sold is closely estimated at $46,000.

A small portion of the swamp land in the county yet remains unsold. Of the lands selected and conveyed by the general Government to the State as belonging to this class, several tracts had previously been sold and conveyed to individual purchasers, who thus obtained priority of title. To make up this deficiency to the county, the general Government, by an arrangement with the State, has allowed Schuyler County to select and acquire title to 2,600 acres of land in Douglass and Wright counties, in this State, and all of this latter selection remains unsold.

Wild Animals and Game.—A number of years before the settlement of the territory now comprising Schuyler County began, it was infested with all the native wild animals common to this part of the country. The buffaloes, in almost countless numbers, grazed upon the open prairies, and made their trails from thence to their watering places, and sheltered themselves under the forest trees along the streams. They had nothing then to make them afraid save the Indian hunter, who seems not to have materially disturbed their peace. But when the white hunter, explorer and adventurer advanced upon them, they appeared to scent the approach of civilization, and fled to the westward, and thus kept far in advance of the permanent settler, who found nothing but the skeletons and horns of their dead when he arrived. Likewise the bears had fled for safer haunts, when the first settlers came; but the panthers lingered in limited numbers, only two of them having been killed, as it is believed, after the settlement began. Prairie wolves, wild cats and catamounts, which were very numerous, seemed not to fear the approach of civilization, but remained in their former haunts, and surrendered them only as a result of their extermination. The deer also remained, and were very numerous. Wild turkeys, too, were found in great abundance. There seemed to be a providence in

the great numbers of deer and turkeys, and the ease with which the early settlers shot and captured them for food for their families. Of the deer, nothing but the hind quarters, commonly called the "saddles," were used for food, the balance of the carcass usually being left where the animal was killed. At some seasons of the year, when the wild turkeys would trespass upon the settler's plantation to feed upon his crops, he could procure all he needed for family use without going off his premises. And sometimes it became actually necessary to guard the "patch" to prevent the turkeys from consuming all the corn.

When the first settlers came, they found but few if any foxes, and these cunning little animals were not noticed until about the year 1849 or 1850, when they appeared to a limited extent, but never became numerous. Rabbits, on account of their destruction by the wildcats, did not become numerous until the latter animals were mostly extinct. Raccoons, squirrels and some other small animals are now and have always been common, and at times quite abundant. All the savage wild animals have become extinct, and the deer have also disappeared. The turkeys remain in sufficient quantities to make it amusing, and sometimes quite profitable, to the sportsman. After the settlement began, some of the hogs belonging to the pioneers strayed away, and became lost in the forests, subsisted on the mast, increased, and grew almost as wild and savage as the native animals. Those having lost hogs in this way were said to have "wild hog claims," and the persons having such claims would form into clubs, in the late fall and early winter season, and go into the forest in a body to hunt and kill wild hogs; and the number killed that were fat enough for pork were divided among the hunters, and the others were thrown away. None were allowed to kill wild hogs but those having claims as aforesaid. This condition of things did not exist after the county became more thickly settled.

Agriculture and Stock Raising.—With the exception of the limited supply of coal which has been mined, and the manufactures common to all rural counties, Schuyler may be said to be exclusively an agricultural and stock raising county. The soil, as has been mentioned in a former chapter, is very productive, and has always remunerated the husbandman liberally, in spite

of the bad manner in which it has been cultivated. No artificial fertilizer worthy of mention has ever been applied to the lands of Schuyler County. But little clover, the greatest of fertilizers, has ever been raised, and "turned under," to pulverize, make friable and enrich the soil. When the early settlers commenced their farming operations in this county, or rather in the territory out of which the county was afterward formed, they found the ground covered with the tall, wild prairie grass, which had caused the entire surface, except in some of the densely timbered portions, to contain a stiff sod, which they subdued with turning plows drawn by from two to four yoke of oxen. This grass grew so tall that the old settlers claim they could hide themselves in it while on horseback. As soon as they began to subdue the native grass, the blue-grass took hold and grew spontaneously in its stead, and consequently the former, on lands that had not been disturbed with the plow, as well as that that had been broken, began to give place to the encroaching blue-grass, and finally the native grasses have almost become extinct, and the entire surface has become covered with the blue-grass. In fact, the latter has become so completely established, that when land is allowed to lie idle after taking a crop from it, it will soon become covered again by the spontaneous growth of the blue-grass.

During the settlement of the county the markets were so far away,and so inaccessible, that there was no encouragement to the farmers to raise a surplus over that needed for home consumption, as it would cost more than it would bring to convey it to market. Consequently, they raised and spun flax, and wove it into cloth, made and wove homespun clothing, and spent a considerable portion of their time in hunting, making occasional trips to towns in the older counties for the purpose of obtaining groceries and such necessary things as they could not manufacture. And in this way they plodded along without producing and obtaining much wealth, until, with the increase and improvements of the settlements in their rear, the markets drew nearer, and thus furnished them a means for disposing of their surplus productions. In 1855, ten years after the county was organized, and nineteen years after the first settler built his humble cabin

within its limits, there were only 743 taxable polls therein, and, although a large amount of land had been taken up or entered, much of it remained unpatented to the purchasers, and was therefore not taxable. The aggregate of the taxable property assessed for that year was as follows:

91,330 acres of land assessed at	$316,984
167 town lots assessed at	16,664
53 slaves assessed at	24,760
Money at interest	46,225
Other personal property	118,820
Total assessment of taxable property	$523,253

The 743 polls were also taxable per capita.

Passing on to the year 1860, there were found to be 1,116 taxable polls, and taxable property as follows:

160,657 acres of land assessed at	$681,575
416 town lots assessed at	39,816
46 slaves assessed at	25,000
Money at interest	94,583
Other personal property	190,768
Total assessment of taxable property	$1,031,782

These statistics are introduced here to show the advancement the county was making in obtaining wealth. By comparison the reader will observe that the assessed value of the county had more than doubled during the five years from 1855 to 1860. This was due partly to the fact that during that time there was a large influx of settlers who brought some property with them, and partly to the increased advantages afforded the farmers in the way of disposing of their surplus productions, and also to the further fact that more than double the number of acres of land had become taxable. The day of railroads had also come, and Schuyler County was happy in the anticipation of securing one at no distant day; although a decade or more passed away before she realized what she so fondly anticipated. The principal productions of Schuyler County have always been Indian corn, oats, wheat, rye, hay, and various kinds of vegetables; however, since the Civil War, the raising of live stock has become a leading wealth-producing factor.

The following table shows the farm productions in grain, hay, vegetables, and tobacco for the years 1869 and 1879, as shown by the United States census reports of 1870 and 1880:

	1869.		1879.	
Indian corn	279,460	bush.	1,087,370	bush.
Oats	125,442	"	230,508	"
Wheat	49,725	"	38,058	"
Rye	10,399	"	10,674	"
Irish potatoes	28,155	"	30,340	"
Sweet potatoes	125	"	1,911	"
Tobacco	22,194	lbs.	32,252	lbs.
Hay	not given		16,900	tons.

These figures show an increase in the ten years of nearly four times the amount of Indian corn produced, and nearly twice the amount of oats, a decrease in the production of wheat, and a moderate increase in the production of all the other enumerated articles. The raising of Indian corn, oats, hay, and live stock has mostly absorbed the attention of the farmers for many years. Wheat has not been considered a sure crop, and, consequently, its production has been neglected. It is believed, however, by good farmers, that if the ground was put into proper condition, and the proper attention was given to the production of this cereal, the yield would generally be abundant. The yield of wheat per acre in Schuyler County, for the last year (1887), without the best of husbandry—that of having the land enriched and pulverized to a sufficient depth—has been enormous; and it is to be regretted that the aggregate production for the year is not obtainable. Many fields have averaged from thirty to forty bushels per acre, and that is much greater than in many portions of the country, where wheat is the staple product.

Live Stock.—A few farmers have made a specialty of raising live stock in Schuyler County from a comparatively early day in its history. The first herd of cattle, amounting to 100 head, wintered in Schuyler County, was owned by James Gates; and previous to 1850 young cattle sold at from $5 to $7.50 per head. Samuel Ow went into Pike County, Ill., purchased forty hogs for $100, and, bringing them into Schuyler County, exchanged eighteen for five young steers, and hewed logs enough to build a house 18x20 feet for the owner of the steers. From that time prices ranged as high as $15 to $20 per head.* The following table shows the number of head of live stock in Schuyler County for the years noted:

* Extra from chronicles published in *The Excelsior*.

	1870.	1880.	1885.
Horses	3,686	4,684	5,021
Mules and asses	1,002	405	424
Cattle	3,450	12,667	16,193
Sheep	15,961	13,055	24,309
Hogs	11,928	32,319	17,347

The foregoing indicates a gradual increase in the number of horses, while the number of mules decreased about 60 per cent from 1870 to 1880, and then slightly increased for the next five years. The number of cattle, as shown for the year 1870, only includes milch cows and working oxen, the others not being given in the census reports. The figures for 1870 and 1880 are taken from the United States census reports, and those for 1885 from the assessor's book; hence it must not be inferred that the apparent decrease in hogs was real. The census gives the highest number owned in the year, while the assessor's book only shows what is owned at the time the taxes accrue, and it is a characteristic of people everywhere to always own the least property at that season of the year when the tax assessor makes his annual visit.

Fruit.—Fruit growing has never been extensively practiced in Schuyler County, although the orchard products, as given by the census of 1880, compare very favorably with the best fruit-growing counties in the State, when its area is taken into consideration.

There are but few manufactories in the county, and they are mentioned in connection with the history of the towns where they are located. Schuyler will undoubtedly continue to be, as it always has been, one of the best agricultural counties in the State. Its soil is susceptible of being raised to the highest degree of production, and its railroad facilities to the best city markets, in all directions, are excellent. In general, the farms are too large; they should be divided. New farmers should be encouraged to come in; none should move out. Less acres should be cultivated by the individual, and a better and more thorough system of farming should be inaugurated, and, consequently, much more produced.

The Schuyler County Agricultural and Mechanical Society.—On the 7th of February, 1859, John Fugate, Benjamin Brown,

G. W. Gatlin, and sixty-two other citizens of the county, filed a petition with the county court of Schuyler County, praying for an order to incorporate them into a society to be styled "The Schuyler County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, for the improvement of agriculture and the mechanical arts." And the court being satisfied that there were at least fifty petitioners who had signed the petition, as required by law, and that they were all freeholders of the State, ordered and declared the said petitioners incorporated for the purpose specified in their petition, as a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "The Schuyler County Agricultural Society," and that by that name they and their successors should be known in law, have perpetual succession, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, and have all the powers granted by law to similar associations.

Elias Brown, the owner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 10, Township 64 north, Range 15 west, leased to the society a part of the land just described for a "fair ground," to be used as such by the society so long as desired. About six acres were enclosed, and a floral hall and other temporary buildings and sheds were erected thereon. The floral hall has since been removed, and is now used by Judge Payton as a barn.

The first fair or exhibition on this ground was held by the society in the fall of 1859, and the next in 1860. The Civil War then coming on, no more fairs were held until 1865, and the last one was held in 1867. The shares to the capital stock of the society were only $5 each, and this admitted the shareholder's family, his hired help, and all his stock entered for exhibition, to the fair free. This, of course, passed so many through the gate free that it was impossible for the society to raise sufficient funds to defray its running expenses, and consequently it was disbanded. The fair ground was located near Green Top, and also near the line between Schuyler and Adair Counties, and it was really a union fair of the two counties, although incorporated in Schuyler. At one of the exhibitions of this society, William Gargis was killed by a horse which ran against him.

In the year 1872 another society was organized under the



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name and style of "The Schuyler County Agricultural and Mechanical Association," to have perpetual succession by that name, with power to sue and be sued in all the courts of law and equity. Its object, as stated in its constitution, was "to develop the agricultural and mineral resources of the county, the encouragement of mechanical arts, and the improvement of domestic animals." And the method through which this object was to be accomplished was by the holding of annual fairs. The capital stock was made to consist of $50 shares, and the original stock subscribed amounted to $1,550, and each share entitled the holder thereof to one vote, and the constitution provided that the capital stock should not be increased without the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders. The business of the society was to be transacted by five directors, to be elected by ballot on the last day of each annual fair, and none were eligible to serve as directors but stockholders. The directors thus elected were to choose from their own body a president, secretary and treasurer. The following is a list of the original stockholders, and the amount subscribed by each: William Hombs, $100; George Reeves, $150; W. S. Lancaster, $50; Joseph Knott, $50: W. D. Sizemore $50; L. Schmidt, $100; W. B. Hays, $100; R. Blurton, $50; William Niblack, $100; A. G. Moore, $100; John Baker, $50; Thomas Russell, $50; DeN. Jewett, $50; F. T. Hughes, $50; William A. Coffey, $50; Matthew Coffey, $50; Spencer Greer, $50; J. R. Rippey, $150; R. K. Grant, $50; Henry Miller, $50; W. L. Munsell, $50; Thomas Lewis, $50; total, $1,550.

After being fully organized, the association purchased from Edwin French and James Raley, as trustees of the Lancaster Real Estate Company, for the consideration of $2,750, the following described tract of land: Commencing at the northeast corner of Downing's addition to Lancaster, and running west 2,540 feet to the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad; thence along the northeast line of said railway to a point parallel with the north side of alley in Blocks 17, 18 and 19; thence on and along the north side of said alley to the middle of Fifth Street; thence along Fifth Street to the place of beginning; containing fifty-five acres, and procured a deed for the same dated December 12, 1872.

The following year this land was enclosed and fitted up for the fair ground of the association, with a floral hall, ticket office, music stand, stalls for stock, etc., and the first fair was held in the fall of that year, and they continued to be held until the fall of 1880, when the last one was held. A fair for the fall of 1881 was fully advertised, and the people assembled at the ground on the first day thereof, when, on account of the financial trouble that the association was then laboring under, the fair was dismissed, and the ground closed against the society. Thus ended the second agricultural and mechanical society of Schuyler County, and none has since been organized. A mortgage had been given on the grounds when purchased to secure the deferred payments, and the association did not become able to make all of said payments. Meanwhile Louis Schmidt became the owner, by purchase, of the major part of the capital stock, and the mortgage was finally foreclosed, and the land was sold by the sheriff to satisfy the judgment to said Schmidt, who has since removed the buildings, and now uses the fair ground for a pasture.

Early Highways.—The first public road established in Schuyler County, after its organization, was the State road leading from Kirksville, in Adair County, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, in the direction of Iowa City, by the way of William Naylor's and James Gates'. The report of the commissioners who laid out and established this road was received and approved by the county court at its July term, 1845. Isaac N. Ebey, William L. Robinson and Henry Davis were the commissioners to lay out said road, and each were allowed the sum of $9 for his services as such. George W. Johnson was the surveyor of the road, and was allowed $18 for his services as such. Peter Kline and Thomas S. Davis were the chain carriers, and were allowed $4.50 each for their services, and James Davis was allowed $12 for his services as wagoner on said survey.

Overseers of county roads were then appointed as follows: Jefferson Meek and Warren Hunt, for the one commencing at the township line of Fabius and Liberty Townships; thence east to the range line dividing Ranges 13 and 14, to be opened and kept in repair thirty feet in width. George Lake, overseer for

the road commencing at range line dividing Ranges 13 and 14; thence east by way of William V. Rippeys' to the Scotland County line, to be opened and kept in repair thirty feet in width. James Hill, overseer of the road commencing at the range line dividing Ranges 13 and 14; thence east to the Scotland County line. Alfred Adams, overseer of the road commencing at the township line dividing Fabius and Liberty Townships; thence northeast to the Fabius Creek. Edwin Snyder, overseer of the road commencing at the Fabius Creek; thence east to the Scotland County line. James Varner, overseer of the road commencing at Tippecanoe; thence east by the way of Hall's blacksmith shop to the township line of Fabius and Liberty Townships. John W. Lesley, overseer of the road commencing at Tippecanoe; thence southeast to the township line dividing Fabius and Liberty Townships. John Jones, overseer of the road commencing at Tippecanoe; thence east by the way of John Jones' to the township line dividing Fabius and Liberty Townships.

Then at the same time, July, 1845, overseers of State roads were appointed as follows: George Naylor, overseer of Division No. 1 of State road, commencing at the township line of Liberty and Salt River Townships; thence north to William L. Robinson's, to be opened and kept in repair thirty feet in width. Stephen D. Ruddle, overseer of Division No. 2, of the same road, commencing at William L. Robinson's; thence north to the Fabius Creek, near B. H. Wetherford's, to be opened and kept in repair forty feet in width. Meridith J. Norman, overseer of Division No. 3, of said State road, commencing at the Fabius Creek near B. H. Wetherford's; thence north to the township line dividing Liberty and Independence Townships, to be opened and kept in repair thirty feet in width. George W. Johnson, overseer of State road, commencing at the township line of Liberty and Chariton Townships, near Bradley's; thence east to Tippecanoe, to be opened and kept in repair thirty feet in width. Benjamin Schloop, overseer of State road commencing at Tippecanoe; thence south to the township line of Liberty and Salt River Townships. Jefferson Saling, overseer of State road commencing at the township line dividing Liberty and Independence Townships; thence north to a point opposite William Russel's. James Ray, overseer of

said State road, commencing at a point opposite William Russel's; thence north to the northern boundary line of the State.

The width of all the foregoing roads, not otherwise specified, was established at thirty feet. Afterward, at the October term, 1845, of the county court, that portion of the State road in Schuyler county, which had been established from Kirksville in Adair County to Tippecanoe in this county, commencing at the Adair County line, and running thence by the way of William Roberts' old place, to a point opposite the Chilley Grove, was vacated; and at the same time a plat of the State road, from Tippecanoe to Alexandria in Clark County, was filed and accepted by the county court; and Joseph R. Webster and William V. Rippey were appointed overseers of that part of it lying in Schuyler, and ordered to open it and keep it in repair to the width of thirty feet.

Nearly all of the foregoing roads were established before Schuyler County was organized, and are mentioned here to show the reader what roads were then in process of construction, and also to give the names of the first road overseers appointed in Schuyler County. It should be observed that the descriptions given of the early roads were so indefinite that several roads might have been made to suit the same description. At the July term, 1849, of the county court, Thomas Hope, Josiah Hargis and Henry Davis, commissioners appointed by the Legislature to lay out a State road from Hargraves' mill, in Putnam County, to Lancaster, in Schuyler County, reported said road extended on to near Hope's mill in Scotland County; and Jahiel Parks was appointed to act conjointly with a commissioner, to be appointed in Putnam County, to locate, let and superintend the building of a bridge across the Chariton River, at or near Hargraves' mill, on the aforesaid State road. The first roads of the county were laid out on the nearest and most available route from point to point without regard for section lines. Many of them have been vacated, and latterly the highways have been vacated, so far as the contour of the grounds would admit, on the section lines, or parallel therewith.

County Officers.—The following is a list of the names of the county officers, together with the time served by each, from the

organization of the county to the date of the present writing (November, 1887), excepting the county court justices, and the judges of the probate and circuit courts, and prosecuting attorneys, whose names will be given in full under the head of "Courts."

Representatives.—James Lusk, representative of Adair County, to which Schuyler was attached for civil and military purposes, continued to represent the latter until after the election in Schuyler County in 1846, since which time the county has been represented in the Legislature as follows: Edwin French, 1846–50; John W. Minor, 1850–54; Thomas Roberts, 1854–56; Don C. Roberts, 1856–62; John McGoldrick, 1862–66; Seth Hathaway, 1866–68; Andrew J. Baker, 1868–70; John Sharp, 1870–72; Jesse Carter, 1872–78; M. B. Patterson, 1878–80; John R. Rippey, 1880–82; P. C. Berry, 1882–84; Nat. M. Shelton, present incumbent, elected in 1884, and re-elected in 1886.

County Court Clerks.—Isaac N. Ebey, 1845–51; Jahiel Parks, 1851–52; B. H. Wetherford, 1852–53; I. B. Alverson, 1853–62; Jared O. Jewitt, 1862–64; Geo. W. Gatlin, 1864–66; Andrew J. Baker, 1866–67; Alex. M. Felton, 1867–70; Daniel T. Truitt, 1870–74; Daniel D. Smith, 1874–86; Charles W. Bunch, present incumbent, elected in 1886.

Circuit Court Clerks.—Isaac N. Ebey, 1845–51; Jahiel Parks, 1851–52; Burrel H. Wetherford, 1852–53; Iverson B. Alverson, 1853–62; * Edwin French, 1862–66; William McAfee, 1866–67; John Baker, 1867–75; Ward L. Munsell, 1875–78; De N. Jewett, present incumbent, elected first in 1878—present term continues to 1890.

Recorders.—The office of recorder has always been connected with that of the circuit court clerk; hence the circuit court clerk has always been the recorder.

Sheriffs.—Jonathan Riggs, 1845–46; B. H. Wetherford, 1846–50; L. H. Conklin, 1850–54; Thomas Roberts, 1854–58; L. H. Conklin, 1858–63; John Baker, 1863–67; A. K. Cowgill, 1867–69; F. M. Wilcox, 1869–71; Jacob Miller, 1871–73; Armstrong G. Moore, 1873–79; N. T. Roberts, 1879–83; Nicholas Sloop, 1883–85; George Bush, 1885–87; re-elected in 1886.

* The county court clerk was also clerk of the circuit court from organization of county to 1862.

Treasurers.—Robert S. Neeley, 1845–47; James Hepburn, 1847–55; William S. Thatcher, 1855–56; William Lindsay, 1856–58; Edwin French, 1858–62; John Gildard, 1862–68; Moses Baker, 1868–72; William B. Hays, 1872–76; Samuel A. Dysart, 1876–78; Charles W. Bunch, 1878–82; Henry A. Miller, 1882–84; Jared O. Jewett, 1884–86; Fielden C. Hulen, present incumbent, elected in 1886.

Collectors.—William A. Coffee, 1872–78; Thomas P. Leedom, 1878, September to November; Frank A. Irvin, 1878–82; Thomas P. Leedom, 1882-86; Nicholas T. Roberts, present incumbent, elected in 1886.

Surveyors.—George W. Johnson, 1845–47; John S. Sheller, 1847–51; Richard Caywood, 1851–56; Stephen Caywood, 1856-60; Jesse K. Beard, 1860–61; Ira Roberts, 1861–68; Joseph T. Casper, 1868–72; Thomas D. Brown, 1872–76; George P. Martin, 1876–80; John H. Davis, 1880–84; Henry D. Satterfield, present incumbent, elected in 1884.

School Commissioners.—D. T. Truitt, 1875–77; D. B. Nichols, 1877–79; C. C. Fogle, 1879–83; Edwin F. Payton, 1883–85; George E. Davis, 1885–86; Thomas J. Cleeton, 1886–87; James T. Fugate, 1887, present incumbent.

Elections.—The first elections in Schuyler County were held on the first Monday in August, 1845, at the following places: Independence Township, at the house of Joseph Carter; Wells Township, at the house of Theophilus Rials; Chariton Township, at the house of Norman Lampieurs; Liberty Township, at the house of James Cochrane; Fabius Township, at the Fabius meeting-house; Salt River Township, at the house of Andrew McQuitties.

The judges of these elections were Isaac Newland, Wilkins Hewlet and William Hewlin, for Fabius Township; Samuel Riggs, John Willis and Joseph Carter, for Independence Township; Morgan Hensley, Elijah Horn and John S. Johnson, for Wells Township; Thomas I. Bennett, George Hull and Edward Hughes, for Chariton Township; Stephen B. Ruddle, Thomas B. Du Bois and Samuel Ow, for Liberty Township, and Henry Davis, William A. Hamilton and John Mikel, for Salt River Township. The officers elected at this election were the county officers, who were

serving in their respective offices under appointment of the county court at its first session, and whose names have been mentioned therewith, and are also mentioned under the head of county officers.

The following shows the number of votes cast in Schuyler County for each presidential candidate at the several presidential elections, beginning with the year 1848, that being the first election for that purpose after the county was organized, to wit:

1848—Zachary Taylor, Whig, 204 votes; Lewis Cass, Democrat, 192.

1852—Franklin Pierce, Democrat, 222 votes; Winfield Scott, Whig, 177.

1856—James Buchanan, Democrat, 472 votes; John C. Fremont, Republican, 287.

1860—Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, 455 votes; John C. Breckinridge, Democrat, 251; John Bell, American, 267; Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 14.

1864—Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 546 votes; George B. McClellan, Democrat, 191.

1868—Ulysses S. Grant, Republican, 508 votes; Horatio Seymour, Democrat, 241.

1872—Ulysses S. Grant, Republican, 792 votes; Horace Greeley, Democrat, 788.

1876—Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, 1,117 votes; Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican, 909; Peter Cooper, National, 17.

1880—Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat, 1,065 votes; James A. Garfield, Republican, 570; Gen. Weaver, National, 457.

1884—Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 1,203 votes; James G. Blaine, Republican, 1,009; John P. St. John, Prohibition, 13.

The foregoing figures have been kindly furnished by Missouri's able Secretary of State, Michael K. McGrath. By reference to the votes cast for each of the presidential candidates, as shown by the foregoing, the political complexion of the county (excepting the years 1864 and 1868, when Southern sympathizers were disfranchised), can readily be discerned. At the August election in 1853, Claiborne F. Jackson, Democrat, received 293 votes in Schuyler County, for congressman, against 230 received by James J. Lindley, Whig, for the same office.

And in 1856, Trusten Polk, Democrat, received 511 votes in Schuyler County; Robert C. Ewing, Whig, 271, and Thomas H. Benton, 22, for the office of Governor of the State. Coming down to more modern dates, it is seen that in 1868, William H. Hatch received, in Schuyler County, 877 votes for the office of congressman, while his competitors for the office received votes as follows: John M. London, 824; Henry Clay, Democrat, 2, and John M. Glover, 1. At the same time M. B. Patterson received 949 votes for the office of representative in the Legislature, and his opponent, Adam Kuhn, received 910. The vote for Governor of the State in 1870, in the several voting precincts of the county, was as follows:

	DEMOCRAT. B. Gratz Brown.	REPUBLICAN. J. W. McClurg.
Liberty	133	96
Glenwood	65	111
Prairie	141	99
Fabius	94	21
Independence	91	28
Salt River	76	30
Chariton	61	14
Totals	661	399

Majority for Brown, 262.

The same year (1870) James G. Blair, Democrat, received in Schuyler County 635 votes for the office of congressman, and his opponent, J. T. K. Hayward, Republican, received 416; and Robert H. Brown, Democrat, received 672 votes for the office of State senator, and his opponent, John B. Glaze, Republican, 370; and John Sharp, Democrat, received 672 votes for the office of representative in the State Legislature, and his opponent, Edward Higbee, Republican, 382. At the presidential election in 1872 the vote of the county by precincts was as follows:

	REPUBLICAN. Grant.	DEMOCRAT. Greeley
Liberty	143	133
Glenwood	174	81
Prairie	177	123
Fabius	72	152
Independence	80	125
Salt River	101	83
Chariton	45	91
Totals	792	788

The same year John B. Henderson, Democrat, received 792 votes for the office of Governor of the State, and his opponent, Silas Woodson, Republican, 812.

In 1876 John S. Phelps, Democrat, received 1,116 votes in Schuyler County for the office of Governor of the State, while his opponents received votes as follows: Gus A. Finkelnburg, Republican, 912, and Jesse P. Alexander, National, 15; and for congressman John M. Glover, Democrat, received 1,110 votes, and his opponent as follows: J. T. K. Hayward, Republican, 902, and John M. London, National, 17; and for representative in the Legislature, Jesse Carter, Democrat, received 1,105, and John Scovern, Republican, 920. At the November election in 1880 the vote of the county, by precincts, for the office of Governor, was as follows:

	DEMOCRAT. T. J. Crittenden.	REPUBLICAN. D. P. Dyer.	NATIONAL. L. A. Brown.
Liberty	184	102	77
Fabius	241	39	51
Glenwood	92	111	83
Chariton	94	36	27
Prairie	186	170	106
Salt River	92	75	58
Independence	179	48	58
Total	1,068	581	460

By comparison it will be seen that these aggregates nearly agree with the votes cast at that election for the presidential candidates. At the election in 1882 William H. Hatch, Democrat, received 1,031 votes in Schuyler County, for the office of congressman, while his opponents, John M. Glover, also a Democrat, received 949, and F. A. Leavitt, National, 19 votes; and at the same time W. C. Berry, Democrat, received 1,039 votes for the office of representative in the Legislature, and his opponent, F. M. Rose, Republican, 1,019. At the November election in 1884 William H. Hatch received 1,231 votes in the county, for the office of congressman, and his opponent, Abram L. Gray, 990; and at the same time W. M. Vancleve, Democrat, received 1,211 votes for the office of State senator, and his opponent, Morris Tuttle, Republican, received 1,016 votes; and Nathan M. Shelton received 1,253 votes in the county for the office of representative in the Legislature, and Frank A. Irvin 967 for the same office.

In 1886 William H. Hatch received 1,290 votes in the county for the office of congressman, and his opponent, William P. Harrison, 973. William H. Sears, Democrat, received 1,271 votes for the office of State senator, and his opponent, Thomas Moody, Republican, 983; and Nat. M. Shelton, 1,327 votes for representative in the Legislature, and his opponent, H. F. Minium, 930.

Population.—The following table, which has been compiled from the United States Census Reports, shows the population of Schuyler County for the years noted, commencing with the year 1850, at which time the first census was taken after the county was organized. The table shows by the column headings the number of white and colored inhabitants, and the aggregate, together with the number of native and foreign born. The latter are principally Germans.

Year.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.
1850	3,230	57	3,287	*3,174	*113
1860	6,658	39	6,697	6,480	217
1870	8,806	14	8,820	8,500	320
1880	10,461	9	10,470	10,132	338

*Estimated.

According to this table, the reader will observe that from 1850 to 1860 the population of the county more than doubled, and this is owing to the fact that during that decade there was a much greater influx of settlers than at any other period of its existence. Supposing the increase of the population to have been the same since 1880 that it had been for the ten years prior thereto, it would now be about 11,200.

The population of the minor civil divisions of the county for the year 1880, which is the last reliable enumeration of its inhabitants, was as follows:

Chariton Township, including Coatsville	765
Town of Coatsville	98
Fabius Township	1,826
Glenwood Township	1,316
Independence Township	1,496
Liberty Township, including Lancaster	1,729
Town of Lancaster	528
Prairie Township, including Queen City	2,227
Town of Queen City	357
Salt River Township, including Green Top	1,111
Town of Green Top	220

Finances.—As soon as the government of the county of Schuyler was fully established, it became necessary to provide for the accumulation of a revenue to support it; and for that purpose the county court, at its special July term, 1845, made the following entry: "Ordered that the amount of county revenue levied and collected for county purposes for the year 1845 shall be as follows: upon all licenses for groceries and dramshops there shall be levied and collected for county purposes 100 per cent upon the amount levied and collected for State purposes; on all merchants' license there shall be levied and collected for county purposes, 150 per cent upon the amount levied and collected for State purposes; and upon all other objects of taxation 200 per cent upon the amount levied and collected for State purposes." This was the first levy on property and privileges after the county was organized, and a similar levy with the necessary changes has been annually made ever since. At the following January term of said court the clerk was ordered to certify to the auditor of public accounts that George Naylor, the first assessor of Schuyler County, had occupied twenty-two days to assess the taxable property of the county, and that the State was bound to pay said assessor $22 for such services for the year 1845. The assessor was allowed $44 for twenty-two days' work, and the law required the State to pay one-half, and the county the other. There is a striking contrast between the time it took and what it cost then to assess the county, and the time it now takes and what it costs to assess the county. But then the county was in its infancy, and there were only a few persons and but little property to assess. The following year, 1846, there were only 576 names assessed on the tax list, and the amount certified for the State to pay the assessor, Mr. Naylor, was $36, being one-half the amount for his services.

At the July term, 1846, of the county court, Josiah N. Hargis, court-house commissioner, was allowed $6 for six months' services as such commissioner, and James Hepburn, treasurer of the county, was allowed $1 per month out of each fund for his services as treasurer from the date of his bond. The county court failed to make an exhibit on its record of the annual receipts and expenditures of funds until 1851, when it caused

such an exhibit to be made to include all the back years with the current one, so as to show the amounts then on hand. The following is the exhibit:

Date.	Sources of Revenue.	Amount.
1845	Amount of tax book	$ 346 46
1845	Amount of tax on licenses	205 78
1846	Amount of tax book	413 34
1846	Amount of tax on licenses	42 90
1847	Amount of tax book	426 00
1847	Amount of tax on licenses	59 14
1848	Amount of tax book	419 10
1848	Amount of tax on licenses	34 16
1849	Amount of tax book	358 09
1849	Amount of tax on licenses	57 18
1850	Amount of tax book	484 90
1850	Amount of tax on licenses	97 38
1851	Amount of tax book	642 34
1851	Amount of tax on licenses	93 91
	Total	$3,680 68
	Amount of delinquent list allowed from 1845 to 1850	683 50
	Amount of net revenue collected from 1845 to 1850	$2,997 18

The exhibit of the road and canal fund drawn from the State treasury by the several commissioners appointed to receive the same from 1845 to 1851 was as follows: Total amount drawn, $3,425.16; amount expended, $1,952.63; amount in the treasury, $1,472.53. The exhibit of the State school money was as follows: Amount received from 1845 to July 1, 1851, $1,493.64; amount disbursed, $1,332.64; leaving $160.99 on hand. The county seat fund derived from the sale of town lots was as follows: Received on lots sold by Edwin French, first commissioner, $604.50; from James M. Bryant, second commissioner, $1,035; and from William S. Thatcher, third commissioner, $45.50, making a total of $1,685; expended, $1,668.37, leaving a balance of $16.63 in the treasury.

The following table shows the comparative value of the taxable property of the county at the end of different periods, beginning with the year 1855:

YEAR.	Value of Taxable Property.	State Tax.	All other Taxes.	Total Tax.
1855	$ 523,253 00	$ 1,325 51	$ 2,374 12	$ 3,699 63
1860	1,031,782 00	2,482 06	5,987 72	8,469 78
1870	1,936,249 00	9,829 32	34,312 68	44,142 00
1880	1,714,271 00	.....	.....	.....
1887	2,252,491 00	9,012 20	34,584 39	43,596 59

By reference to this table, there seems to be an inconsistency which needs explanation. For instance, the taxable property in 1870 was assessed much higher than it was in 1880, ten years later, and nearly as high as it is at the present time. This is accounted for by the fact that at that time property retained its inflated value caused by the Civil War. To illustrate, the assessment on the North Missouri Railroad, now the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, was placed in 1870 at $325,600, whereas it is now assessed at only $143,445, or less than one-half the former assessment. Again, the taxes levied for 1870 seem unreasonably high, but, in the amount assessed, provision was made for the payment of $19,658.67 of the county bonds. The items composing the total amount of taxable property in the county, as shown by the foregoing table for the year 1887, are as follows:

Real estate	$1,161,378
Personal property	844,283
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad	143,445
Keokuk & Western Railroad	99,500
Western Union Telegraph Company	3,885
Total assessed value	$2,252,491

To ascertain the real value or wealth of a county, it is generally safe to double its assessed value. This would make the true value or wealth of Schuyler County, $4,504,982.

Railroads.—The building of railroads in the east, and the completion of the Southern Michigan & Northern Indiana Railroad to Chicago in 1851, created a railroad fever, which spread like an epidemic throughout the west. Individuals and public officials began to look about to conceive plans and to devise means for the building of railroads here and there and everywhere. The North Missouri Railroad Company, having been chartered by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, approved March 3, 1851, with authority to "survey, mark, locate and construct a railroad from the city of St. Charles, in the county of St. Charles, passing up the divide between the tributaries of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, as near as may be to the northern boundary line of the State," and the county of Schuyler being directly on the route thus described, the people thereof hoped that they would soon have a railroad. And, in

order to hasten its construction, the county court of Schuyler County, at its June term, 1853, made an order on its record to set aside the net proceeds arising from the sale of the "swamp lands" belonging to Schuyler County, to be used in extending the North Missouri Railroad from the point where it might cross the line between Adair and Schuyler Counties, on to Lancaster. In making this order, the intention of the court was good; fortunately, however, none of this fund was so appropriated, but, instead thereof, the major part of it eventually found its way into the permanent school fund, where it has done the most good.

Afterward the county court ordered that an election be held at each of the several voting places in the county on the first Monday in February, 1854, to decide whether the county should subscribe $30,000 to the capital stock of the North Missouri Railroad Company, and also whether the money should be raised by issuing bonds, or by a direct tax in four annual installments, commencing one year after the location of said road. The elections were accordingly held on the first Monday in February, 1854, and 292 votes were cast in favor of making the proposed subscription to the capital stock of said company, and 152 votes were cast against it, making a majority of 140 in its favor; and 287 votes were cast in favor of raising the money by taxation, and five were cast for raising it by issuing bonds. Then, on the 3d of April following, the county court made the following entry upon its record:

Ordered by the court, that the county of Schuyler subscribe to the capital stock of the North Missouri Railroad Company the sum of $30,000, to be paid by taxation, upon the following express conditions, to wit:

First. Said road to be permanently located through the county of Schuyler.

Second. The whole amount of said $30,000 subscribed is to be expended in the actual construction of said road north of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.

Third. The whole amount hereby subscribed is to be paid in four equal annual installments, the first installment not to be paid prior to the time of collecting the revenue for the State for the year 1855, nor until the money is actually needed for the use of the construction of said road as aforesaid, north of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. And the court doth further order and appoint William S. Thatcher, agent, to represent the county of Schuyler, to vote or transfer its stock, give its votes and receive its dividends, and to do any and all things necessary for the interest of said county in the premises.

Afterward, at the December special term, 1854, of the county court, it was "ordered that the county of Schuyler, in its corporate capacity, subscribe to the capital stock of the North Missouri Railroad Company 500 shares, or $50,000, to be paid as called for by order of the board of directors of said company by taxation, provided said road is located on or near the present survey, and, in compliance with the present charter, through Schuyler County, as has been surveyed. This subscription is to be in lieu of all others heretofore made by order of said county court." At the same time James S. Rollins, of Boone County, was appointed agent for Schuyler County, with authority to subscribe the full amount of the aforesaid stock to the said railroad company on the foregoing expressed conditions. Justice William Barlow dissented from the foregoing order subscribing the $50,000 to the capital stock of said company. This latter subscription was made to and accepted by the said railroad company in lieu of the former subscription made by the county, and nothing more of importance in the matter occurred until November 5, 1859, when the directors of the company called on the county court for 30 per cent of the aforesaid subscription of $50,000.* Not having the funds in the treasury with which to pay this amount, the court on the 7th of said November, ordered "that for the purpose of paying the first installment of Schuyler County's subscription to the capital stock of the North Missouri Railroad Company, fifteen $1,000 bonds of said county be issued, numbering from one to fifteen, payable in the city of St. Louis on the 1st day of March, 1860; that said bonds be signed by the president of this court, and attested by the clerk thereof, and that the following form be observed:"

$1,000. No.— $1,000.

The county of Schuyler in the State of Missouri will pay to the North Missouri Railroad Company, or bearer, at their office in St. Louis, on the 1st day of March, 1860, $1,000.

By order of county court.

Given at Lancaster this 7th day of November, 1859.

CHARLES HALE,

Presiding Justice Schuyler County Court.

ATTEST:

I. B. ALVERSON, *Clerk.*

*How the first installment became 30 per cent of the $50,000 cannot be learned from the records.

In order to provide for the payment of these bonds, a tax of $1.50 on each $100 of the taxable property of the county was ordered to be levied and collected for the year 1859. Then the fifteen bonds as aforesaid were issued in open court, and delivered to John W. Minor, to be by him placed to the credit of the county, on her said subscription to the said railroad company. And at the February term, 1860, of said court, John W. Minor was appointed agent for the county of Schuyler, to cast her vote for directors of said railroad company for the year 1860; and at the same time the county court clerk was ordered not to levy and compute the railroad tax, as ordered at the previous November term, until ordered again to do so.

No further action of the county court pertaining to this railroad, and the subscription thereto, is recorded until February, 1863, when Isaac H. Sturgeon was appointed agent for the county to cast his vote on any litigation that might take place in regard to the North Missouri Railroad Company, and also to vote its stock for directors of the same at the election to be held in April of that year. He was reappointed yearly until February, 1867, when he was reappointed to serve until his power was revoked. After the aforesaid bonds became due and payable, and the county failed to pay the same, they went into litigation, and were by the courts held to be valid. No assessments were made on the taxable property for the payment of the bonds until some years after the war closed, at which time it was ascertained that the county was liable. Then the raising of taxes for the payment of the bonds began, and payments were made accordingly. On the 11th of May, 1872, the county court appointed William B. Hays as agent for the county, to make final payment and settlement with the holders of said bonds, which he did, and the writer is informed by Mr. Hays that the payment of the principal of said bonds, together with the accrued interest thereon, the cost of the litigation, and attorneys' fees, required nearly $30,000 of the people's money.

No other bonds having been issued on the subscription of the $50,000 made to the capital stock of this railroad company, no effort was made on the part of the company to collect the balance of the said subscription, and the amount that is required to

redeem the aforesaid bonds, being nearly $30,000, is all that that railroad has cost the people. After this amount had all been paid, there remained in the fund raised for that purpose a small balance, which was disposed of in accordance with the following preamble and order of the county court, made June 9, 1873:

WHEREAS, the debt by Schuyler County to the North Missouri Railroad Company has been paid in full, and,

WHEREAS, there is a small surplus of money collected for the payment of said debt.

Therefore, it is ordered that said money collected for said purpose, be transferred to the building fund of said county.

This company commenced paying taxes on its railroad property in the county soon after its road was completed, and the following shows the amount annually paid into the county treasury for the last seven years: 1881, $2,438.28; 1882, $1,327.98; 1883, $2,954.64; 1884, $2,448.20; 1885, $2,447.06; 1886, $2,150.46; 1887, $2,108.86.

For these years the average assessed value of this railroad in Schuyler County has been $124,008, and the average amount of taxes annually received has been $2,267.92. The annual interest on $30,000, the amount the people have invested in said railroad, at 7 per cent, is $2,100. Thus it will be seen that the taxes paid by the company each year is a fraction over 7 per cent on the amount the people have invested.

The Mississippi & Missouri River Air Line Railroad.—On the 7th of November, 1860, the county court of Schuyler County, on petition of a number of her citizens, ordered the holding of elections at the several voting places in the county on the 15th of December, 1860, "to test the sense of the voters of said county on the proposition of the county subscribing the sum of $100,000 to the capital stock of the Mississippi & Missouri River Railroad Company." The elections were accordingly held, and 519 votes were cast in favor of, and 417 against, the proposition. The majority not being sufficient, the project was defeated. Again on Tuesday after the first Monday of November, in 1869, another election was held at the several voting places in the county on the proposition to subscribe $50,000 to the capital stock of said railroad, and this proposition was also rejected. Then, on the 7th of June, 1870, another election

was held, this time on the proposition to subscribe $75,000 to the capital stock of the railroad, as it was then called the Mississippi & Missouri River Air Line Railroad, and this time the proposition was carried by the necessary majority. But afterward it became apparent to the people and to the court that there was much more prospect of the completion of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway, and for that reason the court refused to subscribe to the capital stock of the Mississippi & Missouri River Air Line Railroad Company; and so it was, for that road never was built at all.

The Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad and Bonds.—The Alexandria & Bloomfield Railroad Company was chartered by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri in the year 1857. Its object was then to build a road from Alexandria, in Clark County, Mo., to Bloomfield, in Davis County, Iowa. In 1866 it was authorized by an act of the General Assembly to change its name to that of the Alexandria & Nebraska City Railroad Company, and to extend its line through the northern counties of Missouri in the direction of Nebraska City. By the terms of the original charter of this company, county courts of the counties through which the railroad was located were empowered to subscribe to the capital stock of said company, without submitting the question of a vote of the people. In 1870 this company and the Iowa Southern Railroad Company consolidated, and organized a new company under the name and style of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company.

On May 30, 1871, a mass meeting, containing delegates from Queen City, Glenwood, Coatsville and Lancaster, convened at the court-house to hear and consider the following propositions from Henry Hill, superintendent of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company. The proposition was then read by Mr. Hill, as follows:

I propose to build the main line of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway from east to west through Schuyler County, within ten months from date, to the North Missouri Railroad in said county, for the sum of $175,000, payable in twenty years' bonds of said county at 8 per cent interest, $150,000 as a county subscription, and $25,000 as township subscriptions. The bonds to be due and delivered when said railroad is completed and cars running thereon to the said North Missouri Railroad, in said county. I propose to build, either by the way of Lancaster or Queen City, to said North Missouri Railroad, and to establish a

permanent depot within the present corporate limits of the towns aforesaid through which said railroad is built. I further propose, in case the Mississippi Valley & Western Railroad is built through said county to the North Missouri Railroad within two years from the 3d day of May, 1871, and said county is compelled to pay $75,000, which is now voted to said Mississippi Valley & Western Railroad, our company is pledged to pay back to the county of Schuyler the said sum of $75,000. *Provided, however*, that said county of Schuyler shall not issue and deliver bonds in said amount of $75,000 to said Mississippi Valley & Western Railroad to be in anywise payable upon conditions otherwise than that said Mississippi Valley & Western Railroad is completed to said North Missouri Railroad, as required, within two years from the 3d day of May, 1871.

Signed,

HENRY HILL, *Superintendent.*

Then the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our county court be requested by this meeting to subscribe to the capital stock of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company $175,000, subject to the conditions to be adopted at a meeting to be held next Saturday, and also subject to its ratification by a majority of the voters of the county by vote or petition.

A committee of three from each township was then appointed to confer and arrange for further business. At the afternoon session this committee reported the following resolutions: "First, this committee accepts Mr. Hill's proposition as to points designated just as stated by Mr. Hill. Second, this committee recommends to the meeting to be held on Saturday, that the county subscribe $125,000, and the townships through which the road runs $50,000, to make up the $175,000 called for by Mr. Hill. Third, This committee pledges itself, individually and collectively, to support the proposed railroad tax." The report of the committee was adopted by the meeting, and an invitation extended to the members of the county court to meet with the people on the following Saturday, and report what course they were willing to pursue. The announced mass meeting was held, and the course that the county court was willing to pursue is plainly set forth in the following order, made on the 5th day of June, 1871, upon a petition therefor signed by many prominent citizens, and which was filed and recorded:

The county court of Schuyler County, Missouri, for and in behalf of said county, hereby subscribes to the capital stock of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company the sum of $125,000, to be paid in bonds of the county running twenty years at 8 per cent interest, to be issued and delivered when the main line of said road shall be completed to and intersecting the North Missouri Railroad in said county, and the cars running thereon, as hereinafter set forth,

and subject to the following express conditions, to wit: The main line of said railroad shall be completed from east to west through said county, as aforesaid, within ten months from the date of this order, and regular daily trains operated thereon, and shall be built either by the way of the town of Lancaster or of the town of Queen City, and permanent freight and passenger depots, built and established within the present corporate limit of said towns through which said railroad may be built. In case the Mississippi Valley & Western Railway shall be built to the North Missouri Railroad in said county, in compliance with the terms of the vote of the people of this county, for a subscription of $75,000 to the capital stock of the Mississippi & Missouri River Air Line Railroad Company, and our said county shall be required to pay said sum of $75,000, or any part thereof, to said company, said Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company shall be bounden to repay to our said county the amount so required of our county to be paid to said Mississippi Valley & Western Railway Company, provided that our county shall not issue any bonds to said Mississippi Valley & Western Railway Company, to be in anywise payable upon conditions otherwise than contained in the terms of the vote for such subscription aforesaid.

And provided, further, That our said county shall not issue any bonds to said Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company until said company shall execute and deliver a good and sufficient bond, with securities, to be approved by the county court of this county, for the repayment of any and all sums that this county may be required to pay to said Mississippi Valley & Western Railway Company, together with all interest and costs. The county court hereby appoints Edwin French, of our county, commissioner, to subscribe the stock aforesaid upon the books of said railroad company, and to vote the stock of this county at its meetings, and in all things to represent the interests of this county at the meetings of said company, subject to the order of this court, who may be removed and another appointed in his place at any regular term of this court. The foregoing subscription subject to ratification of a majority of the resident tax payers of this county by petition, if not so ratified to be null and void, but if so ratified to stand absolute and irrevocable. Said petitions shall be canvassed by William B. Hays, Thomas Walker and George W. Melvin, and who shall file a written report under oath by June 30, 1871, and shall set forth whether said petitions contain the names of a majority of the taxpayers resident of this county, and if so the same, on filing with the county clerk of this county, then the foregoing subscription shall stand absolute and be irrevocable.

The court then appointed William A. Coffey and seventeen others to circulate petitions for the signatures of the tax payers and voters of the county, who were willing to ratify its action in subscribing the $125,000 to the capital stock of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company, and to return said petitions on or before the 29th of June following. Accordingly, on the said 29th of June, the court being then in session, the petitions were returned, and William B. Hays, Thomas Walker and George W. Melvin, the committee appointed to examine them, proceeded to perform that duty, after which they filed

their written report under oath, to the effect that a majority of the resident tax payers of the county had signed their names to said petitions.

Afterward, at a special term of the county court, held July 3, 1871, its order to subscribe the $125,000 to the capital stock of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company was repeated or made anew; the new order to stand in lieu of the original one made on the 5th of June, it being a part of the May adjourned term of said court. This was done for the reason that, as the record stood, "the cart was before the horse," that is, that it was more proper to make the subscription after determining the fact that the majority of the resident tax payers were in favor of it than before.

The following is a copy of the order:

WHEREAS, It is made to appear by petition that a majority of the resident tax payers of Schuyler County, Mo., are in favor of the county of Schuyler, in her corporate capacity, subscribing $125,000 to the capital stock of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company, a company existing under the laws of the State of Missouri and Iowa, composed by consolidation and mergement of the Iowa Southern Railway Company, of the State of Iowa, and the Alexandria & Nebraska City Railroad Company (formerly Alexandria & Bloomfield), and of the State of Missouri.

WHEREAS, By the terms of the charter of said railway company, it is made lawful for the county court of any county, in which any part of the route of said railroad may be, to subscribe to the stock of said company, and may invest its funds in the stock of said company, and issue the bonds of such county to pay the stock thus subscribed, and to take proper steps to protect the interest and credit of the county.

Therefore, The court, being advised in the premises, doth order that the county of Schuyler (in the State of Missouri), in her corporate capacity, subscribe $125,000 to the capital stock of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company, to be paid in bonds of the county running twenty years, at 8 per cent interest; interest to commence at date of delivery to said railway company. Said subscription made in these following express terms: When said Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company shall have permanently located their proposed railroad as far west from the town of Memphis, in Scotland County, as Middle Fabius post-office, in Scotland County, Mo., in the direction of the east line of this (Schuyler) County, then said bonds to be issued and placed in the hands of the county treasurer of said Schuyler County; said bonds to be delivered by the said county treasurer to the said railway company, when the main line of said railroad shall be completed to and intersecting the North Missouri Railroad in said county, and the cars running thereon, as hereinafter expressed, and subject to the following conditions: The main line of said railroad shall be completed from east to west through said county as aforesaid, within ten months from the sixth day of June, A. D., 1871, and regular daily trains operated thereon, and shall be built either by the way of the town of Lancaster, in

this (Schuyler) County, or of the town of Queen City, in said county, and permanent freight and passenger depots built and established within the present corporate limits of said town, through which said railroad may be built.

And provided further, That said county treasurer shall not deliver said bonds, or any part thereof, to the said Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company, until said company shall execute and deliver to said county treasurer their bond of indemnity, with security to be approved by the county court, in favor of said Schuyler County, conditioned, that if the Mississippi Valley & Western Railway Company, now claiming, by a vote of the people of said county of Schuyler, that they are entitled to a subscription of $75,000 in the bonds of said county, shall complete their proposed railroad, and have their cars running thereon through Schuyler County, Mo., by the way of the town of Lancaster, in said county, to the North Missouri Railroad, by the third day of May, A. D. 1873, and said county shall, by reason of said completion of said Mississippi Valley & Western Railroad, as aforesaid, have to pay to said Mississippi Valley & Western Railway Company $75,000 in bonds, or any other sum, by reason of said completion as aforesaid, they will return to said county of Schuyler $75,000, or the sum so paid by said county of the said bonds received by them (the said Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company), or their equivalent in lawful money.

The foregoing subscription of $125,000 is made and to be accepted in lieu and to operate as a release of all former subscriptions made to said Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company, and especially the subscription of the sum of $125,000, made by this court at its May adjourned term, A. D. 1871. The county court hereby appoints Edwin French, of this county, agent, to represent the county of Schuyler, to subscribe the stock aforesaid upon the books of the said Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company, and to vote for it and receive its dividends, and to guard and protect the interests of the county in and to said railroad.

Then appeared Gen. F. M. Drake, president of the railroad company, and filed his written acceptance of the subscription then made, in the words and figures following:

I, F. M. Drake, president of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company, hereby accept the subscription of $125,000 made by the county court of Schuyler County, at this special term (July 3, 1871), and consent to the release of the subscription made by this court at its May adjourned term, 1871, to said Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company.

Signed, F. M. DRAKE, *President.*

Afterward on August 9, 1871, the county court being then in session, it was ordered that the county should subscribe $25,000 additional to the capital stock of said railroad company, to be paid in bonds of $1,000 each, to run twenty years at 8 per cent, on the same conditions that the bonds for the $125,000 previously subscribed were to be issued. Provided that the said railroad was to be completed to the North Missouri Railroad in ten months from August 9, 1871; and this extension of time was also made

to apply to the conditions upon which the $125,000 had been previously subscribed. Edwin French was appointed to subscribe the stock upon the company's books. Then came Gen. F. M. Drake and filed the following written instrument:

It is agreed, upon the part of Gen. F. M. Drake, president of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company, if the county court of Schuyler County, Mo., will subscribe the additional sum of $25,000 to the capital stock of said Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company, that, in consideration thereof, the said company agrees to forthwith locate their railroad through said county as prayed for in said petition asking said subscription, that they will not ask, accept or receive any other or greater sum than in the aggregate will amount to $175,000 on the county, township or town subscriptions; and that for the additional sum of $10,000 they will not defer the location and building of their said road, but will do as per agreement in their petition.

Signed, F. M. DRAKE,
Pres. M., I. & N. Ry. Co.

How modest! The promise to not ask for a greater subscription than $175,000 was made to induce the court to at once subscribe another $25,000. And the modest demand for $10,000 more, sounds like two parties making a contract, and one of them then demanding of the other a bonus for his fulfillment of the same. The county having now authorized the subscription of $150,000 to the capital stock of said railway company, it remained to execute the bonds for the same. Accordingly, William Casper, the then presiding justice of the county court, executed and signed 150 county bonds of $1,000 each, numbering from 1 to 150 inclusive. These bonds were dated September 1, 1871, and were made payable twenty years after date, with interest payable annually at 8 per cent; hence there were attached to each bond twenty interest coupons for $80 each. According to the record, these bonds were not signed in open court, nor is there any record of their execution at the time they were signed. However, they were afterward delivered to the railway company, as the people have found out to their full satisfaction. Soon after being delivered, and even before the first interest coupons became due, it was rumored that they had been issued without the authority of law. It was claimed that the right granted by the Legislature to county courts to subscribe to the capital stock of the Alexandria & Bloomfield Railroad Company ceased to exist when that company, under its new name, that of the Alexan-

dria & Nebraska City Railroad Company, consolidated with the Iowa Southern Railroad Company, and formed the new company known as the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company; and that consequently the county court of Schuyler County had no right to issue said bonds as it did without having submitted the question to a vote of the people, which it did not do.

But, on the refusal of the county to pay interest coupons when they became due, suits were brought from time to time in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, by several different parties owners of the bonds, where they (the bonds) were held to be valid, and judgments in favor of the plaintiffs (the bondholders) rendered accordingly.

Refunding the Debt.—Subsequently, and after fighting the bondholders for several years without any marked success, fifty-eight taxpayers of Schuyler County petitioned the county court, at its August term, 1879, to order a special election to be held in the county on the 16th of September of that year to determine the wishes of the taxpayers in regard to funding the railroad indebtedness of the county. The prayer of the petition was granted, and an order issued for the holding of the election at the several voting precincts in the county at the time specified in the petition. The elections were accordingly held, and on the 22d of September, 1879, the court being in session, the votes were counted, and it was found that 653 had been cast against funding the said indebtedness, and 445 in favor thereof, leaving a majority of 108 votes against the proposition. Thus it is shown that the people were not ready yet for a compromise with the bondholders. But in less than a year thereafter, viz., on the 22d of May, 1880, a large mass meeting was held at the court-house in Lancaster, and a proposition made to compromise the debt upon the following conditions: first, that the rate of interest on said bonds be reduced from eight to six per cent; second, that for all interest then due, and for all judgments on account of interest due, the county should pay one-half in the manner and times following: The full amount of the levy of one and three-eighths per cent for that year should be collected and paid over to the holders of said judgments and interest due in pro rata per centage; third, that the county authorities should levy and collect,

for the year 1881, a sum sufficient to pay the balance remaining due after deducting the full amount of the levy made for the year 1880. Then the mass meeting made the following entry as a part of the record of its proceedings:

WHEREAS, The notice of this mass meeting and its object and terms, has been extensively published, and a large and respectable number of representative tax payers from every part of the county is here present, Therefore.

Resolved, First, That we, the taxpayers of Schuyler County, do now instruct the honorable county court to proceed at once to accept or propose and confirm, as the case may require, a compromise of the county indebtedness on account of bonds issued to the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company, on the terms as set forth in the preamble, provided all the holders of the bonds, judgments and interest coupons due, agree in writing to the terms herein made, and report the same to the county court of Schuyler County, Mo., at their next term, or receive a proposition from the holders of the bonds, or so many of them as may be represented, with the number of the bonds, for the acceptance or rejection by said court.

Afterward William B. Hays was appointed as county financial agent to negotiate and compromise with the holders of the bonds. Then, after negotiations commenced, the holders of the bonds made to Mr. Hays a proposition to compromise. And the county court, at its November term, 1880, ordered that the compromise offered by the holders of said bonds be accepted on the terms proposed to William B. Hays, the financial agent.

Nothing further was accomplished in regard to this matter until June 23, 1882, when 160 taxpayers of the county petitioned the county to order a special election to vote on the proposition previously voted on and defeated, to compromise the said railroad bonds. The court granted the prayer of the petition, and made the following entry upon its record: "Wherefore it is ordered by the court, that a special election be held at the various voting precincts of Schuyler County, Mo., on Saturday, August 5, 1882, to submit to the qualified voters of said county the following proposition to compromise the indebtedness of said county on account of stock subscription to the capital stock of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company, to wit: To compromise 150 bonds of $1,000 each, dated September 1, A. D. 1871, and payable in twenty years, and bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum; the accrued interest on said bonds now due amounting to about $15,000, the said bonds to be compromised by said Schuyler County giving new bonds in the name of the

county of the denominations of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000 each for the $150,000 principal, dollar for dollar. To compromise and refund the accrued interest on said bonds by giving new bonds of said denomination for said amount of $15,000, 50 cents on the dollar for all of same except the $12,000 interest accruing on said bonds for the year 1881, 75 cents on the $1 for this amount. Said new bonds to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and to be evidenced by coupons attached; said bonds to be payable to bearer, and to run twenty years, and payable at the expiration of ten years, at the option of the county.

The elections were accordingly held, and the returns thereof were canvassed by the court in regular session on the 9th of August, 1882, and 640 votes were found to have been cast in favor of the proposed compromise, and 302 against it, thus leaving a majority of 338 in its favor. Whereupon the court ordered, "That the bonds of this county, as specified in said order, be issued and delivered to the holders of bonds, and accrued interest, to be compromised upon the surrender and cancellation of said old bonds, agreeably to the terms of said proposition, and that William B. Hays be and is hereby appointed and employed as a financial agent, to assist in carrying into effect said proposed compromise." On the 14th of the month the matter of signing and certifying said county bonds issued in compromise, coming up for consideration, the court signed and certified fifteen bonds of the denomination of one hundred each, and numbered from 1 to 15, inclusive, and seven bonds of the denomination of five hundred each, and numbered from 1 to 7, inclusive, and ninety-five bonds of the denomination of one thousand each, numbered from 1 to 95, inclusive. All new bonds necessary to complete the compromise, so far as it was completed, were afterward signed in open court.

The following is a brief statement of the compromise as it was finally consummated, at which time there stood against the county, in the United States circuit court at St. Louis, the following amounts, including interest and costs to the judgment creditors, to wit: Joseph T. Thomas, $2,118.33; William K. Findlay, $5,432.94; William Hill, $5,275.28; Henry Luddle, $4,337.76; James B. Dodge, $4,440.72; O. C. DuSouchett,

$4,337.76; William Hill, $23,938.53; Sophia P. Baker, $6,332.82; Joseph T. Thomas, $1,594.14; William M. Speckman, $4,341.97; all of which were canceled in the compromise. And the old eight per cent bonds, which entered into the compromise and were surrendered and canceled, were the following: Numbers 1 to 5, inclusive; 7 to 36, inclusive; 40 to 84, inclusive; 89 to 131, inclusive; 135 to 150, inclusive; making a total of 139, thus leaving eleven of the old bonds, which still remain uncompromised, and are now in litigation. At the date of the compromise, five of these bonds, Nos. 6, 85, 86, 87 and 88, were held by Clark, and the other six, Nos. 37, 38, 39, 132, 133 and 134, were held by DuBois. Omitting the many details of the compromise, it is sufficient to say that it required the issuing of the new six per cent bonds to the amount of $162,100 to cover the accumulated amount of the 139 old eight per cent bonds, which were compromised. The new bonds are all dated September 1, 1882, and made payable in twenty years from date, with interest at the rate of six per cent, payable annually. And at the time of the compromise, there were issued and delivered 154 bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered from 1 to 154, inclusive, making a total of $154,000; also of the denomination of $500, numbered from 1 to 11, inclusive, making a total of $5,500; and of $100, numbered from 1 to 26, inclusive, amounting to $2,600; making total amount of new bonds, $162,100. Deduct three new bonds of $100 each, since paid, and it leaves a total amount of new bonds outstanding of $161,800. Add the face of the five old Clark bonds, $5,000, and the six old DuBois bonds, $6,000, and we have a total bonded debt of $172,800.

The interest on the new bonds has been paid annually, and the amount of the principal thereof, the $161,800, together with the accumulating interest thereon, is an adjudicated and undisputed debt of the county; but, as the eleven old eight per cent bonds are still in litigation, it is impossible to say with certainty how much the county will have to pay to redeem them.

The Liberty Township Bonds.—At an election held in Liberty Township on the 8th of August, 1871, on the proposition of subscribing $15,000 to the capital stock of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company, there were 181 votes cast in favor

of the proposition, and only thirty-seven against it. Thereupon the county court ordered the said subscription to be made, and to be paid in bonds issued in the name of the county, said bonds to be of the denomination of $1,000 each, and to be numbered from 1 to 15 inclusive, the principal to be paid in twenty years from date, and all to bear 8 per cent interest, payable annually. The bonds were executed and dated September 1, 1871, and delivered by the county treasurer when the railroad was completed to Lancaster. These bonds were afterward compromised with the holder thereof by reducing the rate of interest from 8 to 6 per cent. Two of these bonds have been paid in full and canceled, consequently the bonded debt of the county on account of Liberty Township is $13,000, drawing 6 per cent interest. The interest is kept paid up promptly.

The Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway was completed to Lancaster, and the construction train entered the town, May 14, 1872. The road was completed through the county in the following year. On the occasion of the arrival of the construction train on the 14th of May, 1872, a grand rally was held in Lancaster. A public dinner was given to all who celebrated the acquisition of the railroad. Congratulatory speeches were made, and all were gay and happy. Elections were held in other townships on several different occasions, on propositions to subscribe certain amounts to certain railroads, but, as no bonds other than those already mentioned were ever issued in consequence of such elections, the details are omitted for the reason that they would not interest the reader.

Public Buildings.—At the July term, 1845, of the county court, it was ordered that Lot 5, in Block 5, of the original plat of the town of Lancaster, be reserved from sale, and held as the site for a temporary court-house, and the building of one thereon was ordered, according to the following plan and specifications: A two-story frame house 20x24 feet in size, and each story to be eight feet high from floors to joists, the upper story to be divided into two rooms of equal size, with a four-foot hall between them; the house to be weatherboarded with walnut lumber; the flooring to be of oak lumber, and one chimney in the

end of the house; the fireplace for the lower story to be four feet wide, and the one for the upper story two feet wide; the house to have one panel door in the end of the lower story opposite the fireplace, and one batten door in the center of each of the rooms of the upper story; four twelve-light windows, the lights to be twelve inches square, to be placed in the front end, and the same number to be placed in the front side, and one window of the same dimensions, in the rear side in the upper story opposite the hall, etc. The contract for the building of this temporary court-house was then let to Jahiel Parks, who erected the same and completed it in time for the county court to hold its first term therein in July, 1846. The county continued to use this building until the second court-house, the present one, was ready for occupancy. The old court-house and the lot on which it stood were sold at public sale on the first Monday of April, 1857, to William Buford, as shown by the report of Thomas Roberts, commissioner appointed to sell it. The building was afterward sold to Jason Brown, who moved it to the northeast corner of Block No. 5, where it was consumed by fire, together with other buildings attached to it, in April, 1887.

At the December term, 1856, of the county court, the plan of a new court-house, prepared and presented by Yelverton W. Payton, was adopted, and the sum of $10,000 appropriated for the building of the same. The contract for the erection of the building was let to William L. Shane. And on the 14th of August, 1857, the county court, upon a petition of a majority of the tax payers of the county, ordered that a sufficient sum of money to build the court-house should be borrowed from the swamp land fund. This was accordingly done, and on the 12th of August, 1858, it was reported to the county court, then in session, that the new court-house was completed, whereupon, on motion of T. P. Hall, it was received from the hands of the contractor, William L. Shane. Though $10,000 had been appropriated for its construction, it cost only about $9,000. It is a plain and substantial two-story brick building, forty-four feet square, set upon a stone foundation, and has four rooms for county offices, hall and stairs on the first floor, and the court room on the second. It has no fire-proof vaults for public records.

Jail.—In April, 1847, the county court ordered the building of a jail, and appointed John M. Bryant to superintend the same. Soon thereafter the jail, which was a small two-story log building, was erected on Lot 4 in Block 6 according to the original plat of the town, by William Buford, the contractor, for $200. It was consumed by fire in the year 1853; and it is said that one Renoah Reeves, a prisoner confined therein, set it on fire. He was charged with horse stealing, and was afterward tried, and found guilty, and sentenced to a term of service in the penitentiary. The lot on which this, the first jail of the county, stood, was afterward (1873) sold to George Melvin. From the time of the burning of the first jail until the present one was erected, the county remained without a jail. In September, 1869, the county court made an order for the building of a new jail, to be constructed of brick; to be 16x24 feet in size, and to be two stories in height, etc. F. M. Wilcox was appointed to superintend the building of the same. In accordance with this order, the new jail was constructed on the west part of the public square, where it now stands, and at the February term, 1870, of the court, the following allowances were made to the individuals named, for labor performed and material furnished for the construction of the same: George Reeves, brick work, $718.75; Pauley & Co., constructing cells, $561.16; J. J. Logan, for lumber, $62.85; R. K. Grant, carpenter work, $150.24; J. O. Jewitt, for plastering, etc., $105.24; William H. Steel, for iron work, $9.25; F. M. Wilcox, cash paid for material, $360.18; F. M. Wilcox, services as superintendent, $25.40; to sundry other persons for services rendered, $65.74; total then allowed, $2,058.81.

This amount substantially covered the cost of the present jail, though it may have cost a little more.

Poor Farm and Asylum.—The county poor farm, consisting of over 200 acres, and the only one the county has ever owned, is located on Sections 3 and 4 in Township 66 north, Range 14 west. J. B. Gamble, Esq., was appointed to superintend the building of the poorhouse or asylum thereon, and at the April term, 1873, of the county court, he submitted a contract made with Hezekiah Smallwood for the building of the structure. The contract stipulated that the contractor should erect a two-story

frame building, 24x32 feet in size, according to the full specifications therein set forth, for the sum of $1,585. This contract was accepted by the court, and a bond executed by Mr. Smallwood, conditioned for the fulfillment of his part of the contract, was also accepted and approved. At the following October term of the court the building was found to be completed, and the last payment to the contractor, consisting of $528.33, was ordered to be made. From the organization of the county until the poorhouse was completed, the paupers of the county were cared for by appropriations made by the county court to individuals for keeping them; but under this system they became an expensive burden to the county. The records show that, just prior to the building of the poorhouse, there were from twenty to thirty poor persons thus cared for by the county, at an average cost of $37 per quarter year. As soon as the poorhouse was completed, the court let the farm to and entered into a contract with E. E. Barker, whereby he was to have the use of the farm and the buildings thereon, and was to take care of, feed and clothe the paupers for $8 per month for each individual. The court then required all persons depending on the county for their support to go at once to the poorhouse, or support themselves. This made a radical change; the number of paupers was reduced to about one-third of the former number, and thus a great saving of the county funds followed. Peter S. Sagerty is the superintendent of the poor farm at the present writing, and, according to his contract, he has the use of the farm and buildings thereon, and takes care of and feeds and clothes the paupers for $5 per month for each individual. Recently the average number of the inmates of the poor asylum has been twelve.

Casualties.—Among the casualties that have happened in Schuyler County, the saddest of all was the burning of the Ingram family. In the latter part of the decade of the forties, there stood a log cabin, containing only two rooms, at a point about one mile north of the present railroad depot at the town of Lancaster. In the west end of this pioneer dwelling was a fireplace and chimney. The roof was made of clapboards, held in position by weight-poles. In this house Stephen Ingram and his wife and six children were living. Early in the spring, in the hours

of a certain night just preceding the dawn of day, this house, from some unknown cause, became on fire, and, if the story of the only survivor is to be believed, the fire had so far advanced before being discovered, as to render escape through the door impossible, consequently the father and husband cut his way through the roof and made his escape, and ran to the house of Jahiel Parks, less than half a mile away, and called for clothes and for help. Clothes were quickly furnished him, and, after putting them on, he and Parks, and perhaps others, went to the rescue of the perishing mother and children. But, alas! Too late! Too late forever! The roof had fallen in, and the wife and mother, and her six dear children, the eldest of whom was a young lady just approaching womanhood, were all in the flames, and of that family of eight persons, only one, the husband and father, remained. Nothing of the other seven was left, except their charred remains, which were found the next morning.

Ingram's lamentations were great, but from him the people soon withdrew their sympathy, believing that something on his part was wrong. "There was a mystery too great to be explained away by Ingram's loud grief and louder assertions that the flames bewildered, and the smoke so blinded him, that he could only call to his wife to pass three children through the roof, upon which he had climbed." The people did not believe Ingram's story about his efforts to save his family, and, receiving no sympathy, he sought relief by going to another land, and none regretted his going.

Another sad casualty occurred on Saturday morning, April 28, 1877. A Mrs. Cochran, with an infant in her arms, and a Miss Foglesong, aged about eighteen, who was leading a little boy of three years, of Mrs. Cochran, and a boy aged about fifteen, brother of the young lady, attempted to cross the Fabius, three miles east of Lancaster, on their way to Mr. George Foglesong's. The stream was swollen, and, when about the middle thereof, the young lady and little boy fell from the log into the water. She was rescued by her brother, and the little boy was drowned. His body was afterward found and given burial.

Temperance.—On the question of temperance as applied to the use and sale of intoxicating liquors, the people of Schuyler



SCHUYLER CO.

County have had their share of public excitement. In the early history of the county the places where liquors were sold as a beverage were called dramshops, and, in the statutes made and provided to regulate the sale of intoxicants, that name is still continued; but the modern and more popular name now in use is saloon, a word of French origin, and which Webster defines as "a spacious and elegant apartment for the reception of company, etc." But in the popular sense it means a place for the reception of such company as drink intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The question as to the best way to regulate the sale of liquors in Schuyler County has long been a theme of animated public discussion, as will appear by the following suggestion or recommendation of one of its grand juries:

We, the undersigned grand jurors, empaneled at the May term of the circuit court of Schuyler County for 1871, would respectfully represent that, in our opinion, the present system of vending liquors in Schuyler County is altogether wrong. Whilst we as a body are opposed to the traffic, yet, as its sale can not be stopped, we think license should be granted by the county court for many reasons. Under the present system, no revenue is derived from it, whilst, if license were granted, our school fund would be greater by some $2,000 without in the least increasing the amount of liquor sold; besides, the venders would be under bonds by which they could be reached upon any violation of the laws and other regulations applying to them, from which a drug store is exempt. No indictment against the proprietors of a drug store has been successfully prosecuted, whilst the taxpayers of the county have to foot the bill.

Signed,

GEORGE W. MELVIN, *Foreman.*
JOHN N. CASS.
NICHOLAS SLOOP.
STACY POOLE.
Y. W. PAYTON.
F. M. SHELTON.
G. D. GRAY.
THOMAS MCGOLDRICK.
SPENCER GREER.
JOHN W. EVANS.
R. K. GRANT.
ROBERT MAIZE.
WM. WELCH.
JESSE CARTER.

The foregoing was the recommendation of fourteen of the representative men of the county who were chosen by the proper authority, on account of their sterling qualities, to perform their duties as grand jurors. This occurred at a time when the

county court was not granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, and when some of the drug store merchants, seemingly under no restraint, were selling liquors promiscuously as a beverage. Thus the question has been agitated, and sometimes licenses authorizing the sale of intoxicants have been withheld from parties desirous of engaging in the traffic. Under the present law authorizing the electors of a county to decide by a majority vote as to whether intoxicating liquors shall or shall not be sold within the county, an election was held at the several voting places in Schuyler County on the second Tuesday in October, 1887, it being the 11th of that month, to decide for and against the sale of intoxicating liquors in said county. The vote was canvassed on the 14th of said month by C. W. Bunch, clerk of the county court, and Thomas D. Brown and John W. Milligan, two justices of the peace, and the number of votes cast in each of the several townships of the county "for selling intoxicating liquors," was found to be as follows: Liberty, 159; Glenwood, 108; Prairie, 214; Chariton, 64; Salt River, 105; Fabius, 165; Independence, 157; total, 972; and the number of votes cast in each of said townships "against the sale of intoxicating liquors" was found to be as follows: Liberty, 168; Glenwood, 122; Prairie, 153; Chariton, 60; Salt River, 48; Fabius, 77; Independence, 42; total, 670. Therefore the majority of votes cast in favor of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the county was 302. The total number of votes cast was 1,642, while the whole number of legal voters in the county amounts to 2,300, or thereabouts, thus showing that only a little over two-thirds of the voters attended the polls.

THE COURTS.

County Court.—The organization of this court has been given with the organization of the county. It continued to hold its sessions at the house of Robert S. Neeley, which stood about one and a half miles northeast of the site of Lancaster, up to and including the regular term in July, 1845, after which it adjourned to the house of James Cochrane, the site of which is in the southeast part of Lancaster, and held its first term there (it being a special term) in the latter part of the same month. Notable

among its orders at this term was the following: "that no compensation shall be paid to grand jurors of this county." In October following the court again met at the house of James Cochrane, and immediately adjourned to the house of C. H. Kent, in Lancaster, which house stood where the livery stable of Stretch Bros. now stands, on the north side of the street leading west from the southwest corner of the public square. At this term the attention of the court was called to the arrest of its sheriff, by the district court of the Territory of Iowa, for the county of Davis, for exercising the duties of his office on the strip of disputed territory. The action of the court on this occasion will be mentioned in connection with the Iowa War.

The court continued to meet at the house of Mr. Kent until April, 1846, when it returned to the house of Cochrane, where it continued to hold its sessions until July, 1846, when it met for the first time in the partially completed "temporary court-house," continuing to hold its sessions there until it occupied the court-house which is now standing. At this term the newly elected county court justices presented their commissions from Gov. John C. Edwards, dated August 31, 1846, and they were sworn into office by Clerk Isaac N. Ebey. John Jones was then elected as presiding justice.

The county court continued to consist of three county court justices until August, 1849, and then in obedience to an act of the General Assembly of the State, approved March 8, 1849, it was made to consist of all of the justices of the peace within the county. This form of government soon became unpopular, as it should, for the reason that three competent men can dispatch the people's business much more rapidly, and at much less expense, than a crowd of a dozen men can. A good story is related about the court as it was then organized with so many members, which is, that the bench was usually full in the early morning; then, as the surplus members became thirsty, they would retire one by one for something to quench their thirst, until only three or four were left; and those that were left were the men upon whom the transaction of the business generally depended. A body large enough for a Legislature is certainly an unnecessary and unwieldy thing as a county court. This form of county govern-

ment continued less than two years, and until the aforesaid law creating it was repealed by an act of the Legislature approved February 10, 1851, by which act the county court was made to consist, as it formerly had, of three county court justices; and thus it continued to exist until after the April term in 1861, and the beginning of the Civil War.

An act of the General Assembly of the State, entitled, "An act districting the county of Schuyler, and for other purposes," approved December 13, 1855, provided that the county of Schuyler should be divided into three districts for the purpose of electing county court justices. And the act further provided that the First District should consist of the townships of Independence and Fabius, the Second District of the township of Liberty, and the Third District of the townships of Salt River and Chariton. This comprised all of the county as it was then subdivided into civil townships. The act also provided that the qualified voters of each district should vote for three candidates, and the one receiving the highest number of votes should be declared elected. This same act authorized the county court to provide for the sale of the swamp or overflowed lands as it deemed best. [See swamp lands.]

From 1861 to 1866 the county court was presided over by a sole judge. At the April term, 1866, the county court was again composed of three justices, and it has ever since and still continues to be composed of three members.

In 1877 a law was passed containing this provision, viz.: "The county court shall be composed of three members, to be styled judges of the county court, and each county shall be districted by the county court thereof into two districts of contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as practicable without dividing municipal townships." This law was complied with, as soon as it became effective, by the county court of Schuyler County, and the districts as they are now formed are designated the Northern and Southern. The former is composed of the townships of Fabius, Liberty, Chariton and Glenwood, and the latter of Independence, Prairie and Salt River.

Under the law each district elects a judge of the county court, and one is elected by the county at large. The latter, by virtue

of his election, is the presiding officer of the court. As the court is now composed, Judge William Logan is the presiding officer, and Judge T. G. Neeley represents the Northern District, and Judge Nicholas Sloop, the Southern. After the close of the Civil War, and until the present law took effect, the county court justices were elected from the county at large.

The following is a list of the county court justices and judges, together with the date of their services, from the organization of the county to the present writing, to wit: William L. Robinson, William Hendron and Alexander D. Farris, 1845–46; Thomas Partin and John Jones, 1846–48; James Wells, 1846–49; William Hendron, 1848–49; William Oglesby and Benjamin Tompkins, 1849 (a few months). Then, during the two years that the county was under township organization, the court consisted of justices of the peace, Thomas B. Du Bois, George F. Palmer, William Barlow, David A. Roberts, William Hulon, Samuel Nelson, John Fugate, Josiah H. Hathaway, Wesley Burks, George Nichols, William Casper, C. W. Stewart, William Rowland, Dennis M. T. Brasfield, Joseph W. Buchanan, Elisha Baldwin, Reuben Wright, George Naylor and H. P. Buford. Then, township organization being abolished, and the court of three justices being again established, which continued as such until 1861, the justices' names and terms of service were as follows: William Barlow, 1851–52; Charles Hale, 1851–54; Caswell Dennis, 1851–56; M. D. Lamb, 1852–56; William Barlow, 1854–56; William Casper, 1856–58; Charles Hale, 1856–60; David A. Roberts, 1856–61; James Gates, 1858–61; William A. Coffee, 1860–61. Sole judges: James H. Kerfoot, 1861–63; William Casper, 1863–66. Then the three justices again as follows: Harrison Davis and D. H. Roberts, 1866–70; David Baker, 1866–68; F. M. Wilcox, 1868–69; W. B. Newman, 1869–75; Sovern Tarr, 1870–76; William Casper, 1870–72; W. D. Gray, 1872–73; William Lindsey, 1873–78; James T. Dowis, 1875–78; Yelverton W. Payton, 1876–78; Bennet Kratzer, James K. Singleton and A. M. Lind, 1878–80; Hawley Cone, John N. Cass and John B. Glaze, 1880–82; Thomas Russell and Jacob Whittmer, 1882–84; Paul T. McCloskey, 1882–86; Gottlieb Deirling, 1884–86; William Logan, 1884; Nicholas Sloop and Timothy G. Neeley, 1886. The last three

justices compose the county court at the present writing, December, 1887.

Jurisdiction.—Originally the county court had jurisdiction over the public finances, county seat, public buildings, highways, probate business, and all other general county business. During the two years, from 1849 to 1851, when the county was under township organization, there was a separate probate court, to which the probate business was transferred. That court was abolished in 1851, and the county court again resumed jurisdiction of the probate business, which it held until the probate court was permanently established in 1861. The records of this court have generally been well written up, and an unusually good index of the same has been made, and all are in a good state of preservation.

Probate Court.—A probate court was established in Schuyler County and its jurisdiction defined in 1849, by the same act which made the county court to consist of all the justices of the peace within the county, and it was abolished in 1851 by the same law which repealed the aforesaid act of 1849. During this short period of its existence, it was presided over by Judge Thomas Roberts, who was elected to the office at the August election in 1849. A permanent probate court of Schuyler County was established by law in 1861, and the sole judge of the county court was made judge thereof. Then, when the county court was made, in 1866, to consist of three justices, a separate judge was and has ever since been elected to hold the office of probate judge. The jurisdiction of this court covers all matters pertaining to probate business, the granting letters testamentary and of administration, the appointment of guardians and curators of minors and persons of unsound mind, settling the accounts of executors, administrators, curators and guardians, and over all matters relating to apprentices. Under the present law the probate judge holds his office for four years.

The following is a list of the names of the judges who have presided over the probate court of Schuyler County, together with the date of their term of service: Thomas Roberts, 1849–51; J. H. Kerfoot, 1861–62; William Casper, 1862–65; Harrison Davis, one term, in 1866; A. J. Baker, 1866–67; J. N

Shelton, 1867–71; Thomas Walker, 1871–74; Enoch Crim, 1874–82; Richard Caywood, the present incumbent, ever since 1882.

The Circuit Court.—As soon as Schuyler County was organized it became a part of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the State, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly thereof, approved March 15, 1845. By this act the Fourth Judicial Circuit was made to consist of the counties of Monroe, Shelby, Lewis, Clark, Knox, Scotland, Adair and Schuyler. Thus composed it remained until the passage of another act of the General Assembly, approved December 12, 1855, which made it to consist of the counties of Lewis, Clark, Scotland, Knox, Adair and Schuyler; and with this latter combination it continued to exist until the passage of the present law, approved April 28, 1877, which made it to consist of the counties of Lewis, Clark, Scotland and Knox. Thus the county of Schuyler was dropped out of the old Fourth Judicial Circuit. By this latter law the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit was formed to consist of the counties of Macon, Putnam, Schuyler and Adair, and thus the circuit of which Schuyler County forms a part has since been and at present remains.

The following is the caption of the record of proceedings of the first term of the Schuyler County circuit court:

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss. Fourth Judicial Circuit.
COUNTY OF SCHUYLER. }

Be it remembered that on this 9th day of April, 1846, at a term of the circuit court begun and held at the court-house in the town of Lancaster, in and for the county of Schuyler, and State of Missouri, in the Fourth Judicial Circuit, present the Hon. Addison Reese, judge of said circuit; James R. Abernathy, circuit attorney for said circuit; I. N. Ebey, clerk, and Jonathan Riggs, sheriff of the county aforesaid, the following proceedings were had, to wit: By the order of said judge, Jonathan Riggs, sheriff, opened court by making proclamation at the court-house door.*

Then follows, first of record, a copy of Judge Reese's commission, dated April 7, 1845, executed and signed by John C. Edwards, at that time Governor of the State of Missouri, and attested by James L. Minor, the then secretary of State. This finished the record of the first day's proceedings, simply the con-

* By reading this caption, all persons familiar with law, and the keeping of court records, will at once recognize the good ability of the first clerk of Schuyler County—the date, time, place and all officers of the court being mentioned.

vening and organization of the court. The first business the next morning was the permission granted on motion of James S. Green, to David Rorer and James H. Cowles, members of the Iowa bar, to sign the roll as practicing attorneys of the court. And then, by leave of court, the following named gentlemen signed the roll of attorneys for the court: James R. Abernathy, Thomas S. Richardson, James S. Green, James Ellison, Levi J. Wagner, S. C. Thompson, Joseph Wilson, William R. Jones, Samuel S. Fox and Clare Oxley.

The first grand jury of Schuyler County, consisting of the following named gentlemen, was then elected, tried and sworn, to diligently inquire and true presentment make of all offenses against the State committed or triable within the county, to wit: Leven Tucker, James Hall, Henry Powell, William Barlow, Richard Griggs, David A. Roberts, Thomas Mills, John D. Marney, John Bradburn, James M. Arnet, Aderson Willis, William T. London, Henry Rhoads, Stephen Hulet and James Myers. William Barlow was appointed foreman.

The first and only indictment found at this, the first term of court, was against Samuel Riggs, sheriff of Davis County, in the Territory of Iowa "for taking upon himself the office of sheriff" on the disputed territory, as explained elsewhere in this work. The first case docketed was that of Alex. Walker *vs.* William Ogg, on appeal from a justice court. In this case the plaintiff failed to appear and prosecute, and consequently his appeal was dismissed at his expense. Then followed a number of cases on appeal and for debt, of little note except to the parties interested, which being disposed of, the court adjourned to term in course. At the next term of this court, held in September, 1846, Benjamin Hewlet was indicted for disturbing a religious meeting, and William Parks was indicted "for keeping a dramshop without a license." The first case was disposed of by quashing the indictment, and the latter was continued.

Important Trials.—Like all other counties, Schuyler has had its share of trials, in which the people in general take a considerable interest, and which usually produce a great deal of excitement. The first trial for murder was that of the State of Missouri *vs.* David Grigsby, on a change of venue from Adair County.

The indictment charged on the first count that on the 1st of August, 1844, one James Trewett, in the county of Adair, in the State of Missouri, with a rifle loaded with powder and ball, etc., shot one Robert Reid in the right side of his body, from the effects of which he, the said Reid, died on the 1st of October of that year, and that the defendant Grigsby "was present, aiding, helping, abetting, comforting, assisting and maintaining the said Trewett" in committing the aforesaid murder, etc. The second count charged the same facts, except that the name of David Grigsby was mentioned first, thus making him the principal and Trewett the aider, abettor, etc. The trial was called at the September term, 1847, of the court, and the prisoner entered a plea of "not guilty," whereupon the following-named jurymen: Charles M. H. London, David B. Dixon, Henry Whitlow, Stephen D. Ruddle, Isaac Burgen, James Davis, Theophilus Ryals, Charles Cook, Adam Grossclose, Emanuel Richardson, William Oglesby and John M. Sill, were duly elected, tried and sworn to try the issues; and, after hearing the evidence and arguments of counsel, and, after retiring to consider of their verdict, the jury returned the following: "We the jury find the defendant not guilty. D. B. Dixon, Foreman." This was the first trial for murder, and the jury was the first trial jury empaneled in the Schuyler circuit court. The murder of Robert Reid, however, must not be charged to the category of crime in Schuyler County, but to that of Adair, where it occurred.

State of Missouri vs. James Sexton.—In this case the defendant was indicted at the April term, 1848, of the court, for grand larceny; the charge being for the stealing of a horse from Reuben Lee, who lived about three miles south of Lancaster. He was arrested and arraigned for trial, but on application was granted a change of venue to the Monroe County circuit court, where he was afterward tried, found guilty, and sentenced to serve a term in the penitentiary. He had settled in the southern part of Scotland County as early as 1835 or 1836, and there stole a horse from the Indians, while they were encamped on the lands of the old pioneer, George Forrister, who is still living. The Indians, with the assistance of Forrister, found their horse where Sexton had hid it, in the forest near his house. He was the first

horse-thief in Scotland County, and seems also to have been the first one, or at least the first one apprehended, in Schuyler County. He was said to be a "hard case" in general.

State of Missouri vs. Renoah Reeves.—The defendant in this case was indicted at the November term of court in 1848, for the crime of grand larceny, the charge being that he stole a horse from a citizen of Schuyler, by the name of Cooksey. He was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to serve a three-years' term in the penitentiary. On his way to that institution he escaped from the sheriff, stole another horse, and pair of shoes from the owner, and then fled to a retreat under an old house in the backwoods, where he was subsequently found and rearrested. This is the offender who was charged with setting the first county jail on fire while he was confined therein awaiting his trial.

The Killing of Joel Taylor.—In the winter of 1852 or 1853, four men, including Joel Taylor, were playing a game of cards in a saloon, on the east side of the public square, in the town of Lancaster. A crowd of spectators, such as usually loaf about or frequent such places, gathered around them. The players commenced quarreling, and their friends among the spectators, more or less, took sides while looking on, and one of the latter, with a knife in hand, reached over and stabbed Taylor with the same, the blade of the knife entering the front part of the neck, just above the frontal bone of the breast, and extending downward. Taylor lived a few days, and then died from the effect of this wound. Albert Morris, one of the spectators mentioned, was arrested for the killing of Taylor, and given a preliminary examination before Howel Brewer, a justice of the peace, by whom he was released on the ground that the State failed to prove that he was the identical man who plunged the knife into the body of Taylor. Strange though it be, it is always hard for the State to prove what occurs in a drinking saloon, or dramshop, such as they were then designated by the law. They were, however, in the early settlement of this western country, more commonly called "groceries," but the groceries sold therein were always wet. After being released, Albert Morris left the county, and has never returned to it, so far as the people are informed. It has always been considered, however, that he was the guilty party. His

conduct in immediately fleeing from the county, after being released upon preliminary examination, tended to lead to that conclusion.

The Killing of Alexander Page.—Alexander Page was the stepfather of Ferdinand D. Lloyd, and both lived at different places, in the southeastern part of the county, and for a long time a feud had existed between them. It appears from evidence on file that Page was not a very acceptable stepfather to Lloyd, and other members of the family; and that members of the family, when oppressed, would go to the residence of Lloyd for his protection; that on one occasion, May 31, 1855, when a daughter of Page, and a half-sister to Lloyd, was at the house of the latter, Page armed himself with a butcher knife, and started for the house of Lloyd; that on nearing the latter place, and when about to enter the house yard, Lloyd, who stood in or near his door, with a rifle gun in hand, ordered Page not to enter the yard. Not heeding this order, he opened the gate and passed in, and just then was shot by Lloyd, the contents of the gun entering his back. He then walked out into the road, and went a short distance and fell. Soon thereafter John L. Jones passed by, saw the man lying in the road, but went on to the residence of William Ogg, whose farm joined that of Lloyd, and there reported what he had seen. Mr. Ogg then got some assistants, and took Page to his house, and then went out to get some help, and on returning found him dead. When Ogg and his party went after Page, the butcher knife was found lying on the ground near his body.

Lloyd was arrested, and given a preliminary examination before Howel Brewer and John Drury, two justices of the peace, by whom he was caused to be held for the action of the grand jury. Accordingly, at the October term, 1855, of the Schuyler circuit court, he (Lloyd) was indicted for the murder of the said Alexander Page. He was prosecuted by the circuit attorney, and defended by Thomas S. Richardson, of Memphis, and Richard Caywood, of Lancaster. The case was continued until the October term, 1856, of the court, and then *nolle prosequied.* It seems that Lloyd was generally sustained and justified by the people best acquainted with the parties, and that the case was dismissed on the ground that, in shooting Page, he was acting

in self-defense. But here was a query, a circumstance that seemed to argue against self-defense. How could a man, acting in self-defense, shoot his assailant in the back? The explanation was that Page had turned around to close the gate, thus placing his back toward the house, when Lloyd shot him.

Manslaughter by Milton S. Locket.—George W. Olds and his family, and a family by the name of Locket, lived in a neighborhood about seven miles east of the town of Lancaster, in Schuyler County. The Locket boys were said to have been the source of much annoyance to Mr. Olds and his family and property. On the 26th of December, 1865, they went to a place near his house, armed with rifles, and began the sport of shooting at a mark. The sons of Olds were, at the same time, engaged in breaking a colt or young horse to drive. The shooting frightened the animal, and thus became very annoying, in consequence of which George W. Olds went out from his house and ordered the Locket boys to leave, but, instead of so doing, Milton S. Locket, a lad about sixteen years of age, raised his rifle and shot Mr. Olds in the left breast, and killed him instantly.

Locket was arrested, and given a preliminary trial before Squire Thomas Walker, who caused him to be held to await the action of the grand jury at the next term of the circuit court. Accordingly, at the May term, 1866, of said court, Milton S. Locket was indicted for the murder of George W. Olds. On application, he was granted a change of venue to the Adair circuit court, where he was afterward tried, and found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and his punishment was fixed by the jury at two years' service in the penitentiary. However, he was not thus sentenced; but, by some endeavor, the penalty as fixed by the jury was set aside, and the defendant was sentenced to serve six months in the Kirksville jail instead.

The prisoner was prosecuted, on the part of the State, by William C. Hilles, the circuit attorney, and was defended by William Burch, of Memphis; A. J. Baker and John McGoldrick, of Lancaster, and James G. Blair, of Lewis County.

The Murder of Roger McDonnough.—During the construction of the North Branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway, there were two Irish shanties or boarding houses

on the line of that road, about a quarter of a mile north of Julesburg, in Schuyler County. Roger McDonnough, Mike Ryan and others belonged to one shanty, and Daniel Kervick was an inmate of the other. On the 20th of August, 1868, McDonnough and Ryan went to Lancaster, and obtained a supply of whisky, and then returned home under the influence of the "beverage." After reaching home and while the whisky was holding sway, they went to the other shanty to "clean it out," and, while engaged in the fracas, McDonnough was killed by Daniel Kervick (or Kiverick). The next day a warrant was issued, by Squire W. H. Steele, for the arrest of Kervick. He was arrested, and taken before J. N. Shelton, judge of the probate court at Lancaster, where he was given a preliminary examination, and then committed to jail. At a special term of the Schuyler circuit court, held January 12, 1869, Judge E. W. Wilson presiding, Kervick ,being arraigned for trial under the charge of murder in the second degree, plead guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and received a sentence for three years' service in the penitentiary.

The Killing of Lucien Ashford.—Lucien Ashford and "Bush" Lane resided about ten miles east of Lancaster, in Schuyler County. Ashford was at the house of Samuel Gates, where he was working. Between him and Lane a feud had existed for a short time, and Lane had challenged him to fight. On the 5th of June, 1869, Lane went to the place of Gates, and, remaining in the road in front of the house, challenged Ashford to come out and fight. The latter then went out into the yard, and, seeing that Lane had his hand on something which he supposed to be a revolver, threw a piece of brick over the fence at Lane and knocked him down. He (Ashford) then jumped over the bars and caught Lane as he was about to rise, and at this juncture Lane, who had a butcher knife in hand, instead of a revolver, stabbed Ashford in the stomach. The latter then caught up a block of wood, while Lane ran into the yard and called on Mr. Gates for protection. Ashford then threw the block of wood at Lane, and instantly fell. He was carried into the house, where he languished until the next day, and then died from the effects of his wound. Lane ran away, and has never been apprehended.

The Burning of Patterson's Barn.—In the year 1870, E. L. Patterson, a farmer living near Queen City, in Schuyler County, erected for himself a barn 40x60 feet in size, at a point about 100 feet from his residence, and about twenty-five feet from his old dwelling house. On the night of the 22d of July, 1871, this barn and the old dwelling house were consumed by fire, together with the contents of both. The barn had in it at the time three horses, two cows, three calves, six hogs, about four tons of straw, eight or nine tons of hay, 400 to 600 bushels of old corn, harness, saddles, wagon, buggy, etc. The old dwelling house contained the farming tools. The next morning Mr. Patterson discovered the tracks of two men at a point about 150 yards from the barn. These tracks indicated that one man wore boots or shoes, and that the other was barefoot. These tracks led eastward in the direction of the place where Samuel McCormack lived. Mr. Patterson and some neighbors followed the tracks some distance, but lost them before they led to any habitation. Suspicion immediately rested upon McCormack for the burning of the barn, and, accordingly, on the 26th of said month, Samuel McCormack, William McCormack and Theodore McCormack were arrested and taken before Harrison Davis, justice of the peace, and Mark B. Patterson, associate justice, and there given a preliminary examination, which resulted in holding Samuel McCormack for the action of the grand jury, at the next term of the circuit court.

At the October term, 1871, of the Schuyler circuit court, Samuel McCormack was indicted for the crime of arson; being charged with setting fire to Patterson's barn on the night when it was burned. The trial caused a great deal of excitement, but the State was unable to fully prove the charge, and accordingly the defendant was acquitted. In the estimation of the people, however, he was held "guilty." McCormack then moved to Putnam County, where he was subsequently sent to the penitentiary two years for the commitment of some other crime.

The Killing of Daniel Hamilton.—Daniel Hamilton was a watchmaker at Lancaster, and J. B. Simmons was a citizen of Coatsville. It was alleged that for some months Hamilton had held criminal relations with the wife of Simmons, and that

Simmons was cognizant of the fact, but continued to live with his wife, hoping that she would reform. Finding, however, that she did not, he left her, and about two weeks thereafter, it being on Saturday night, March 4, 1876, he entered the saloon of L. Schmidt, at Lancaster, and there found Hamilton playing pool. The latter asked Simmons to drink, an altercation ensued, Simmons commenced firing on Hamilton, who retreated through the door and fell, face downward, on the sidewalk, and was dead. Four shots had been fired, all of which took effect, and two of them penetrated the heart. Hamilton was then carried to his room in the hotel, and there examined by Drs. Potter and Rockwell. Three revolvers were found on his body. A. D. Farris, the coroner, then summoned a jury and held an inquest over the body. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the foregoing fact. After Hamilton was killed, Simmons was arrested by Sheriff Moore, and his preliminary examination was held before Squire L. N. Melvin, who held him for the action of the grand jury. In a few days thereafter, the matter came up before the grand jury, and that body refused to indict Simmons for the killing of Hamilton. Simmons claimed the act was justifiable, and it appears that the jury took the same view of the matter.

The Killing of Easton.—In January, 1877, four men, named Easton, Corbin, Mundow and Phelps, played a game of cards at Green Top, and then discussed the game, and got into an altercation about it. Corbin struck Easton on the head with a knife, the point of which broke off leaving a piece about three-eighths of an inch long imbedded in the skull. Drs. Sickles and Myers extracted this piece, and no serious result was anticipated. Corbin was arrested for an assault and battery, and placed under bail. In a few days Easton grew worse, and a new warrant was issued for Corbin, but he had fled. His bail on the assault and battery case had been fixed at only $25. Easton lived two weeks after being wounded, and then died. It was supposed that, at the time of the altercation, the four men were under the influence of liquor. Information pertaining to the killing of Hamilton and Easton has been obtained largely from *The Excelsior.*

The Killing of Hiram Townsend.—This affair took place

during the heat of the political campaign of 1880, at a pole raising at the village of Coatsville, on October 23, on which occasion Henry Clay Dean was orator of the day. Hiram Townsend, William C. Niblack and others entered into a quarrel about politics, which led to a fracas in which several persons became engaged. The difficulty was commenced on the sidewalk, but the belligerents soon got into the street, where William C. Niblack, with a knife, stabbed and killed Hiram Townsend. Niblack was arrested, and, at the following October term of the circuit court was indicted for the murder of Townsend, and was held under $7,000 bond for his appearance at the next term of court. He was tried in July, 1881, before the following named jury: C. O. Everly, J. G. Oldham, William Moorehead, Samuel Shacklett, Elbon Fugate, John Haney, J. B. Villetoe, James Heaton, H. V. Craig, G. W. Hall, William Lunsford and John Morgan, and their verdict was "not guilty." He was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. The prosecuting attorneys in the case were C. Elliott Vrooman, circuit attorney, and U. S. Hall, of Kirksville, and defended by J. M. Knott, Higbee & Raley, and Shelton & Dysart. The killing being the result of a political quarrel, the case was attended with considerable excitement.

The Killing of Daniel Forsyth.—On the night of October 22, 1884, Daniel Forsyth, a section hand on the Keokuk & Western Railway, and Robert Powers and others, engaged in a drunken spree at the town of Coatsville, in Schuyler County. An altercation ensued between Forsyth and Powers, and the latter stabbed the former in the right side of the face, and killed him. Powers was immediately arrested, and taken before Squire John H. Hill, where he waived examination, and was committed to jail, to await the action of the grand jury. At the November term, 1884, of the Schuyler circuit court, he was indicted, tried and found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary. He was prosecuted by Samuel A. Dysart, prosecuting attorney, and was defended by Higbee & Raley, and C. C. Fogle.

The Killing of John Barnes.—This event took place on the 16th of October, 1885, in the barn of George Lehr, about three and a half miles northeast of the town of Lancaster. John

Barnes was a close neighbor to Lehr, and it appears from the evidence that these men and their families got into a quarrel about some wood which Barnes cut on the land of Lehr, and was about to haul to market. It seems also that Barnes was told that he might burn the wood, but that he should not take it to town; that, on the day aforesaid, Barnes went to and into Lehr's barn, where he and his son George were at work, and the quarrel about the wood was immediately renewed. Then a fight ensued, in which Barnes was stabbed with a knife, or at least evidence to that effect was given at the preliminary trial. Barnes then went home, and there died from the effects of his wound on the same day. Afterward, on the 19th of the same month, the Lehrs were both arrested and given a preliminary examination before A. C. Bailey, a justice of the peace, and both were held under bail in the sum of $5,000 each for their appearance at the next term of the circuit court. At the November term, 1885, of said court, George Lehr, and George Lehr, Jr., were both indicted for murder in the second degree. The indictment charged them jointly with the murder of Barnes. The case was continued from term to term until June, 1887, when it was again called. A plea of not guilty having been made, a jury consisting of A. E. Owens, William T. Simmons, W. D. Ross, Samuel P. Ross, A. N. Alexander, W. P. Dawkins, Charles Richie, H. Gatlin, John M. Morgan, Sylvester Barker, A. L. Dawkins and A. M. Todd, were then empaneled and sworn to try the prisoners.

After hearing the evidence on the part of the State, the court instructed the jury to find the defendants not guilty. The jury then retired, and returned the following verdict:

> We, the jury, under the instructions of the court, find the defendants not guilty.
>
> SYLVESTER BARKER, *Foreman.*

The defendants were prosecuted by Edwin F. Payton, the prosecuting attorney, assisted by Smoot & Pettingill, of Memphis, and defended by C. C. Fogle, Higbee & Raley, and Shelton & Dysart, all of Lancaster.

Bench and Bar.—The following is a list of the judges who have presided over the Schuyler circuit court, beginning with its organization, and coming down to the present time; showing also the date of each one's term of service, to wit: Addison

Reese, 1846–59; Thomas S. Richardson, 1859–62; James Ellison, 1862–64; David Wagner, 1864–65; E. V. Wilson, 1865–72; John W. Henry, 1872–77; Andrew Ellison, the present judge, was elected in 1876, assumed the duties of the office in 1877, and has presided over the court ever since. As to the prosecuting attorneys, A. R. Abernathy served from 1846 to 1849; then James J. Lindley, J. Proctor Knott, John C. Anderson and John Foster occupied the office in the order named until 1866, and since that date the office has been filled as follows: William C. Hillis, 1866–72; Fletcher White, 1872–73; C. Elliott Vrooman, 1873–75; John B. Gamble, 1875–77; Joseph M. Knott, 1877–79; C. Elliott Vrooman, 1879–81; Frank C. Sickles, 1881–83; Samuel A. Dysart, 1883–85; and since the latter date by Edwin F. Payton, whose term expires in 1888.

Judge Addison Reese was a Kentuckian by birth, and in politics a Democrat. He possessed very fair legal abilities, and his long term of office as circuit judge qualified him well for the duties thereof. His decisions gave satisfaction not only to the bar, but the community generally. His errors in judgment were generally given on the side of mercy.

Judge Thomas S. Richardson settled in the town of Sand Hill, in Scotland County, Mo., in 1841, and there commenced the practice of law. He removed to Memphis in the same county in 1844, soon after the county seat was moved to that place. Like all young men in this part of the State, at that time, he did not have an opportunity to gain a thorough education, yet his industry and energy made amends for this deficiency, and by hard study and perseverance he made rapid strides in his profession. The Democratic party, of which he was a member, soon selected him as a leader in the vicinity of his home, and by his pleasing and gentlemanly manner he became very popular, even with those who were his political opponents. He was chosen, when quite a young man, to represent Scotland County in the Legislature of the State, where he soon gained an influence very rare to a man so young in a legislative body. He was also chosen a member of the convention to revise the constitution of the State, and was one of the committee of three appointed by the Senate to revise the statutes in 1856. He also served a term of four years in the

State Senate. At a special election in 1859 he was elected circuit judge by about 1,000 majority, over James Ellison, who was also a Democrat. Although Judge Richardson was a zealous politician, he disappointed the expectations of even his friends, who entertained fears lest his long political career might be prejudicial to him in his new position upon the bench, but he showed himself to be fully competent to perform the duties of his office, and gave general satisfaction to all parties. Being a Kentuckian and a pro-slavery Democrat, he took a strong interest in the success of the Southern cause at the commencement of the Rebellion. He was a Secessionist, but not a rebel. He was strongly opposed to the war, and, after hostilities had commenced, he used every effort in his power to induce Col. Martin Green to take his troops from this part of the State. He was even threatened with arrest by some of the rebel officers in Green's camp, while he was there for that purpose. He was in favor of peaceable secession.

When Memphis was occupied by home guards, under the command of Col. Moore, he was arrested, but not deprived of his liberty. After the Twenty-first Missouri Regiment was organized and returned to Memphis in the month of November, Richardson was again put under arrest, and confined in the court-house, although no definite charge was made against him. On the night of November 18, 1861, while he was engaged in reading a newspaper to the prisoners confined with him, in the center room of the court-house, on the west side of the building, he was assassinated by a shot from a carbine or musket, killing him instantly. It has always been supposed that he was killed by some criminal, or a friend and accomplice of some criminal, against whom he, in his judicial capacity, had previously rendered sentence of punishment. And it may be that the murderer had joined the army in order to get an opportunity to accomplish the hellish deed. Col. Moore immediately offered a reward for the capture of the murderer, but he was never apprehended.

James Proctor Knott, having once been a prosecuting attorney in the Schuyler circuit court, and having since gained both a State and national reputation, is entitled to a brief sketch in this connection. He was a Kentuckian by birth and education. He

commenced the practice of law at Memphis, Mo., and soon afterward entered the political arena, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1858. In the impeachment of Judge Jackson, Knott, as chairman of the judiciary committee, was very active in bringing that officer to trial. When Jackson was brought to trial before the Senate, Knott was solicited to conduct the prosecution in behalf of the State. The legal ability displayed on that trial caused him to be appointed attorney general of the State, to fill a vacancy in that office. In the Democratic convention which met at Jefferson City in 1860, Knott received the nomination for attorney general, with C. F. Jackson for Governor, and was elected on the general ticket. In March, 1861, he represented Cole County in the convention which met at St. Louis, and though a strong Southern sympathizer, he warned them of the danger of secession, and opposed the movement to that end. Afterward, about the middle of the war period, he moved back to Kentucky, from which State he has since served several terms in Congress, and has recently retired, at the end of his term, from the office of Governor thereof.

Joseph Wilson and S. C. Thompson were the only resident attorneys of Schuyler County who signed the first roll of attorneys at the organization of the circuit court, all the others being non-residents. Wilson was a good man, and a fair but not very able lawyer. He remained in the bar about ten years, and then left the county. Thompson remained only a short time. John W. Minor, an attorney, settled in the county in 1844, and, though the record does not show that he was present at the first term of the circuit court, he became a practitioner immediately after the court was organized. He met with good success, and became an orator of State reputation. He was a good lawyer, and honorable in the practice of his profession. He was intimately connected with the business of the county, and was appointed by the county court as commissioner of the swamp lands, and served as such. He left the county during the Civil War, and afterward died at Nebraska City, in Nebraska. Isaac N. Ebey was also a shrewd and able lawyer and a good public speaker, but, being, as he was, clerk of both the county and circuit courts from their organization until 1851, he could not practice his profession

until after that date. Soon thereafter he went to Oregon, where he was killed by the Indians. He was very popular among the people, and carried with him their regrets when he left. Francis P. Hall settled in Lancaster in 1847, and soon became, and for a number of years continued to be, the leading attorney of the bar. He was a close legal reasoner, paid strict attention to business, was perfectly reliable, and with all very prominent, but not a brilliant advocate before a jury. Being a strong Southern sympathizer, he was arrested in Lancaster during the late war, and compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. He then moved to Monticello, in Lewis County, where he died in 1865.

John McGoldrick settled in Schuyler County about the year 1847, and afterward became a practitioner at the bar. He was a good theoretical lawyer, sound and honest, a good pleader, and a moderate advocate. He is still a member of the bar, but retired from active practice about the year 1877, since which time he has given his attention mostly to farming. He lives in town and owns a farm a short distance east thereof, and does, of his own choice, a great deal of manual labor. He represented the county in the Legislature from 1862 to 1866. He is a fine classical scholar, and is highly esteemed as a citizen. Judge Richard Caywood settled in the county in 1842, and his history as a lawyer is co-existent with that of the county. He was the third surveyor of the county, and is now judge of the probate court. He has been cognizant of the county business and intimately connected therewith ever since its organization; and there is probably no man living who is more familiar with the history of the county since its organization, than Judge Caywood.

Andrew J. Baker began the practice of law in Lancaster during the Civil War, and soon after the close of that struggle he served one term as clerk of the county court. In 1872 he was elected on the Liberal Republican ticket to the office of attorney-general of the State of Missouri, and, after having served his term out, he moved to the State of Iowa, where he is now serving his second term as attorney-general of that State. His success speaks sufficiently of his ability. He is an able lawyer and brilliant orator. Among other prominent members of the

Schuyler County bar, it is proper to mention the name of Felix T. Hughes, who was an able and successful lawyer. He now resides at Keokuk, Iowa, and is the president of the Keokuk & Western Railway. Also J. M. Knott, a son of Samuel C. Knott, of Memphis, and nephew of the noted J. P. Knott. He served a term as prosecuting attorney, and was noted in criminal cases. Prominent also was James Raley, who came to Lancaster at the close of the war. He was a fair lawyer, and by his industry and speculation in lands, especially with tax titles, he acquired a large amount of property, and recently moved to Texas. Another man who was admitted to the Schuyler County bar must have a special, but not a favorable, mention His name was John S. Farris. He was deputy clerk, but was never recognized as a lawyer. In 1850 the county court, having confidence in the man, gave him an order to draw certain public funds belonging to the county from the State treasury, and sent him to Jefferson City for that purpose. He went there and drew the funds, and remitted the school funds to the county, and kept the balance, amounting to about $2,000, and made his way to California, where he was afterward seen by Mr. Edwin French, of Lancaster. Farris was never brought to justice.

The Lancaster bar at the present writing is composed of the following named gentlemen, none of whom have grown old in the practice, to wit: N. M. Shelton and Samuel A. Dysart of the firm of Shelton & Dysart, Edward Higbee, C. C. Fogle, J. B. Gamble, Ed. F. Payton, E. L. French, T. C. Tadlock and L. Sanderson. It is proper also to classify John McGoldrick and Judge Caywood, of whom mention has been made, as members of the bar, though not now in full practice.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The Iowa War.—The first war in which the people of Schuyler and Putnam Counties were interested was one in which no battles were fought and no lives were lost. It was the one known as the "Iowa War," the history of which is as follows: The act of Congress of March 6, 1820, authorizing the people of the Territory of Missouri to form a State government, provided

that the boundaries of the proposed new State should be as follows: "Beginning in the middle of the Mississippi River on the parallel of thirty-six degrees (36°) of north latitude; thence west along that parallel of latitude to the St. Francois River; thence up and following the course of that river in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the parallel of latitude of thirty-six degrees (36°) and thirty minutes (30′); thence west along the same to a point where the said parallel is intersected by a meridian line passing through the middle of the mouth of the Kansas River, where the same empties into the Missouri River; thence, from the point aforesaid, north along the said meridian line to the intersection of the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the river Des Moines, making the said line to correspond with the Indian boundary line; thence east from the point of intersection last aforesaid, along the said parallel of latitude, to the middle of the channel of the main fork of the said river Des Moines; thence, down and along the middle of the main channel of the said river Des Moines, to the mouth of the same, where it empties into the Mississippi River; thence due east to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence, down and following the course of the Mississippi River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning."

The act of April 20, 1836, establishing the Territory of Wisconsin, and of April 12, 1838, establishing the Territory of Iowa, prescribed that the southern boundary of each* should be the "northern boundary of the State of Missouri." By an act of the Missouri Legislature, approved December 21, 1836, it was made the duty of the Governor to appoint commissioners to "ascertain, survey and establish the northern boundary line of the State;" and it was further made his duty to open a correspondence with the President of the United States, and with the Governor of Wisconsin Territory, and request the appointment of commissioners, to act in conjunction with the Missouri commissioners, and to request the service of a United States civil engineer, "for the purposes aforesaid;" if the service of the latter could not be secured, then the "commissioners were to employ a skillful engineer." The chief duty prescribed to the commissioners was—

*The Territory of Wisconsin originally comprised what is now the State of Iowa.

SEC. 2. To ascertain by astronomical observations the true latitude and longitude of the eastern point of termination of the north boundary of this State in the rapids of the river Des Moines, and thence, passing west with the same parallel of latitude, to the point where the same strikes the Missouri River, and to ascertain by the same means the true latitude and longitude of the point last aforesaid.

No appointment of commissioners and engineer was made by either the Governor of Wisconsin or the President, and in the months of July, August, September and October, 1837, the survey was made by the Missouri commissioners exclusively. The report was laid before the Legislature at its session in 1838–39, and the line as run and marked out was declared the northern boundary of the State by an act of the General Assembly approved February 11, 1839.

Subsequent to the Missouri survey, as it was called, but before the report was filed, on June 18, 1838, Congress directed a survey of the same boundary to be made under the direction of a United States commissioner, in conjunction with a commissioner from the State of Missouri, and one from the Territory of Iowa. In case, however, the State and Territory refused to make an appointment, then the Federal commissioner was to act alone. The President appointed Maj. Andrew Miller Lea, of Maryland, commissioner on the part of the United States. In his report to James Whitcombe, commissioner of the general land office, under date of January 19, 1839, Maj. Lea says:

* * * I promptly repaired to St. Louis, where I had previously informed the Governors of Missouri and Iowa I would receive their communications in regard to the appointment of the commissioners of the State and Territory, respectively. On my arrival at St. Louis, 1st September last, I received a letter from the acting Governor of Iowa, asking me, on the part of the Territory, to defer before going further, also a letter from the Governor of Missouri, suggesting the propriety of deferring and suspending operations till I could hear from the Secretary of State of the United States, to whom His Excellency had written on the subject. His Excellency stated that he had no right to appoint a commissioner on the part of the State of Missouri, and desired the proposed survey to be postponed till after the meeting of the State Legislature. In reply I informed His Excellency that I would confine my operations to the ascertainment of facts necessary to be known before the line could be properly established, and with this arrangement he expressed himself satisfied. On September the 8th, I received notice from His Excellency, Robert Lucas, that he had appointed Dr. James Davis the commissioner on the part of the Territory of Iowa.*

* Davis County, Iowa, was named for this Dr. James Davis, and not for Jefferson Davis. Lee County, Iowa, was named for Maj. Albert Lea, and not for Gen. Robert E. Lee. The error in the spelling of Lee County is as singular as it is certain. It should be spelled Lea. It has been often asserted that the two counties were named for the Confederate leaders mentioned.

The accounts of both surveys are very interesting, but must be omitted here for lack of space. The Missouri commissioners decided at last that the rapids of the river Des Moines, referred to in the organic act, were in the said river in latitude 40° 44′ 6″, longitude 91° 46′ 40″, nearly opposite where now stands the town of Bentonsport, Iowa, and the distance from the said Des Moines River west to the Missouri River to be 203 miles, 32 chains and 40 links. The line so run was adopted as the northern boundary of the State by an act of the General Assembly approved February 11, 1839, and extended that boundary about nine miles north of the present limit.* United States Commissioner Lea, however, reported, January 19, 1839, that there were four lines, any one of which might be taken as that intended by the act of March 6, 1820, as the northern boundary, viz.: 1. The old Indian boundary (surveyed by Col. John C. Sullivan, and often called Sullivan's line) extended west of the Missouri River; 2. The parallel of latitude passing through the old northwest corner of the Indian boundary; 3. The parallel of latitude passing through the Des Moines rapids in the Mississippi River; 4. The parallel of latitude passing through the rapids at the Great Bend (Keosauqua) in the Des Moines River.

The organic act provided expressly that the northern boundary line of the State should "correspond with the Indian boundary line," and it is difficult to understand Maj. Lea's reasons for asserting that any one of four lines might be taken, instead of the old Sullivan line. His survey and report, therefore, settled nothing, only that they did not confirm the report of the Missouri commissioners, and endorse the position and action of the Legislature. The Iowa authorities, however, accepting the conclusions of their commissioner, Dr. Davis, declared that the southern boundary of their territory—or the northern boundary of Missouri—was the old Sullivan's line, or, as it was now called, "the Indian boundary line," to which the parallel mentioned as "passing the rapids of the river Des Moines" was required to "correspond." There was, therefore, a strip of territory about nine miles in width, between the Des Moines and the Missouri

* At the eastern end of the line, at the Des Moines River, the difference between the northern boundary as claimed by Missouri and that finally established, was eight miles, sixty-three chains and twenty links; at the western end it was exactly eleven miles.

Rivers, which was claimed by both the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri.

August 23, Gov. Lilburn W. Boggs issued a proclamation setting forth the condition of affairs, particularly citing the act which had been passed by the Iowa Territorial Legislature, at Burlington, entitled "an act to prevent the exercise of a foreign jurisdiction within the Territory," under which act the sheriff of Clark County was afterward arrested and imprisoned. The Governor also called upon the proper officers to execute the laws of this State within its boundaries, as they had been defined by our Legislature, and if obstructed to call to their aid the militia of the district if necessary. The officers of the militia were directed to hold themselves and their commands in readiness to assist the sheriffs and other civil officers of this State in discharging their duties. Gov. Robert Lucas, of Iowa, in a counter proclamation, denied the title of Missouri to the disputed tract, claiming the same as within the boundaries of the Territory, authorizing the arrest and trial, before the judicial tribunals of Iowa, of all persons who should, within such portion of the territory, attempt to exercise any official function not granted or secured by the laws of the Territory of Iowa," and calling upon all the citizens of Iowa to be "vigilant in the detection and arrest" of all such alleged offenders.

The relations between the people of this State and those of Iowa now became strained and unfriendly, and in time grew to be positively hostile. At this time (fall of 1839) the only settlements on the disputed territory were within what is now Van Buren County, Iowa, then claimed by the Missourians to be a portion of Clark County, Mo. In August, 1839, the sheriff of Clark County, Uriah S. Gregory, commonly called "Sandy" Gregory, went on the debatable land and demanded taxes of some of the people, as due from them to the State of Missouri. South of Farmington, at a house-raising, he called upon half a dozen men there present, but they greeted the demand with great contempt, not only refusing to pay, but advising Sandy to "get back to his own State as quick as possible," and never again attempt to exercise authority in Iowa by virtue of a commission issued in Missouri. The sheriff returned to Waterloo, then the county

seat of Clark County, and reported that he was resisted and obstructed in the attempt to collect the revenues, and asked for instructions, whereupon Gov. Boggs, having been advised of the facts, issued a strong proclamation, urging all officials to do their whole duty.

Another incident occurred at this time which intensified the feeling. A Missourian cut three bee-trees on the disputed tract, and the owner, an Iowan, sought to have him arrested and tried before a magistrate holding an Iowa commission. The arrest was not effected, but a judgment for about $1.50 was rendered against the Missourian, and the constable, with a strong posse, was on the watch to collect it.

On the 20th of November, Sheriff Gregory went again upon the debatable ground to collect taxes, and was at once arrested by Sheriff Henry Heffelman, of Van Buren County, who, with a strong posse, was in watch for him. The charge was "usurpation of authority." The prisoner was taken to Farmington, where a large crowd had assembled and where there was much excitement, and from thence to Burlington, the then capital of the Territory, and Muscatine, and here he was confined in jail a brief time, being released on his own recognizance.

The news of the arrest and incarceration of Sheriff Gregory occasioned great excitement in Missouri. The Clark County court convened in special session at the tavern of John S. Lapsley, in Waterloo, on November 23, Judges John Taylor and Jesse McDaniel present. The action taken may be best understood by the following abstract of the record:

It being proven in open court, by the oath of John Whaley, that U. S. Gregory, sheriff of Clark County, was forcibly seized on the 20th inst. by the sheriff and citizens of Van Buren County, Iowa Territory, and brought to trial in said Van Buren County on the 21st inst., when he was condemned of having violated the laws of said Territory, by collecting and attempting to collect, taxes on the disputed ground between this county and said county of Van Buren, which by the laws of this State, is in the organized limits of this county, and that said Gregory was detained in custody.

Wherefore, it is, on mature consideration, ordered by this court that Gen. O. H. Allen, of the Second Brigade, Fourteenth Division of Missouri Militia, be and he is hereby required to muster the forces at his command to aid in sustaining the civil authorities of this county in exercising exclusive and unmolested jurisdiction within the boundaries of this county, and especially on the disputed ground above named contained within the same. It is further ordered that

David Willock, major-general commanding the Fourteenth Division of Missouri Militia, be and he is hereby likewise required to muster the forces at his command, or as many as he shall think necessary, also to aid the authorities of this county in maintaining their jurisdiction over said disputed ground, and demanding reparation from the Territory of Iowa for the misconduct of its officers and citizens as above mentioned if sanctioned by its government.

Meanwhile public meetings, were held in Clark, Lewis and Marion Counties to consider the situation, and resolutions were adopted to enforce the laws of the State against the Iowans at all hazards. These meetings were usually gotten up and managed by aspirants for political preferment, anxious to precipitate a difficulty, and be on the side of the war party, knowing full well that the troubles would be settled without serious consequences to themselves. A local satirist (John I. Campbell) hit off the situation very neatly with a bit of doggerel verse in the Palmyra *Whig* of October 26. Portions of this poem (?), which was entitled "The Honey War," are here given:

THE HONEY WAR.

TUNE—"*Yankee Doodle.*"

Ye freemen of the happy land
Which flows with milk and honey,
Arise! To arms! Your ponies mount!
Regard not blood or money.
Old Governor Lucas, tiger-like,
Is prowling 'round our borders,
But Governor Boggs is wide awake—
Just listen to his orders.

Three bee-trees stand about the line
Between our State and Lucas.
Be ready all these trees to fall,
And bring things to a focus.
We'll show old Lucas how to brag,
And seize our precious honey!
He also claims, I understand,
Of us three-bits of money!

Conventions, boys, now let us hold,
Our honey trade demands it;
Likewise the three-bits, all in gold,
We all must understand it!
* * * * * * *

Why shed our brother's blood in haste,
Because "big men" require it.
Be not in haste our blood to waste,
No prudent men desire it.
* * * * * * *

Now, if the Governors want to fight,
Just let them meet in person,
And when noble Boggs old Lucas flogs,
'Twill teach the scamp a lesson.
Then let the victor cut the trees,
And have three-bits in money,
And wear a crown from town to town,
Anointed with pure honey.

And then no widows will be made,
No orphans unprotected.
Old Lucas will be nicely flogged,
And from our line ejected.
Our honey trade will then be laid
Upon a solid basis,
And Governor Boggs, where'er he jogs,
Will meet with smiling faces.

In the meantime Maj.-Gen. David Willock, pursuant to the orders of Gov. Boggs, called for 2,200 men from his division (the Fourteenth) of militia. The General himself, with twelve men, rode from his home in Palmyra to the border, and found the Iowans under arms. With rare good sense, he did nothing to precipitate matters, but remained up in Clark, watching and waiting. Brig.-Gen. Allen was, however, a touch-and-go sort of man, hasty and impetuous. Ordered into service, he hastily set his squadrons in the field, and by the 7th of December had Col. Chauncey Durkee's Lewis County regiment *en route* for the seat of war, without tents, almost destitute of blankets, and only imperfectly supplied with arms and ammunition. At La Grange some men of this regiment broke into the store of Mr. Charles S. Skinner, and helped themselves to his stock of groceries, blankets and other supplies to the amount of some hundreds of dollars. Mr. Skinner had recently come to the country, and his goods were new and fresh. The appropriation of his stock was approved by Gen. Allen, and he was afterward wholly or partially reimbursed.

The Lewis County regiment, with Col. Dedham's Clark County battalion, went into camp on Fox River, near Waterloo. The snow was deep, and the weather very inclement. A reinforcement from what is now Knox County, then a part of Lewis, was received, and perhaps 600 men were in camp.

On the other side of the line preparations for war were mak-

ing. The territorial militia of Iowa was mustered, 300 men were under arms at Farmington, and an encounter seemed imminent. Gov. Lucas proposed to command his own forces. Among his captains was James W. Grimes, afterward United States senator. Mounted pickets were stationed to herald the advance of the Missourians, and emissaries sent over to observe their movements, and if possible to learn their plans. At a public meeting in Farmington resolutions were adopted, "that we act on the defensive; that we will neither aggress nor be aggressed upon, and we will defend our soil and our rights against any invasion at any cost of blood and treasure!"

The plan of the Missourians was to assemble an army of militia in Clark County; then to send up the sheriff again into the disputed territory, at the head of his army, as his posse, and let him renew his duties as tax gatherer. If interfered with in any way, there was to be a fight, and the blood of the slain would be upon the Iowans, and not upon the Missourians, who would be within the peace of the law. On the 2d of December the Clark County court, in special session, ordered that Col. John Dedman, of the Seventy-fifth Regiment of Missouri militia, "detail so many men as he shall deem necessary to accompany the sheriff of Clark County to the northwestern boundary of said county in order to enforce the civil laws of the State of Missouri therein." But on the 4th of December the Clark County court took steps to prevent actual conflict by the appointment of a committee to confer with the Iowa Territorial Legislature, and ascertain whether or not a peaceable and equitable adjustment of the controversy might be affected. This committee was composed of Robert P. Mitchell, Abraham Wayland, William McDaniel,* Rev. Andrew Broaddus and Mays Johnson. The object of the conference, the court declared, was

> To procure, if possible, an amicable adjustment of the difficulties now existing between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri in relation to the subject of jurisdiction over a certain tract of country lying on the southern limits of said territory and the northern limits of Missouri, commonly known as "the disputed territory," and that all hostile operations may cease on both sides, and that the mutual friendly relations heretofore existing may be re-established.

* Mr. McDaniel was a prominent Democratic politician, and known by his sobriquet, "Billy Mac the Buster." In 1846 he was elected to Congress from the State at large to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Sterling Price, who resigned to enter the Mexican War.

To the Legislature of Iowa the court asserted its pacific desires and laudable disposition by the declaration that:

> This court entertains toward your honorable body, and the citizens of Iowa generally, the most friendly feelings, and would express their sincere hope that all obstacles may be removed that tend to intercept the exercise of those feelings.

The delegation then set out for Burlington, where the Iowa Legislature was in session, followed by the best wishes for the success of their mission on the part of all right thinking men.

Meantime the citizens of Marion County had moved to bring about a sensible termination of the troubles. A large public meeting held at Palmyra, on the 9th of December, adopted resolutions deprecating the existing excitement and prospective strife, and calling for a suspension of further action on the part of the Missouri authorities until the question in dispute could be settled by either Congress or the Supreme Court of the United States. Thomas L. Anderson, William Carson, Francis H. Edmondson and S. M. Grant were appointed a committee to repair to Waterloo, and present to the authorities of Clark County the proceedings of the meeting, and to urge upon them the propriety of a supension of hostilities or measures looking thereto.

The same day the Clark County court met in regular session, and its first order directed Gen. Allen to call together the Seventy-fifth Regiment of militia in order that the delegation sent to Iowa might make known their proceedings. [Further proceedings of the county court in this connection are to be found on pp. 114–15. book "A," Clark County court records.] It was soon learned that the Iowa Legislature had met, and welcomed in the kindliest manner and most generous spirit the overtures of the Missourians. Resolutions of a very pacificatory character had been adopted, a committee sent to bear them to the authorities of Clark County, and Gov. Lucas was ordered to transmit a copy of the same to Gov. Boggs.

On the 12th of December "peace" was established and declared. The Clark County court convened at Waterloo in special session; all three of the judges, John Taylor, Jesse McDaniel and David Hay were present. There were in attendance the Marion County delegation, Col. Thomas L. Anderson at the head; the Clark County delegation, and certain prominent

citizens, and Col. William Patterson, Dr. J. D. Payne and L. B. Hughes, the commissioners from Iowa. The latter presented the following preamble and resolutions of the Territorial Legislature, which were, on motion of Col. Anderson, ordered to be spread upon the records:

WHEREAS, An unfortunate crisis has arrived in the difficulties hitherto existing between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa, in relation to the boundary line between the two governments; and,

WHEREAS, The Territory of Iowa would, under any circumstances, deprecate any military collision between the forces of the said State and the said Territory, fully believing that the most friendly feelings exist between the great mass of the citizens of the respective parties; and,

WHEREAS, The organic laws of said Territory render it impossible for the constituted authorities of said Territory to accede to the proposition hitherto made by the citizens of Missouri, although they fully reciprocate the kind feelings evinced by the late delegation from the county court of Clark County, therefore,

Resolved, By the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa, that the officers now on duty on the part of the State of Missouri be respectfully requested to suspend all further military operations on the part of the said State, until these resolutions can be submitted to His Excellency, Gov. Boggs.

Resolved, That His Excellency, Governor Boggs, be requested to authorize a suspension of hostilities on the part of the State of Missouri until the first day of July next, with a view of having the unfortunate difficulties now existing between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa adjusted by the action of Congress.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of Iowa, be requested to suspend all further military operations until the decision of His Excellency, Gov Boggs, may be obtained to the propositions herein contained.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of Missouri, one to the county court of Clark County, Mo., and copies to the officers in command on the disputed ground, to be by them presented to the officers of the Missouri forces.

STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD,
President of the Council.

ED. JOHNSTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

The resolutions were presented by Col. William Patterson, who, in behalf of his delegation, and, as he said, of the people of Iowa, made a very acceptable address to the court and the audience. He was followed by Col. Thomas L. Anderson, on behalf of the Marion County delegation, and William McDaniel spoke for Clark County. Col. Anderson's speech, it is said, was in sentiment very eloquent, and in depicting the horrors of war very terrifying. His auditors were moved by his earnest words, and



Howard S. Justice M. D.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

were by turns frightened and in tears. He showed very clearly that war was entirely unjustifiable on the part of either the State or Territory; that it would settle no question involved, decide no principle at stake, produce nothing but ill consequences; that, if the forces then in the field should fight until all were slain, the boundary line would still have to be established by the authority of the general Government, since neither contending party had jurisdiction over the matter. Drawing a picture of the horrors of internecine strife, as contrasted with the blessings of peace and the delights of brotherly love and neighborly friendship, he pleaded earnestly for concession, conciliation and peace. Alluding to the condition of the men of Gen. Allen's command, then shivering about their camp fires on Fox River, the thermometer below zero, and themselves half fed, insufficiently clad, and not at all properly provided for; "Send them home to their families," said he, "send them to those who at this inclement season need them, and who are watching anxiously for them, and praying for their safe and speedy return. And, in the name of the God of Mercy and Justice, gentlemen, let this monumental piece of absurdity, this phenomenal but cruel blundering, have an end!"

The speakers, the commissioners and the county justices all protested that they did not want war or bloodshed, and the attainment of complete peace was easily and speedily accomplished. By a unanimous vote the county court published the following statement and accompanying order:

A committee from the County of Marion produced to this court a preamble and resolutions from the citizens of said county, relative to the difficulties existing between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa; also, there was presented a copy of certain proceedings on the part of the Legislature of said Territory, in relation thereto, by a special delegation of said Legislature, requesting on the part of the State a cessation of hostilities, for certain reasons stated in said resolutions, and deeming said request reasonable, we therefore order that Maj.-Gen. D. Willock and Brig.-Gen. O. H. Allen be and they are hereby informed that we do not desire longer the aid of the militia of the State in the enforcement of our laws. It is further ordered that the clerk of this court forthwith forward a copy of the foregoing proceedings to His Excellency, the Governor of the Territory of Iowa, one to Maj.-Gen. D. Willock, and one to Brig.-Gen. O. H. Allen.

There was a general and hearty fraternization of all the parties, and mutual congratulations that the troubles had been settled. Gen. Allen and a few of the military officers, who were

drawing respectable pay so long as they were in active service, received the order for the withdrawal of the militia with much dissatisfaction, but their men were more than satisfied. On their return to Monticello, Gen. Allen, Col. Durkee, Addison Reese, and a few other warriors and bellicose gentlemen assembled at Pemberton's hotel, organized what they called a "public meeting," and passed sanguinary resolutions threatening fire and sword, and denouncing everybody that had been instrumental in bringing about peace and preventing strife and bloodshed. Gen. Allen was especially "disgruntled," and not until he and his associates were duly sober did they consent to be comforted and to be reconciled to the fact that the war was over.

Gen. Allen disbanded the Clark County regiment, the Seventy-fifth, at Waterloo; Col. Durkee marched the Lewis County regiment, the Fifty-eighth, back to Monticello, where it was discharged.

Meanwhile the Fifty-sixth Regiment of Missouri militia, composed entirely of men from Marion County, and commanded by Col. John Lear, had been called on for 200 men. That number refusing to volunteer, a draft was ordered, and the 200 secured after a great deal of protesting, remonstrance, and some hiring of substitutes. The men assembled at Palmyra on December 12, and took up the line of march for Waterloo. The first night the detachment went into camp over the Fabius, several miles from Palmyra. There was great distress. A deep snow fell, and the weather was bitter cold; the men suffered severely, being without tents, and for the most part without blankets. Only the large fires built and kept up saved them from freezing. The next morning the detachment was divided into four companies of fifty men each (a less number to the company would have prevented the captains from drawing pay), and the march was resumed through the cold and snow. The second night camp was pitched in Lewis County, not far from Monticello.

This night, too, news reached the camp that peace had been declared, and that the Marion County men were to return to their homes the following morning. A great cheer, half derisive, half joyful, went up. In a little while the men resolved to end their campaign with certain contemptuous proceedings toward the two

Governors, who, as they believed, were the cause of what had happened, and the ridiculous termination of the threatened "war." Accordingly a haunch of venison was cut in two, one piece labeled "Gov. Lucas of Iowa," the other "Gov. Boggs of Missouri," and both hung up and fired into with rifles. Then they were taken down and buried with mock funeral solemnity, and with burlesque honors of war.

Before starting on the return trip for home, the following resolutions were adopted at an impromptu meeting of the militiamen:

Resolved, That as this is the third winter in succession that the troops have been ordered from Marion, and had to furnish their own tents and blankets—therefore, we who have them now will keep them for the war next winter, as our notice has hitherto been so short.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to furnish us with guns by next fall.

Resolved, That we think it high time we had our pay for the Mormon campaign last year.

The men then marched for home. Some of them turned their coats and wore them inside out when they reached home, in honor, they said, of their distinguished services in and safe return from the "honey war."

The Thirty-second Regiment, also from Marion County, was called on for 200 men, in companies of fifty each. These were organized into a battalion, led by the commander of the regiment, Col. Jordan J. Montgomery. The battalion set out from Palmyra, independent of Col. Lear's regiment, and a day later. The first night it camped across North River, near Oldham's spring, afterward known as Todd's spring. It was very cold and disagreeable, but the men built big fires, and, as they had taken five days' rations with them in wagons, they had plenty to eat. The command marched next day early, and that night went into camp two miles from La Grange.

Here the men, half desperate at their situation, gave themselves over to certain wild and unmilitary conduct. A half a mile of a settler's rail fence was burned as speedily and unceremoniously as if a battalion of Jim Lane's jayhawkers had done it. Several packs of cards were produced, and a great deal of playing was indulged in—some for money. It is said that the next

grand jury of the county indicted about 100 of the militiamen for gambling.

In this camp the peace commissioners were met, also, and the next morning Col. Montgomery faced his command about and returned to Palmyra. Along the route, on the return trip, the men indulged in a great deal of rough and wild sport. Like their comrades of the Fifty-sixth Regiment many of them wore turned coats when they reached Palmyra.

A company from Shelby County, under Capt. Scott Matson, had encamped north of Newark, *en route* for Waterloo, when it received the intelligence that peace had been declared.

In March, 1840, Congress legislated on the subject. In a strong memorial of the Legislature, and by oral arguments from the senators and others, Missouri presented a very plausible case. The point relied on, mainly, was that in the organic act the word "line" in the phrase, "making the said line correspond with the Indian boundary line," meant the "meridian line" running north through the mouth of the Kansas River, and forming the western boundary of the State, and not the line running east and forming the northern boundary. But the claim was not tenable. The decision was in favor of Iowa, and "the Indian boundary line," run by Col. Sullivan, was declared to be the true northern boundary of the State. Notwithstanding this legislation on the part of Congress, the question remained unsettled, and both governments continued to exercise authority over the disputed territory. In the organization of Schuyler County, in 1845, the nine-mile strip was included, and covered by Independence and Wells Townships (see organization). And at the first term of the Schuyler circuit court, it being in April, 1846, Samuel Riggs, sheriff of Davis County, Iowa, was indicted "for taking upon himself the office of sheriff," or in other words for assuming jurisdiction on the disputed territory; whereupon he appeared in person and gave bond for his appearance at the next term of court. Prior to this, however, in 1845, soon after Schuyler County was organized, Jonathan Riggs, the first sheriff thereof, was indicted in the district court of the Territory of Iowa for the county of Davis upon a charge of "usurping and exercising the office of sheriff" on the disputed territory. Jonathan Riggs lived

on this territory, and was a brother of Samuel Riggs mentioned. The cases against these men were continued, by the contending powers, from term to term, and finally dismissed. Schuyler County continued to claim jurisdiction over the nine-mile strip until 1848 or 1849, when it appears from the records that it was abandoned. In 1850 the State line was again run by commissioners from both States, and some corrections made, and the following letter relative to the subject written by Judge H. B. Hendershot, of Ottumwa, Iowa, dated December 1, 1887, will best explain how the State line was finally established to the full recognition of the contending powers:

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of yours of 29th ult., in reference to the boundary, survey, etc., between Missouri and Iowa. The work to which you refer, was done by the commissioners, Mr. William G. Minor, on the part of Missoiur, and myself on the part of Iowa, commencing in the field about the 1st of May, 1850, and we closed in October, 1850. After the field work was done, the commissioners made report to the December term, 1850, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and on the 3d day of January, 1851, the matter came up before said court, and the report of the commissioners showing the establishment of the true boundary line between the two States, Missouri and Iowa, was in every respect confirmed, and on that day, January 3, 1851, the decree of the court fixed the line established by the commissioners as the "true and permanent boundary line between the States of Missouri and Iowa."

Yours truly,

H. B. HENDERSHOT.

The cost of the Iowa War to Missouri was about $20,000. Of this sum, $19,000 was for the payment of troops and the attendant expenses. [Acts XI, Gen. Ass., p. 21.] Gens. Willock and Allen and their "escorts" received about $600, and $351.56 were paid to Franklin Levering, of Clark, to reimburse him for damages and costs sustained in the suits brought against him for false imprisonment by the three Iowans whom he had arrested at St. Francisville, in December, 1839. [Ibid, p. 223.] There were some other items paid for not worth mentioning.

The Great Rebellion.—Following the difficulty of the so-called Iowa War, the people of Schuyler County had nothing of a warlike nature to disturb their tranquillity until the War of the Rebellion began to approach their territory. Then, when the alarm of war was sounded, it was found that a majority of the citizens were in full sympathy with the Southern or secession cause. For the political status of the people of the county at

that time the reader is referred to the votes cast at the presidential election of 1860. Though the majority were hostile to the general Government, it seems that at first all parties were anxious to avert the calamities of war, and the people on the Iowa side of the State line were also anxious to avoid trouble along the border, and to avert this a company of Home Guards was organized in Schuyler County to act conjointly with a command to be organized on the Iowa side, to preserve peace and enforce neutrality along the line. William Hombs was elected captain of this company. This experiment of enforced neutrality soon proved to be a failure, in consequence of which Capt. Hombs resigned his position, and the company disbanded. On the 13th of May, 1861, Judge Thomas S. Richardson appeared in Lancaster, and opened the May term of the Schuyler circuit court, and had just begun business when a messenger arrived with the news that the Federal forces had moved out from St. Louis, and had captured Camp Jackson, and were on their way to Jefferson City, the capital of the State. Then the excitement and commotion prevailed to such an extent that court was immediately adjourned, and the multitude resolved itself into a public meeting to consider the safety of the community. Those in favor of the Southern cause, being in the majority, now took the initiative, and eloquent speeches were made by certain lawyers and others present. Men realized that the "dogs of war" had been let loose, and that the terrors thereof were not far distant from their homes. The Union men being in the minority, and exceedingly loth to engage in a warfare with their fellows and neighbors, for the time kept silent. Thrilling appeals were made by the excited speakers for all to sell their lives dearly as possible, rather than to be ruled by the Lincoln Government. Then the men of Lancaster and vicinity, who favored secession, constituted themselves into "State Allegiance and Home Protective Guards," and encouraged the work of enlistment for the State Guards, under the call of Gov. Jackson, for a volunteer force to serve six months, to save the State from invasion by the United States army. Then men gathered in groups on the public square and discussed the situation, each feeling his ability to conquer the foe of several times his number. Soon the enlistment of

men for the State Guards began in earnest, and seven companies, commanded respectively by Capts. William Dunn, James Buford, Samuel Shacklett, John McCully and——Slacum, Carmon and William J. Gates, were raised and organized in the county, and became a part of a regiment of the State Guards, of which Cyrus Franklin was colonel, and W. C. Blanton, lieutenant-colonel. These companies did a great deal of hard service in Northeastern Missouri and elsewhere, and at the end of the six months nearly three-fourths of them entered the regular Confederate army, and served therein to the close of the war. Of the balance, some returned to their homes and afterward took the oath of allegiance to the United States, some fled to other States, and a few subsequently enlisted in the Federal army. The men composing the foregoing companies together with all those that went outside of the county and joined other commands, and all subsequent recruits, are carefully estimated to have reached nearly 700 in the aggregate, which from first to last served in the rebel army.

In October, 1861, it was rumored that Col. David Moore, in command of a Federal force (the Twenty-first Missouri), was at Memphis, in Scotland County, and was threatening to move westward into Schuyler County. Then a number of the leading Southern sympathizers of Lancaster assembled in the store of William S. Thatcher, at the southeast corner of the public square, and appointed four Union men, viz.: Edwin French, William Garges Joseph Rhoads and William Casper (the latter declined), to go to Memphis, and entreat Col. Moore not to enter Schuyler County, as all was peace therein, and would remain so unless his or some other Federal force would invade it. Accordingly, the next day Messrs. French, Garges and Rhoads, being also anxious to keep the war from their homes, went to Memphis, and there met Judge Richardson, who informed them that Col. Moore and his command had not yet arrived. They then returned to Lancaster, and reported. Meanwhile recruits were being enlisted for the Confederate cause, and some of the men, so anxious for peace at home, and that no Federal force should invade the county, were and had been doing all in their power to induce their fellows to enlist in the army of the enemy of the United States.

Soon after this Col. Moore, with his regiment, took possession of Memphis, and, on the 24th of November following, he moved with a portion of his command, and took possession of Lancaster. Capt. John McCully, with his company of State Guards, anticipating the approach of the Federal forces, took position, the day before, about one-half mile south of the town, with the intention of resisting Moore's advance; but it seems the latter met with but little resistance until after he had taken possession of the town, and sent a foraging party to the west side thereof to bring in some hay for his horses. This was late in the afternoon, and Capt. McCully had advanced with his company into the hollow southwest of the town, and south of the house where Hon. Francis Hall then lived. Here an engagement took place between McCully's men and the guard of Col. Moore's foraging party, and William Garrison, one of the latter party who was on a haystack near by, was killed; and Capt. McCully and his two sons, Marion and George, and his son-in-law, Harrison Epperson, were also killed. The State Guards then fell back, and Col. Moore retained quiet possession of the town, which he held for about two weeks, and then took his troops back to Memphis. This allowed time again for the enemy to recruit and gather strength, until the latter part of January or early in February, 1862, when Capt, Mitch. Marshall, a recruiting officer of Keokuk, Iowa, and who had been recruiting in Putnam County, Mo., came to Lancaster with a small company of recruits, numbering about twenty men, and took quarters in the old brick (Christian) church which stood on the east side of the street, immediately and directly south of the railroad bridge, on Washington Street. Here, then, the captain at once began the business of recruiting soldiers for the Federal army.

This was exceedingly distasteful to the recruiting officers of the Southern army who had previously, and up to this time, held almost undisputed sway in the county, except the time that Col. Moore had been in possession of the field. And not being willing to give the territory over to Federal recruiting officers, a company of the State Guards marched into Lancaster on the night of February 11, 1862, and being aware of the small number of men in Capt. Marshall's company, resolved to drive him out or capture

his force; and in order to do this, and as a precautionary measure, they erected a barricade across Washington Street just west of the southwest corner of the public square. This barricade was constructed of old counters, tables, work-benches, sleds, wagons, beds, planks and anything that would stop a bullet, and, when completed, the firing on the brick church began, and skirmishers were thrown out on the wings to cross fire on the Federal fortification. Capt. Marshall had but a small supply of ammunition, and therefore did not waste much of it firing at a concealed foe in the darkness. The firing by the State Guards continued for some time, and until it was found that the Federals would not come out of their stronghold, and then the siege was raised and the Guards retired in good order, and when morning came Marshall and his men were in full possession of the town and the abandoned fortifications. The latter, with the exception of some property returned to the owners thereof, was burned by Marshall's men. In this engagement one Federal recruit, Elias Yates, who was standing guard at the church, was shot through the leg, but no other damage was done except the indentures made upon the walls of the old church.

As soon as Capt. Marshall, the recruiting officer, had recruited a number of men, and got the business of recruiting fairly established, he left it in the hands of Capt. Perry D. McClanihan and others, and took his departure for another field of labor. On one occasion, in the month of March, 1862, Capt. McClanihan and a squad of twelve men visited the southern part of the county, and on their way back they were waylaid near the tobacco factory, three miles south of Lancaster, and three of their number, named Snyder, Funk and Davis, were killed. The latter was not a soldier, but was coming in to enlist as one. Poor fellow, he lost his life before his name reached the muster-roll! The following named soldiers of the squad, Zach Taylor, Moses Civets and Frank Gatlin, were severely wounded, and Charles Keeseker, slightly. Recruiting for the Federal army continued at Lancaster on this occasion until two full companies of eighty men each were composed and organized, and commanded respectively by Capts. Perry D. McClanihan and Thad. S. Wescott. Being thus organized, Col. John McNeil came to Lan-

caster about the middle of April, 1862, and assuming command, marched them to Canton, Mo., where they were assigned positions as Companies B and C in the Second Cavalry Missouri State Militia, and mustered into the United States service.

Among those belonging to these two companies who enlisted at Lancaster, Mo., are the following, whose names have been kindly furnished by Joseph F. Mellender, who was one of their number, and now resides at Lancaster: Thomas Brewer, John Blurton, Robert Blurton, John Blurton, Jr., Thompson Burgan, Isaac Burgan, David Brower, Moses Civets, George Combs, John M. Coons, Gotlieb Diereling, William Edwards, Charles H. French, Thomas Frazer, Alonzo T. Foster, Joel Graves, Abraham Gardine, Isaac Gardine, John Malone, J. D. Farris, A. D. Farris, George Combs, George Pruner, Samuel and Job Grag, John Van Buskirk, James P. Grindle, Charles Rodgers, Richard Galispie, Joseph Gilbert, Frank Gatlin, William Gregory, James Hubbard, William Homosin, Elisha Hayden, John A. Hays, Henry Heincy, Jacob Hornback, James Israel, Milton Israel, Sylvester M. Johnson, Henry Johnson, Charles Keeseker, Alexander Kemp, David Lazileer, Thomas Leedom, George Leedom, Jesse Maize, Thomas McGihon, Joseph F. Mellender, Burrel Pruett, Jacob Rhoads, Joseph Rhoads, Joseph Robinson, Elbert Robinson, Samuel Rhoads, Thomas Stanton, Eli F. Stanton, William Thompson, Warren Terry, Michael Shelton, Samuel Tipton, Thomas Stephens, Van Stephens, Henry Yeams, George Evans, Thomas Rodgers, Robert Canady, Isam Brewer, James Coffman. A few of the foregoing came from Iowa, and the following came from Putnam County, Mo.: Zachariah Brofford, John Pickering, Ellis Pickering, Matthew Ash, Isaac Featherly, Zach. Admire, George Admire, Bass. Cullom, Josiah Pickenpaw, John Yates, Elias Yates and Samuel Millirons. Joseph F. Mellender and several others of the foregoing named soldiers re-enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and served therein until the regiment was mustered out after the close of the war.

Second Cavalry Missouri State Militia.—This regiment was recruited from Schuyler and other counties in Northeastern Missouri in the spring of 1862, and was mustered into the

United States service at Canton, in Lewis County. John McNeil was appointed colonel, and James H. Crane, lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and after an active summer campaign against the rebel forces in Northeastern Missouri, it was consolidated with the Eleventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, in obedience to Special Order No. 151, from the adjutant-general's office at St. Louis, dated September 2, 1862. The regiment retained its original number, and the new field officers were John McNeil, colonel; John P. Benjamin, lieutenant-colonel, and John B. Rogers and J. B. Dodson, majors. On the 6th of January, 1863, the regiment marched from Palmyra, Mo., to Southeastern Missouri, and took post at Bloomfield. On the 21st of April following, the advance of a rebel force under Marmaduke, surprised an outpost at Chalk Bluffs, consisting of Company H, Second Cavalry, and captured all but Lieut. Wilson and six privates, and all of the company's horses, arms, camp and garrison equipage. After this disaster the regiment fell back to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where it helped to repulse the attack of Marmaduke's whole force on the 26th of April. The regiment remained in Southeastern Missouri, with headquarters at Cape Girardeau, until it was mustered out at the close of the war. Meanwhile it was constantly engaged, serving by detachments in scouting through Southeastern Missouri and Northeastern Arkansas, where it carried on a successful warfare against guerrilla bands, many of whom it killed and captured. The several companies, while on detached duty, participated in many sharp engagements, in which they were generally victorious. On the whole the Second Cavalry Missouri State Militia was a noble regiment, and did a great deal of good service for the Union.

In the month of June, 1862, a Federal force, consisting of about 400 men and two pieces of artillery, under command of Col. Halbert, entered Lancaster one morning, about two hours before daylight, and began the work of confiscating certain property. They backed their wagons up to the closed storehouses of William S. Thatcher, and at the drug store of Wright and the store of Elijah Thatcher, and broke open the doors, and quietly and undisturbed, loaded the contents of each store into their wagons, and departed in the afternoon of that day for Kirksville,

where the goods were afterward sold at auction for the benefit of the Government. The owners of these stores were Southern sympathizers, who were charged with aiding and assisting the Rebellion, and especially the rebel bushwhackers; and their property was confiscated in retaliation therefor, and to reimburse the Government for the damages they had done. It is not denied that these men were Southern sympathizers, but as to what proof the Federals had of the charges alleged against them, it is now impossible to say.

Skirmish at Downing.—This place is located on the Keokuk & Western Railway, in Schuyler County, and near the eastern line thereof. It was then called Cherry Grove, and the fight was known as "the skirmish at Cherry Grove." About the first of July, 1862, the engagement took place between the Second Battalion of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia (cavalry), under command of Maj. (afterward colonel) Rogers, and a portion of Col. Joe Porter's Confederate troops. In this engagement the latter were defeated with a loss of four men killed. The Federals lost one man, Capt. York, of Company B, of Eleventh Missouri State Militia, who was reported at the time as severely, if not mortally, wounded, but died a few days thereafter, at Memphis, in Scotland County. They also captured a few prisoners, horses, arms, etc. Following this engagement, and also the battle of Kirksville (an account of which is given elsewhere in this work), Maj. Rogers, with his battalion, entered the town of Lancaster on the 9th of August, and held possession of the place about two weeks.

Enrolled Missouri Militia of Schuyler County.—In 1862, Hon. John McGoldrick, of Lancaster, was appointed by the proper Federal authority as enrolling officer, and under his administration three full companies of the Enrolled Missouri Militia were raised and organized in Schuyler County, during the months of August and September of that year. These companies were first commanded, respectively, by Capts. Robert J. Maize, Nathan Williams and J. W. Eggleston. They were mustered into the Twenty-ninth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and the following is the roster of the field officers of the regiment, and of the officers of the aforesaid companies:

Col. William H. Parmort, commissioned March 13, 1864, to rank from March 13, 1864; commission not signed.

Lt.-Col. John Gildred, commissioned May 4, 1864, to rank from May 4, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.

Maj. James Means, commissioned October 1, 1862, to rank from September 27, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

Adjt. William Kays, commissioned March 14, 1863, to rank from September 27, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

Quartermaster Thomas Little, commissioned October 6, 1862, to rank from September 27, 1862; vacated by Special Order, No. 126, 1864.

Quartermaster William Simpson, commissioned October 20, 1864, to rank from October 17, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Capt. Robert J. Maize, commissioned September, 1862, to rank from August, 1862; vacated December, 1862.

Capt. Henry Grimshaw, commissioned March 14, 1863, to rank from December 20, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

First Lieut. John Gildred, commissioned March 14, 1863, to rank from December 20, 1862; promoted to lieutenant-colonel May 4, 1864.

Second Lieut. Geo. W. Alexander, commissioned August 7, 1863, to rank from October 17, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Capt. Nathan Williams, commissioned September 24, 1862, to rank from August 30, 1862; vacated by Special Order, No. 126, 1864.

First Lieut. M. R. Bruce, commissioned September 24, 1862, to rank from August 30, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

Second Lieut. Joseph Gray, commissioned September 24, 1862, to rank from August 30, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Capt. J. W. Eggleston, commissioned September 24, 1862, to rank from September 6, 1862; vacated by Special Order, July, 1864.

Capt. Jacob Miller, commissioned July 18, 1864, to rank from July 18, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.

First Lieut. W. R. Jones, commissioned September 24, 1862, to rank from September 6, 1862; died March 30, 1864.

First Lieut. William H. Barnes, commissioned July 11, 1864, to rank from July 11, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.

Second Lieut. John Dirigo, commissioned September 24, 1862, to rank from September 6, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

The other seven companies of this regiment were raised in adjoining counties in Northern Missouri. After the defeat of Col. Porter with his Confederate forces at the battle of Kirksville, and his retreat to the south side of the Missouri River, it was thought that the business of recruiting for the Confederate service in Northeastern Missouri was effectually ended, and that the Enrolled Militia, if organized, would be sufficiently able to

keep the Southern element under subjection; hence the formation of this branch of the service. The Twenty-ninth Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia remained north of the Missouri River, and the companies remained mostly in the counties where they were raised. But they found all they could do to keep the enemy in subjection at home until the year 1864, and their services for that purpose were needed until the close of the war.

The three companies mentioned that joined the Twenty-ninth Enrolled Missouri Militia, and the two companies that joined the Second Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, together with all those that went to Iowa and to adjoining counties in Missouri, and there joined other commands, and including, also, those who subsequently enlisted in the Thirty-ninth and Forty-second Regiments of Missouri Volunteers, are carefully estimated at about 600 in the aggregate, who served in the Federal army from first to last during the Civil War.

Skirmish at Lancaster.—On Sunday, September 6, 1862, a portion of Capt. Maize's Company of the Enrolled Militia was stationed in Lancaster, with a few sentinels posted on the outskirts of the town. The guns of the company and a very few men were in the court-room at the court-house, but most of the men of the company were sitting on the south side of the public square (probably in the shade), and some were scattered elsewhere; all feeling that no enemy was near. John McGoldrick, the enrolling officer, had just put on his Sunday clothes and a silk hat, and was walking "up to town," and on reaching the southwest corner of the public square he espied the enemy coming from the north, then waved his hat to the militia, seated as aforesaid, and ran to the court-house, but was fired upon before reaching it. He ran into the court-room, and aroused the few inmates and urged them to action. He was followed closely by Capt. John Baker, who immediately took charge of the "firing squad." At this juncture the militiamen on the south side, unarmed, fled southward into the hollow for protection. A force of the enemy consisting of foot soldiers and mounted men, the former commanded by Capt. William Searcy, and the latter by Capt. Leeper, had passed the sentinel, who failed to perform his duty, at the northwest corner of the town, and had nearly reached the public

square before being discovered. On nearing the square they shot and wounded Henry Hilton, a young lad not a member of any military force, but probably mistaken by them for a militiaman. They also shot and killed "Gideon," a free negro, and a militiaman by the name of William White.

On coming into the square they were fired upon from the windows of the court-room, and thus checked in their advance. Capt. Searcy was shot in the breast, the bullet being discharged from a squirrel rifle. The firing continued for some time, during which Edwin French, one of the men in the court-room, carried water from his residence for his comrades who did the firing. He was thus exposed to great danger. Finally the enemy, finding that they could not oust the firing squad in the court-house, turned and left the town. There were only nineteen men, all told, including Mr. French, that were in the court-room, and who did all the fighting on the Federal side. When the attacking party retreated, they carried Capt. Searcy with them about two miles, and there left him for dead. He was brought back to town the same day, and was cared for until he was sufficiently recovered to be taken to Macon City, Mo., where he was tried by a Federal court martial, and, in obedience to the sentence thereof, shot and killed. The evidence against him was, that he had no commission from any authority whatever. He and his men were therefore regarded, by the Federals, as guerrillas.

Skirmish near Unionton.—The fullest and most complete history of this engagement is believed to be embodied in the official report of Lieut.-Col. John Baker, of Lancaster, which is as follows:

LANCASTER, MO., October 21, 1862.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to report to you the skirmish that took place twelve miles northeast of Lancaster, on the 18th inst., between a portion of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, under my command, and a detachment of the Second Missouri Cavalry, and about 150 guerrillas, under command of the notorious Capt. William Dunn. On the morning of the 17th inst. I sent out Capt. David G. Maize, in the direction of Unionton, in Scotland County, with a small force of the Enrolled Missouri Militia from this post, to look for the rebels. At daylight next morning Capt. Maize discovered that he was in the neighborhood of a large force of them, and sent back for reinforcements to me at Lancaster. I sent what men I could spare, under command of Second-Lieut. Thomas Law, of the Second Missouri Cavalry, and First-Lieut. M. R. Bruce, of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, of this place, making a force, all told, of fifty-seven men and officers.

They came up with the rebels, posted in a thicket one and a half miles south of the village of Unionton, in Scotland County. Capt. Maize, assisted by Lieuts. Law and Bruce, opened fire on them. Capt. Bell, of the Enrolled Missouri Militia of Adair County, came up about the same time with a considerable force under his command and aided us in the fight, which lasted one and a half hours, and resulted in the total rout of the rebel forces. Seven of the rebels were reported killed, and a number of them wounded. Ten were taken prisoners, and among them the noted guerrilla, Tom Palmer. The number of horses captured by my men was twelve, arms, saddles and blankets unknown, as they were gathered up by various companies engaged, and carried off. Capt. Bell, of Kirksville, took charge of the prisoners and most of the horses, and took them with him.

The rebels wore white bands on their hats, and this saved them from utter destruction, as our men mistook them at first for our own men. We had none of our men killed or wounded in this skirmish. On the morning of the 18th, let me add, Capt. N. Williams and Lieut. Grimshaw, with seventeen men, were marching into the village of Unionton. When near the village they were fired on by some twenty men, who, they thought, were the Enrolled Missouri Militia, as they all had on white hat bands, but before they found out their mistake the guerrillas fled out of the village. One man of the Enrolled Missouri Militia was wounded; also three horses. The skirmish first mentioned in this report took place late in the evening, and the rebels made good their retreat under cover of night.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN BAKER,

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Post at Lancaster, Mo.

BRIG.-GEN. MERRILL, Macon City, Mo.

In the foregoing, Col. Baker says "seven of the rebels were reported killed," but from reliable information it is thought that none were killed. The white hat band referred to was a mark of distinction adopted and worn by the Enrolled Missouri Militia. Capt. William Dunn and his friends, who still live in Schuyler County, deny the charge made in the foregoing report, that he and his men were guerrillas, but claim that they were soldiers, first in the State Guards, and subsequently in the Confederate army, and that Capt. Dunn was a regularly commissioned officer. The latter claims that there were only about seventy-five men of his command engaged in the foregoing skirmish, instead of 150, as stated in Col. Baker's report.

Incidents of the War.—In 1861 Benjamin Brown, a farmer and Southern sympathizer, living about two miles northeast of Green Top, saw a party of Union soldiers approaching, and, being frightened, started to run, when they shot and killed him. The same year a Mr. Follett, living about nine miles southeast

of Lancaster, was killed by some one belonging to Federal scouts. In the summer of 1862 a skirmish took place in the northeast part of the county between a party of Union men, who were threshing grain, and a party of rebels, and John Israel, a Union man, and John Leeper, a rebel, were killed. The following winter John Leeper, Sr., who lived about three miles northwest of Lancaster, was killed by a Union soldier. In 1863 David Conklin, a rebel soldier well acquainted with the country, and who acted in the capacity of a pilot for Confederate parties, was arrested in the southeast corner of Schuyler County, by a squad of Union troops, and by them shot and killed. The same year Peter Clark, a Southern sympathizer living about five miles east of Lancaster, was shot and killed. In 1864 Luther D. Sales, a rebel soldier, while at his home ten miles east of Lancaster, was shot and killed by a party of Federal scouts from Scotland County; and the same year James Ford, a Southern sympathizer living about two miles west of Glenwood, was shot and killed by a man belonging to a party of Federal scouts. Also during the war Graham Biles, who lived about five miles southwest of Lancaster, was killed by some personal enemy, as it is believed; and Isaac Varner was killed at a place about seven miles east of Lancaster by some Federal scout.

If these individuals had been killed by order of Federal officers, it would have been a severe reflection upon them. But it is fully believed that nearly all, if not quite all, with the exception of Conklin, were killed voluntarily by their individual enemies, who made use of and perhaps sought the opportunity thus to gratify their revengeful spirits. There were soldiers, bad men, in both armies, who seemed to think that their positions gave them license to kill; and it made no difference with them whether they killed a man in a skirmish or battle, or whether they deliberately murdered him when he was alone and defenseless.

*Early in 1863 Federal scouts under command of Col. Cantron lingered in the vicinity of Lancaster, and one evening six men went to the house of a tried Union man, and desired to see George Fletcher, who in the early days of the conflict had joined the rebels, but had returned to Lancaster homeless and half

*The Excelsior.

starved. They chased him with brick bats, but did not kill him. After disposing of him they returned and did likewise with Stephen Caywood, also firing on him, but he, too, escaped. They then turned the excursion into a raid on the office of Richard Caywood, and demolished his furniture, and distributed his books and papers about the public square and streets.

In 1864 the Federal element was in the ascendancy, and the Home Guards sent a deputation of twelve men to the house of an Englishman who was in the army, and where Bill Dunn was, to take him. These men rode up to the front of the house, and sent six men to guard the rear, and were about to demand a surrender, when the front door was thrown open and a volley of musketry from the party within came forth. Then Dunn and his party rushed out and fled to the woods. It being nightfall, the Home Guards filed into the house and demanded supper, and remained there till morning; and then two of them ventured out, and when a short distance from the house the contents of a gun were lodged in the back of Seth Hathaway. Sorely wounded, he managed to get back to the house, and there fainted on the threshold. He was laid on the bed, when lo! the eleven mounted their steeds and fled, leaving the wounded man. Dunn and his men then re-entered the house, and but for the entreaties of the Englishwoman, Hathaway would have been killed, but he was permitted to remain and live.

Soldiers' Bounties.—At a special term of the Schuyler County court, held on the 30th of August, 1864, a petition, signed by 446 citizens and taxpayers of the county, was presented to the court, praying that a bounty be offered to each recruit that would enlist in the United States army. And the court, after due examination of the matter, made an order to appropriate "$8,000 out of the county fund, to be expended in the payment of bounties to volunteers in the United States service for twelve months, under the last call of the President; or that a bounty of $100 be paid to married men, or single men who have helpless parents or brothers and sisters dependent upon them for support; and a bounty of $60 to all other acceptable volunteers who are residents of Schuyler County, Mo., said bounties to be paid in warrants drawn on the county fund, directed to the treasurer of the

county, and to be given to the recruit or his legal agent, one-half at the time of his being mustered into the service, and the facts certified back by the colonels of their respective regiments, and the other half at the end of said service, on their producing of an honorable discharge."

Afterward, on the 15th of December following, a certificate of the commanding officer of the Forty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteers, containing the names of all persons who had responded to the aforesaid call, and had been mustered into Company G, of said regiment, was filed with the court, and thereupon a county order was issued to the following named persons for the sum of $50 each: Michael P. Boatman, George N. Bradley, James Bradley, Charles B. Wheeler, Charles W. Burnett, Phil. J. Emmet, Milton Israel, G. W. Jones, Elias Owens, Elias W. Owens, James P. Potter, Howel Sebring, Isaac J. Thompson, Thomas Vining, Davis Wyatt and James W. Wright. And a county order was at the same time issued to the following names, volunteers, for the sum of $30 each: Ed. R. Alexander, Mich. R. Bruce, David Brower, John W. Bailey, Elisha Bowen, John Blurton, William F. Curier, William L. Crump, James E. Crump, Albert H. Gray, Joseph Gray, James W. Gatlin, James P. Gatlin, William Hodges, Richard Hall, M. F. Jones, Colven Johnson, Taylor Johnson, Henry Jacoby, Samuel J. Jewett, William H. Lile, Cicero E. Mann, David Manier, Albert Manier, O. S. Middleton, John Manier, John N. Middleton, John Needom, George W. Ow, William H. Owen, William J. Phillips, L. J. Raridon, David B. Ray, Samuel P. Roberts, F. M. Rhoads, Timothy D. Simmons, Elias Speer, Francis Simeral, Nicholas Sloop, Joseph Wickham and Thomas H. Woods.

Afterward, on the 13th of February, 1865, a certificate of the commanding officer of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, containing the names of all persons who had enlisted under the aforesaid call, in Company K, of said regiment, to whom bounties from Schuyler County were due, was filed with the county court, whereupon it was ordered that orders for the sum of $50 each be issued to each of the volunteers, as follows: Isaac Andrews, Sol. Bass, Thomas Chamberlain, Thomas Coe, Charles P. Everly, F. M. Hughes, William C. Meader, Robert Taylor, Henry

Watkins, Sam M. White and Henry Winkler. And at the same time orders for $30 each were issued to the following named volunteers, to wit: John Burns, Camel Edwards, Wilber D. French, Fred Gardner, William F. Hartman, Wilson H. Hixon, John J. Israel, William C. Kelley, G. W. Koons, James M. Knight, George Murrell, Samuel Murrell, Robert Mayes, David G. Mayes, John Reed and Andrew J. White.

Recapitulation.—Company G, Forty-second Missouri Volunteers, sixteen men at $50 each, $800; Company G, Forty-second Missouri Volunteers, forty-one men at $30 each, $1,230; Company K, Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteers, eleven men at $50 each, $550; Company K, Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteers, sixteen men at $30 each, $480; total amount of first orders issued, $3,060.

Afterward, in accordance with the original order of the county court in offering bounties to volunteers, the same amount as shown in the foregoing statements was paid upon orders, to each volunteer or his "legal agent" at the close of his term of service, or upon presentation of his "honorable discharge;" consequently, to ascertain the total amount paid out by the county as bounties to soldiers, the total amount as shown above must be doubled, which makes the sum of $6,120. The offer and payment of these bounties was made to save the county from a draft, which otherwise would have been made by the Federal authorities.

CITIES, TOWNS, ETC.

Tippecanoe.—This town was established a number of years before Schuyler County was organized, and was the first town in the territory of which the county is now composed. It was located about two and a half miles southeast of Lancaster. In 1840 John M. Fish and Edwin French opened a store at Tippecanoe with a small stock of goods, but sufficient to supply the few settlers in the surrounding country. Their business increased with the increasing settlements until they had an extensive patronage. In 1846 they dissolved partnership, but both continued in business at Tippecanoe. In 1850 French quit business, and went to California, and in 1852 he returned and opened a store in Lancaster. Fish, after dissolving partnership with French,

formed a partnership with Sargent and Gibson, and the new firm had great financial ability, and did an extensive business until 1852, when Fish retired and moved to Iowa. The same year that Fish & French began business John Jones erected a wool carding mill near Tippecanoe, to which was added a run of buhrs for grinding corn. Soon after the above firm began business at Tippecanoe other industries were established, such as blacksmithing and wagon-making by Samuel Tipton and William Schofield; milling by Lesley & Waldrip; cabinet work by Charles M. London, who at one time employed twelve men and boys in his shop.

The most renowned and extensive manufactory in Tippecanoe was the "Wheat Fanning Mill Establishment" of Dixon & Ralls, who employed probably twenty-five men and boys in the manufacture of their fanning mills and "cupboard safes." They also employed several two-horse teams to haul their goods to market. There were also two corner groceries at Tippecanoe, and two attorneys, Stephen C. Thompson and Richard Caywood. The town prospered for a number of years, and was at one time a rival of Lancaster for the seat of justice; from 1846 to 1854 it did a heavy business, and then it began to go down, and has since become so completely overshadowed that it has no existence now except in name and memory.

Lancaster.—The origin of the town of Lancaster, the county seat of Schuyler County, has been given on another page under the head of "County Seat." The first house in Lancaster was a log cabin, built in the southeast part thereof by Judge James C. Cochrane; and it was in this house where the county court in July, 1845, held its first session in the established county seat. The first store house was built by Manuel Richardson and Samuel Ow, in the spring of 1846, for a man by the name of Kent. The roof, counter and shelves were all made of clapboards. The same season James Bryant built the first hotel, a story and a half log building, which is still standing near the northeast corner of the square. He shortly after put up a store room on the corner; it is also one of the few old landmarks left. Thomas McCormack built a store house, and brought on a stock of goods the next year. William Buford and Shelton M.

Grimes shortly afterward brought on a stock of goods. James C. Cochrane opened the first grocery in the town, in a one-story log house on the southeast corner of the public square; and at the October term, 1846, of the county court, he obtained "license to keep a tavern at his house in Lancaster," and he had to pay $10 into the State fund, and $5 into the county fund, for such license. The early merchants already named were followed in that business by Edward Trabue, William S. Thatcher, S. M. Grimes, Thomas Jeffries, Alverson, Lindsey & Dennis, Buford & Grimes, Garges & Lindsey, Foster & Grier, Rector & Melvin, W. P. Owens & Co., Jeffries & Bradley, and Edwin French. The latter commenced in 1852, after returning from California. The above comprises the leading merchants of the town from its incipiency to the war period. They were not, however, all doing business at one time; some of them dropped out from time to time, while others continued until compelled to close on account of the war.

Among the early settlers and business and professional men of Lancaster, may be mentioned the following: Don C. Roberts, one of the first physicians, settled in 1845, and was only eighteen years of age, but had his diploma, and soon became famous as a physician and surgeon, and also as a brilliant orator. He represented the county twice in the Legislature, and when the war came on he joined Price's army as a surgeon, and at the close of hostilities he went to Utah, and died in Provost City on Christmas day, 1884. Yelverton Payton established a tanyard in what has since been known as Gray's meadow, and for a time did an extensive business, but no traces of the establishment now remain. Asa Leedom settled in Lancaster in 1848, and opened a tailor shop. Dr. Jason Brown settled near Lancaster in 1852, and moved into the town in 1856; and George W. Melvin, the present efficient and accommodating postmaster, became a citizen of Lancaster in 1853. The same year Moses Baker came from Kentucky and settled in the town, and in 1856 Wesley Farrel came from Maryland and established a tan-yard in the south part of the town, near where the railroad is now located, but did not continue it long. The first 4th of July celebration was held in the year 1845, half a mile north of the town of Lancaster, in the old barbecue style,

and Isaac N. Ebey delivered the oration. Dr. George W. Johnson read the declaration of independence, and William Blansett beat the drum, and everybody enjoyed themselves hugely. This celebration was followed for a number of years by celebrating the 4th in the good old style of contributions by the citizens and a barbecue dinner gotten up on the ground. The latter-day style of picnics was then unknown.

From 1857 to 1861 there was more business done in Lancaster than in any of the neighboring towns, Memphis, Kirksville or Bloomfield, but in 1861 and 1862 it was almost entirely depopulated of its male inhabitants, as nearly all of them went into the Rebel army, or moved to other parts. At the close of the war it began to recover, and in 1866 the business of the town was conducted by the following parties: General stores by J. F. Fenton, J. N. Shelton, Gildard & Figge, Edwin French & Co., William B. Hays, Baker & Melvin (post-office store); drug stores—Lambert & Baker and T. B. Jones; boots and shoes—J. N. Shelton, A. Royer; family grocery—W. H. Starrett; saddles and harness—Sizemore & Hooyer; stoves and tinware—C. Frederick; meat market—John Dirigo; wagon and plow factory—M. Shaffer; cabinet shop—M. Baker; blacksmith shop—Steete & Thompson.

On the 2d of October, 1873, the citizens of Lancaster met at the court-house, and adopted articles of incorporation for a hotel company. Directors were elected for the first year, consisting of Edwin French, C. Figge Jr., A. Royer, William Casper and W. B. Hays. The capital stock was limited to $5,000, and it was decided to use $3,000 to build a hotel. The proposed location was one block west of the public square, on the way to the depot but it was subsequently changed to the southeast corner of the square, when the present two-story brick block, with double store room on the first floor and the hotel on the second, was erected soon thereafter. The large stone and brick flouring-mill of William Schaefer & Co. was erected in 1874, and in December of the same year the "First National Bank of Lancaster" was organized, and began business in January, 1875, with a capital of $50,000, C. H. Howell of Centerville, Iowa, being president, Edwin French of Lancaster, vice-president, and C. Figge, cashier. The directors were C. H. Howell, C. Figge, R. S.

Justice, Ed. Higbee, Edwin French, C. H. French and William A. Coffey. This bank was succeeded in January, 1877, by the Schuyler County Bank, with Edwin French, president; H. S. Justice, vice-president, and C. Figge, cashier. The present officers were elected January 7, 1885, as follows: L. Schmidt, president; C. H. French, vice-president, and C. Figge, cashier. The present board of directors are C. Burkland, R. Caywood, C. H. French, S. A. Dysart, C. Figge and L. Schmidt.

To show how the town of Lancaster recovered during the first ten years after the close of the Civil War, the following business directory for January 1, 1876, is here given: Dry goods and general merchandise—W. A. Richardson, E. French & Co., Brunk & Son, W. B. Hays, A. Royer; groceries—W. P. Murphy, Evans & Dysart, Summerlin & Co., G. W. Melvin; hardware—G. W. Melvin, Evans & Dysart; drugs—Niblack & Locey, B. B. Potter & Co., J. W. Brown, F. W. Mueller; boots and shoes—Jack Town, C. C. Hooyer, John Grist, H. A. Farris; millinery—Mrs. M. Barns; hotels—Lancaster Hotel, by Brunk & Son; livery—W. H. Starrett, Stretch Bros.; furniture—F. D. Nater; photo gallery—Mrs. H. A. Farris; saddles and harness—Garrett Hooyer; lumber yard—Lee & Wirth; cabinet shop—R. K. Grant; flouring-mills—William Schaefer & Co.; wagon and blacksmith shops—Scholz & Heller, Jos. Baumer, I. L. Anderson, Graves & Steele; stoves and tinware—C. Frederick; restaurants—Mr. Lane, T. H. Dillon; jewelry—D. Hamilton. In addition to the foregoing, there was the First National Bank; two churches—Methodist and Christian; one school-house; a lodge each of Masons and Odd Fellows, nine lawyers and five doctors, and a good supply of mechanics.

To show how the business of the town has increased since 1876, and of what it consists at the present writing, the following is inserted: General stores—Murphy & Miller, W. C. Graves, A. P. Primm, F. P. Hays & Co.; drugs and books—Elias Crim, Dr. John Reid; hardware and agricultural implements—George W. Melvin, Daniel Bunnell, P. C. Hays; stoves and tinware—Carl C. Frederick; harness and saddles—Garrett Hooyer; restaurants—John M. Taylor, A. J. Ballew; wagon and blacksmith shops—William Roberts, Joseph Baumer; millinery

and dress-making—Miss Hays & Miss Dillon, Mrs. Mary W. Barnes; hotels—Lancaster Hotel, by C. B. Royer; boarding houses—H. T. Arnold, Mrs. Sallie Nutter, Mrs. Ann E. Sizemore, Mrs. Bettie Royer; carpenter shop—James Essex; saloon—Louis Schmit; billiard hall—H. T. Arnold; meat market—Shoemake & Hern; photo gallery—W. F. Bunch; barber shop—W. S. Mulady; lumber yard—McNulty & Roberts, Charles Wirth; livery stables—Stretch Bros., W. H. Starrett; blacksmith shop—Frank Sholty; furniture—R. G. Huston; boot and shoe shops—Jack Town, John W. Grist; flouring-mills—William Schaffer; saw and corn-mill—Turner & Evans; insurance agents—T. C. Tadlock, W. M. Hunter, E. L. Mitchell, J. L. Baker; real estate agents—Fogle & Hunter, Shelton & Dysart.

In addition to the foregoing, the two firms of Murphy & Miller and F. P. Hays & Co. each have grain warehouses, and deal extensively in grain. There are also two banks, the Schuyler County Bank, of which mention has heretofore been made, and the Hays Banks, which was established in 1886 with a paid up capital of $10,000, and of which William B. Hays is president, and Frank P. Hays, cashier. There is also a cheese factory, established by a joint stock company; and one of the leading enterprises is the celebrated stud of imported stallions and thoroughbred horses, kept by Becraft & Co. This company has over $7,000 invested in their horses. They also have an imported Holstein bull. The town also contains two printing presses and two newspapers, *The Excelsior* and the Lancaster *Republican*, two churches—Christian and Methodist—one large and commodious school-house, the Lancaster Medical Infirmary, and the railroad depot, etc.

Physicians.—Among the first physicians of Lancaster was Daniel Roberts, the father of Dr. Don C. Roberts, of whom mention has been made. Daniel Roberts was an able practitioner and continued to practice in Lancaster and vicinity until his death, which occurred in 1865. Dr. Warner resided near Tippecanoe, and practiced from about 1845 to 1851, and then went to Oregon. Dr. George W. Johnson was also one of the very early physicians of Lancaster, and Drs. Fort and Mains settled in the town about the year 1848, and practiced only a few years. Dr.

Cochran, a very prominent physician, practiced in Lancaster from 1850 to about 1858. Dr. Cantley Stewart settled in Lancaster about 1858, and practiced until 1862, and later went to Texas, where he died two years ago. Dr. William Moore practiced at Lancaster from about 1855 to 1859. Dr. R. J. Christie came from Maryland and settled in Lancaster, in 1857, where he practiced until 1861, and then became a surgeon in the Confederate Army, and at the close of the war he located in Monticello, in Lewis County, Mo., and afterward went to Pueblo, Col., then returned to Monticello, and afterward located in Quincy, Ill., where he now resides. He is a noted physician and surgeon. The present physicians and surgeons of Lancaster are William F. Mitchell, B. B. Potter, H. S. Justice, W. F. Justice and Jason W. Brown. For information pertaining to the attorneys of Lancaster see Bench and Bar, and also Biographical Department of this work.

Incorporation.—Lancaster was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature, in 1857, and some amendments to the charter have since been made, so that at the present writing the government of the town consists of a mayor, council and other officers. The present officers are as follows: Edward Higbee, mayor; John H. Evans, marshal; Charles W. Bunch, secretary; Charles Wirth, treasurer.

The members of the council are W. P. Murphy, Elias Crim, Dr. W. F. Mitchell, Charles Wirth and Charles W. Bunch. The town is in good financial condition, being entirely out of debt; and though it is larger than at any former period of its existence, it is still a small town, having a population of about 800. The completion of the railroads has caused so many other towns or villages to spring up in the county that neither of them can ever expect to become very large. Each will command the trade of its own locality, and thus prevent a concentration of business at any one point.

Societies.—Lodge of Love, No. 59, A. F. & A. M., at Lancaster, Mo., was chartered about the year 1857, and on the 24th of June, 1858, the corner-stone of the hall of the lodge was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The building containing the lodge room or hall was erected one block north of the northeast cor-

ner of the public square where it is still standing in a good state of preservation. It is a two-story frame building, set upon a stone foundation, with the Masonic hall on the second floor; the first story being now occupied by *The Excelsior* printing press. Among the charter members of this lodge were Dr. W. A. Cochran, I. B. Alverson, William Buford, Dr. Daniel Roberts and his son, Dr. Don C. Roberts, Samuel Merrel and others. The members of the lodge labored in harmony until after the Civil War closed, and then, on account of a disturbing element which had gained admission to it, the charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge, in order to get an opportunity to reorganize without such disturbing element; and afterward a new charter, No. 259, was granted, under which the lodge now exists. The present officers are Edward Higbee, W. M.; De N. Jewett, S. W.; H. S. Justice, J. W.; Richard Caywood, Sec.; W. B. Hays, Treas.; E. Eggers and E. F. Payton, Deacons; F. P. Hays and T. P. Line, Stewards; Henry Eichmire, Tyler. The lodge owns the Masonic building, mentioned,is in good financial condition, and the members thereof labor in peace and harmony.

Schuyler Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1859, and during the Civil War the charter was sent to the Grand Lodge for safe keeping, and the work of the lodge suspended until the close of that conflict, after which the charter was returned, and the work resumed. This lodge has forty-five members at the present writing, and it owns a large and well-furnished hall in the second story of the brick block east of the southeast corner of the court-yard; the first store being occupied by Murphy & Miller, merchants. This hall was erected in 1886, and cost the lodge about $2,000. The society is out of debt, in good financial condition, and since its organization it has expended over $2,500 for charitable purposes. The present officers of the lodge are as follows: John C. Mills, N. G.; William L. Casper, V. G.; C. C. Fogle, Sec.; P. C. Hays, Treas.

Lancaster Lodge, No. 236, A. O. U. W., was organized under a charter dated December 2, 1881. The charter members were De N. Jewett, W. P. Leedom, W. P. Murphy, O. D. Caywood, H. A. Miller, W. C. Jeffries, John W. Grist, Henry Eichmire, Edward Mott, Thomas H. Dillon, Dr. W. F. Mitchell, Elias

Crim, J. M. Knott, Frank A. Irvin, P. C. Hays, N. T. Roberts, Nat. M. Shelton, Ben. R. Melvin, W. S. McGoldrick, T. P. Leedom, John J. Slighton, Henry A. Leyhe and John Sisler. The present officers are De N. Jewett, M. W.; George W. Ferrey, For.; Charles Burkland, Over.; John W. Grist, F.; Elias Crim, Receiver; William P. Leedom, Rec.; William Mulady, Guide; P. C. Hays, P. M. W.; William P. Leedom, Lodge Deputy, and W. F. Mitchell, representative to Grand Lodge, with P. C. Hays, alternate. This lodge has a present membership of thirty-one, and it meets in the city hall over Crim's drug store. Its financial condition is good.

T. H. Richardson Post, No. 92, G. A. R.—This post was organized under a charter dated June 30, 1883. The charter members were T. H. Dillon, A. Zugg, W. H. Starrett, A. L. Merrick, J. M. Taylor, W. P. Leedom, A. P. Primm, W. B. Wayland, G. W. McClellen, E. R. Kirkpatrick, J. L. Anderson, S. J. Jewett, A. J. Booth, Edward Ball, T. N. West and Leonard Schaffer. The present officers are A. L. Merrick, P. C.; Z. A. Macomber, S. V.; James B. Hackett, J. V.; John C. Caywood, Surg.; E. R. Kirkpatrick, O. D.; W. P. Leedom, Q. M.; S. J. Jewett, O. G.; E. R. Kirkpatrick, Adjt.; J. F. Mellender, Chap. The post has twenty-eight members, and is in good financial standing. It meets in the city hall.

The Press.—The first newspaper published in Schuyler County was the Lancaster *Herald*, established at Lancaster, in 1856 by Huon Jackson, of La Grange, Mo., who continued its publication about a year, and then sold it to Wilber Wells, who published it about two years longer. It was succeeded in 1859 by the Lancaster *Democrat*, which was established by Mains & Elder, and published by them until the year 1861, when it was discontinued on account of the war. From that date there was no paper published in the county until 1866, when Capt. H. D'B. Cutler established the *Weekly Lancaster Excelsior*, a Republican paper, at Lancaster. Some time thereafter he associated with himself Capt. F. M. Wilcox, and by them the paper was published until 1871, when they sold it to Samuel Dysart and Henry A. Miller, who changed its politics, and made it Democratic. The latter afterward purchased the interest of Mr. Dysart, and continued

to publish the paper until September, 1883, when he sold it to W. M. Hunter, who has since and still continues its publication. It is now printed on a steam power press, and is named *The Excelsior*, the word weekly having been dropped from the head of the paper. It is a forty-eight-column-paper, the pages being 15x22 inches in size, and is ably edited, and has a large circulation. The Lancaster *Republican* was established in Lancaster by Grant M. Potter, and the first number was issued on the 30th of December, 1887. It is a twenty-eight-column paper, and starts out with Republican principles.

Additions to Lancaster.—French's addition to Lancaster was laid out by Edwin French in August, 1855. It contains twelve lots in all, and lies south of and adjoining the southwest part of the original plat of the town. Dr. Potter's medical infirmary stands on this addition.

Buford & Wilson's addition was laid out in July, 1856. It contains four blocks containing twenty lots in all, and lies north of and adjoining the northwest part of the original town. It is not improved, being almost void of buildings. The foregoing additions were surveyed by Richard Caywood.

Ow's addition was laid out by Samuel Ow in March, 1857. It contains six blocks—three of nine lots each, and three of sixteen lots each—and lies east of and adjoining the original plat between Jackson and Monroe Streets.

Rector's addition was laid out in May, 1857, by Bennett Rector. It contains three blocks or thirteen lots in all, and adjoins the original town on the west, and lies on the north side of Washington Street.

Watson's addition was laid out in May, 1857. It contains four blocks of ten lots each, and lies directly south of Rector's addition, and joins the original town plat on the west. The railroad right of way runs through the north half of it.

Thatcher's addition was laid out in July, 1865, by William S. Thatcher. It has two blocks, and contains thirty-three lots in all, and lies south of the old town plat and east of French's addition.

Downing's addition was laid out in April, 1873, by James Raly and Edwin French as trustees of the Lancaster Real Estate

Company. It contains more land than the original town and all the other additions together, that is, by including its several outlots of several acres each. It lies northwest of the old town, and contains the railroad depot, flouring-mill and a number of fine residences.

Glenwood, situated on the north branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Nebraska Railroad, about five miles south of the State line, and two miles west of Lancaster, was laid out in November, 1868, by Stiles E. and Alexander Forsha. The original plat of the town contains a public square and forty-four other blocks.

Forsha's addition to Glenwood comprising a tract of land both north and east of the original plat, and containing a large number of lots of several acres each, was laid out in January, 1870.

Freemon's addition, containing twenty-four blocks, mostly of eight lots each, and lying immediately south of the original plat of Glenwood, was laid out by Leon Freemon in May, 1871.

Potter, Hughes & Forsha's addition to Glenwood, lying west and northwest of the original plat, and reaching to the junction of the aforesaid railroad with the Keokuk & Western Railway, was laid out in September, 1874, by the Glenwood Real Estate Association.

The first dwelling house in Glenwood was built by John B. Glaze in October, 1868. S. E. Forsha erected a storehouse in October and November of the same year, also a number of dwelling houses, and a school-house the following winter. The town was incorporated in the spring of 1869, but after a few years the corporation was abolished. Also, in 1869, a two-story brick block, with four storerooms, was erected, and the following year Buford & Neely built and started a large woolen factory, and the foundry and machine shop of Dunbar Bros. was erected about the same time. From this time forward, and for a number of years, the town grew rapidly, and in 1873 the business men and merchants were John Scovern, Stanley & Forsha, J. N. Shelton, Forsha & Irvin, William Moore, Chattan & Forsha, H. D'B. Cutler, George Eldridge, W. C. Trew, C. W. Walton, P. F. Swarts, A. H. Lane and Joseph Kitering.

Glenwood has suffered many heavy losses by fire. The flouring-mill was burned down in 1870, and has since been rebuilt.

The foundry has been burned down and rebuilt twice; also a wagon factory, which has been rebuilt. On the 5th of April, 1877, a fire originated in the lumber sheds, near the railroad depot, and from the sheds a train of box cars took fire, and two of them were consumed and three damaged. From the cars the fire went to S. E. Forsha's stable, and a long warehouse containing about seventy tons of hay and a quantity of corn, salt, lime, cement, dried fruits, agricultural implements, etc., nearly all of which were consumed; next the fire reached the large store building of S. E. Forsha, which contained several thousand dollars' worth of goods. The goods, however, were all removed except two heavy safes, which remained in the fire. The total loss was estimated as follows: The lumber shed and contents, owned by S. E. Forsha, $1,100; box cars, $1,200; stables, $200; warehouse and contents, $2,500; agricultural implements on commission, $300; storeroom, $1,500; contents of storeroom and goods lost and damaged, $950. The latter belonged to Logan & Co. Some boys had been playing cards in the lumber shed where the fire originated.

The following is a summary of the business of Glenwood, at the present writing:

Dry goods and groceries—Blackwood & Hombs, E. E. Hale & Bro., C. A. Hays and V. C. Rose; groceries—A. J. Greenwell, William Coburn and G. W. Ballew; drugs, books and stationery—Spencer & Gray and Jones Bros.; boots and shoes—William Coburn; restaurant—G. W. Ballew; notions—J. Coons; millinery and notions—Mrs. F. Beard and Miss Nellie Buford; hardware, stoves, harness and lumber—W. Chattin & Bro.; hardware, stoves and queensware—C. Smith; hardware, stoves, queensware and saddlery—A. Campbell; dressmaking—Misses Maize & Magee, and Mrs. L. C. Hanson; livery—L. H. Case and Shattuck & Davis; billiard hall and lunch counter—T. S. Lewis; jewelry—C. W. Walton; sewing machine repairer—Jesse Jones; furniture—J. Kitering; barber—E. Johnson.

In addition to the foregoing, there is the extensive woolen factory of A. J. Williams, the foundry and machine shop of Dunbar Bros., the roller process flouring-mills of Stanley & Bickle, the wagon and blacksmith shop of Ben. F. Woodson, the handle

factory of John Storm, the handle factory and cooper shop of John McMinn, the marble shop of W. P. Mullins, and the large, commodious and well-kept St. Nicholas Hotel, I. W. Stanley, proprietor. H. D'B. Cutler is a notary public and insurance agent, with office in Logan's bank; and G. D. Gray runs a land, loan and insurance office upstairs, near the bank. The physicians and surgeons of Glenwood are J. H. Rambo and J. T. Jones; and the dental surgeons are L. V. White, H. C. Rowe and A. B. Johnson. There is also a good railroad depot, and at the junction, nearly a mile from Glenwood proper, there is a railroad depot and eating house combined, and also a small railroad repair shop. Glenwood contains about 700 inhabitants.

Logan's Bank.—This bank was established in January, 1875, by C. H. Howell, of Centerville, Iowa. He sold it in January, 1877, to Capt. H. D'B. Cutler, and in May, 1882, the latter sold it to William Logan, the present owner. The capital stock is $10,000, and the accumulated surplus on the 1st of January, 1888, was $46,814.49, and the amount of the deposits at the same time was $129,672.20.

The Press.—The Glenwood *Criterion* was established in 1870, by Messrs. Cutler & Wilcox, and in 1872 Cutler became sole proprietor, and continued the publication of the paper, with the exception of one year (1876), until July, 1884, when he sold it to G. D. Gray, who published it about a year, and then sold it to Grant M. Potter. The latter ran it six months, and then sold it to G. C. Miller and others, who conveyed it, in May, 1887, to W. D. Powell, the present editor and publisher. During the year of the campaign of 1876 it was published by H. Martin Williams, in the interest of the Democratic party, and, with this exception, it has always been published in the interest of the Republican party. It is a five-column folio, is ably edited, and has a large circulation.

Societies.—Glenwood Lodge No. 427, A. F. & A. M., was organized under a charter dated October 17, 1873. Among its charter members were W. C. C. Steele, W. M.; Stephen Caywood, S. W.; W. F. Staples, J. W.; Aseph Dunbar and William Buford. The present officers are William Logan, W. M.; O. B. Spencer, S. W.; H. A. Jones, J. W.; A. H. F. Smith, Treas.; H. D'B. Cutler,



A. J. Ericson, M. D.

COATESVILLE SCHUYLER CO.

Sec.; G. R. Hombs, S. D.; V. C. Rose, J. D.; and M. Kennedy, Tyler.

Glenwood Lodge, No. 233, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Glenwood under charter dated May 17, 1870. The charter members were G. D. Gray, Hufty Dye, Henry Chattin, Leroy Hays and Charles Daniel. The present officers are C. W. Walton, N. G.; J. H. Rambo, V. G.; J. P. Stewart, Rec. Sec.; G. D. Gray, Per. Sec., and W. Chattin, Treas. This lodge and Glenwood Lodge, No. 427, A. F. & A. M., own one of the finest halls outside of the large cities. It was erected jointly by the two lodges in 1885 at a cost of about $1,600. It consists of the second story of a brick block containing two large store rooms on the first floor. The hall contains ample reception and preparation rooms and other conveniences, and is used by all the secret societies of the town.

Glenwood Encampment, No. 34, was instituted under a charter dated May 23, 1873, and the charter members were John Baker, G. D. Gray, F. T. Hughs, A. J. Baker, Wesley Ferrell and A. K. Cowgill.

Libby Lodge, No. 71, Daughters of Rebekah.—The charter members of this lodge were G. D. Gray, O. Thompson, James W. Howard, Robert N. Bartlett, Henry Chattin, William Chattin, Emma Gray, Cornelia Thompson, Hattie L. Howard, M. P. Bartlett and Mary Chattin. This lodge is auxiliary to Glenwood Lodge, No. 233, I. O. O. F.

Glenwood Lodge, No. 301, A. O. U. W., was organized under charter dated January 11, 1884. The charter members were F. M. Rose, William Chattin, John H. Rambo, M. A. Brann, M. M. Mann, A. D. Johnson, G. D. Gray, W. E. Beemer, A. H. Sears and Myron U. Mann. The officers for 1888 are A. B. Johnson, M. W.; J. H. Rambo, Foreman; William Chattin, Overseer; G. D. Gray, R.; H. Chattin, Financier; J. H. Rambo, Receiver; H. W. O'Briant, Guide; H. W. Smith, O. S. W.; John W. Bryan, I. S. W.; W. Chattin, Rep. Grand Lodge; J. H. Rambo, Alternate; A. J. Tisdale, Trustee for three years.

David A. Roberts Post, No 25, G. A. R., was established under charter dated August 24, 1882. The charter members were H. D'B. Cutler, G. D. Gray, O. Thompson, Henry Mulch, G. N.

Bradley, H. Clay Woodson, Alvis H. Boze, J. Ross Brown, G. Matherson, Jesse Jones, George Daniels and W. Hole. The officers for 1888 are T. B. Dodson, P. C.; William Hole, S. V.; W. Crump, J. V.; G. D. Gray, Q. M.; G. N. Bradley, Surg.; A. H. Boze, Chap.; A. J. Tisdale, O. D.; F. M. Hughs, O. G.; A. J. Tisdale, Del. State Encampment; G. D. Gray, Alternate; C. D. B. Austin, Adjt.

The Woman's Relief Corps, No. 33, since organized, and auxiliary to the foregoing post, had the following charter members: Mrs. Agnes Austin, Mrs. Catharine Johnson, Mrs. Carrie Tisdale, Mrs. Mary Boze, Mrs. Mary M. Coburn, Mrs. Evaline Stanley, Mrs. Carrie Cutler, Mrs. Hattie Howard, Mrs. Harriet E. Jones, Mrs. Harriet Owens and Misses Frankie McDowell, Kittie Allen, Annie Hale, Emma Woodson and Mrs. Carrie Hays and Mrs. Catharine Dodson.

All of the foregoing societies are in good financial condition, and all are laboring harmoniously to promote the objects for which they were organized.

Downing.—This town is situated on the Keokuk & Western Railroad, three-fourths of a mile west of the east line of Schuyler County. It was laid out for the Missouri Town Company by H. H. Downing, president thereof, in September, 1872. The original plat of the town contains thirty-five blocks, mostly of twelve lots each. Lockett's addition to Downing, containing two blocks of twelve lots each, was laid out in August, 1887, by H. W. Lockett. The first merchants of Downing were Collins & Clapper, LeGrand & Gamble, D. L. Ringler, W. F. Petty and Stephen Gnash. In January, 1874, a fire got too close to a keg of powder in Dr. Petty's drug store, and it exploded, and burst the building wide open, and set it on fire. It was consumed, and the loss was about $1,000. The town has had substantial prosperity, and the business thereof at the present writing is shown by the following list of merchants and business men, and the several business enterprises: General stores—William A. Barbee, John M. Smith, W. H. Bailey & Son and N. A. Lane; drug stores—McCanlass & Gamble and Dr. W. B. Smith; hardware—Camp Cowell and E. Fraker; groceries—Robert Boss and J. C. Carroll; furniture—John S. Isaacs; restaurant—J. B.

Mudd; saloon—Freshwater & Lockett; wagon maker—A. M. Todd; blacksmith—James E. Pulliam; handle factories—Morgan & Co., and Stacey, Pool & Co.; confectionery and meat market—George Whitlock; harness and saddles—Robert T. Gamble; millinery—Mrs. Ann Clapper.

In addition to the foregoing, N. A. Lane and Bailey & Son have each a grain house and a tobacco warehouse, and both do an extensive business in buying grain and tobacco. There are two saw and corn-mills combined, and owned and run respectively by S. Barker and Shackelford & Co. The latter firm has also a hoop factory. There are also two hotels kept respectively by J. P. Smith and D. D. Freshwater. The physicians of the town are W. B. Smith, W. H. E. Bondurant, James Bridges and W. G. Payton. Of the secret societies, there is a lodge each of Masons, Odd Fellows and Triple Alliance. Downing is a thriving town, and the shipments therefrom of grain, tobacco and live stock, have become extensive, and are rapidly increasing. The two houses that deal in tobacco have ample facilities for the transaction of the business, and the farmers in the surrounding country have recently engaged extensively in the cultivation of that article. It is claimed that more tobacco is shipped from Downing than from any single station in a large territory surrounding it. The town contains two church buildings, one owned by the Christian denomination, and the other by the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South. There are also two school-houses, both on the same lot, for the use of the public schools.

Queen City.—This town is situated on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway, in Prairie Township, in Schuyler County, about eight miles south of Glenwood, and four miles north of Green Top. It was laid out in May, 1867, by Dr. George W. Wilson, and, according to the plat thereof, it contains a public square and fifteen other blocks, containing 178 lots in all.

In December, 1868, the railroad addition to Queen City was laid out by Lewis W. Coe and William B. Hays, and in May, 1876, another addition, containing eight blocks, was laid out by Dr. Wilson. The first house in the town was built by Dr. Wil-

son, and the first hotel by Henry Bartlett. The merchants of the town in 1873 were George Bamberger, W. B. Hays, Jacoby & Co., Herman Herboth and C. W. Hight; but the following in regard to the business at the present writing will show how the town has since improved: There are five general stores, kept respectively by Miller Bros., Herman Herboth, Dufer Bros., S. Perin and J. H. Morris; two drug stores, by O. W. Avery and C. W. Wright; two hardware stores, by P. Schwartz and John Sloop; two grocery stores, by John Sloop and Capt. Patterson; two hotels, by S. Perin and Miller & Shipley; two wagon and blacksmith shops, by George Lauer & Son and John Diehl; an extensive harness and saddle store, with shoe shop attached, by J. H. Ryan; a stove and tinware store, by F. J. Biggs; a music and millinery store, by F. M. Powers; a millinery store, by Mrs. Jennie Dotson; a jewelry store, by Mr. Shupert; a lumber yard, by John Sloop; a gunsmith shop, by John Blurton; a barber shop, by O. M. Crapson; a photograph gallery, by Joseph Kent; two livery stables, by Shipman & Lyle, and Crapson & Bass; and last, but perhaps not the least frequented place, a saloon, by J. H. Ryan.

In addition to the foregoing, there is the flouring-mill of John Humes, and the grain houses of J. H. Morris and John Sloop, both of whom deal extensively in grain; and John Bowen deals in grain and hay. There are also two church buildings, owned respectively by the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and one public school building. The physicians of Queen City are A. W. Parrish, J. O. Coffey and O. W. Avery. The town is situated in the midst of a good agricultural country, and so far away from any strong competing point that its prosperity for the future is assured. The annual shipments of grain, live stock, railroad ties, and hoops, are quite extensive. The ties and hoops are obtained principally from the timber country along the Chariton River.

The Queen City *Transcript*, a six-column folio newspaper, was established early in November, 1887, by D. G. Swan. It is neutral in politics.

Queen City Lodge, No. 380, A. F. & A. M., was organized under charter dated October 13, 1871, and the charter members were Jacob Miller, Jacob D. Miller, J. D. Galloway, H. M.

Jacoby, G. A. Wilson, F. E. Jacoby, James Carter and R. D. Gardener. The present officers are Thomas W. Henton, W. M.; D. J. Tipton, S. W.; James P. Logan, J. W.; J. G. Miller, Sec.; H. H. Brenizer, Treas.; James Carter, S. D.; John Black, J. D., and J. H. Walker, Tyler.

Green Top.—This village is situated on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway, at the south line of the county. It was surveyed and laid out in April, 1857, by Stephen Caywood, for George W. Gatlin, the proprietor. According to the plat then made, it contained a public square and eighteen other blocks, containing 168 lots in all. An addition thereto, containing ten blocks, was laid out in February, 1870, by William A. Sickles and others. It has considerable trade in railroad ties and hoop poles from the Chariton timber, and is conveniently accessible to coal on the west. It has never improved to any considerable extent. In 1873 it contained the following named merchants and business men: Evoe Mullanix, David Wells, S. W. Wright and A. L. Bledsoe. It was incorporated in February, 1867, under the name and style of the "Town of Green Top," and the directors appointed were G. W. Gatlin, W. S. Gatlin, G. P. Blaze, Jacob Witmer and George Lowre. At the present writing Green Top has two general stores, kept, respectively, by W. B. Reynolds and Tice & Parker; two drug stores, kept, respectively, by W. A. McKeehan and William Van Note; a grocery and the post-office, by N. Spear; a furniture and undertaker's establishment, by Jacob Whitmer, and a hardware and grocery store, by Gatlin Winfree.

Coatsville.—This town is situated on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway, at the State line between Missouri and Iowa. It contains, according to the plat thereof, forty-three blocks of different sizes. It was laid out in February, 1869, by Alexander H. Wells, John B. Holbert and James T. Guinn. The following is a business directory of the town in 1874: Dry goods —Hatton & Welch and John F. James; general stores—James F. Fenton and James & Lacker; drugs—Samuel Rhodes, Niblack & Morrow and William B. Gilbert; hotel—John Dowlin; doctors —A. J. Eidson, M. M. Cook and Sarah B. Coffman; also one school-house, in which a good school was being taught by F. R.

Fleagle. Four years later (1878) the town contained two dry goods stores, two drug stores, one grocery, a blacksmith and wagon shop, the school-house and a Missionary Baptist Church, and had a population of about 100. It is said to be a great place in which to get married, and that James Coffman, during his term as a magistrate, married more people than any other magistrate in Missouri, in the same length of time. At the present writing there are two general stores at Coatsville, kept, respectively, by Thomas H. Mitchell and Simmons & Holbert; two drug stores, kept, respectively, by A. J. Eidson and J. L. Tadlock, and a grocery kept by W. F. James. There is also one church and the public school-house.

EDUCATION.

The Log School-house.—Years ago some pioneer settler published in *The Excelsior* the following retrospective view of a backwoods' school-house, fifty years ago: "When enough had settled in a neighborhood, say from three to four miles around, some sage old veteran would suggest to his neighbors the necessity for a school. Then by common consent they met at a convenient place to wood and water, with chopping ax and frow in hand a school-house to build, and while some of them do cut and haul, others hew and maul puncheons for the floor; and at night they have it ready for the school. Then who is to teach comes up. There is one of them who has learned to read and write, and cipher to the rule of three, and he proposes to teach six months if they will raise twenty-five scholars, he to teach for $1.50 per scholar per quarter of thirteen weeks, and board round; if not he must have $1.75 and board himself; in either case the tuition to be paid at the end of each quarter. School commences, and the little fellows have blue primers and wooden back Continental spellers, and the older ones have slates and Dillsworth's or Smiley's arithmetics, and in the bosom of their hunting shirts the English reader; and the school must be taught from an hour after sunrise until an hour before sunset. They are arranged on long benches, and at such places Corwin and many others were educated, and the teacher was paid in coon skins, bear meat, venison, etc."

The foregoing is a fair description of the first efforts of the pioneer settlers on the frontier for the education of their children, as civilization moved westward from the Atlantic coast, where our forefathers landed and built the first rude and rustic log school-houses. Such school-houses continued for many years in all the newly settled portions of the United States, but the teachers who always contracted with the pioneers to teach "reading, writing, and arithmetic to the rule of three," did not continue long in the business of teaching after the public school systems were established and became operative. Fortunately for the pioneers of Schuyler County, there were no teachers among them hedged in by the "Rule of Three," but on the contrary there were many persons among them who were well educated. The first school-house in Schuyler County stood a few miles south of the site of Downing, and close to the county line; and in this rude cabin Miss Hathaway, now the wife of Edwin French, taught the first school in the county in the spring and summer of 1841; and the second school was taught in the summer of the same year by Jesse K. Baird, at the old town of Tippecanoe. In 1842 James Johnson began teaching a school at a point about one mile northeast of the site of Lancaster, and about the middle of the first term he died with hemorrhage of the lungs, and Miss Hathaway was then employed, and she taught the school to its close.

Log school-houses then sprang up in various parts of the territory of the county where there were enough settlers to sustain a school; and after the organization of the county, the first action of the county court preparatory to the establishment of public schools took place at the May special term in 1847, when enumerators were appointed to ascertain the number of white children, of the proper school age, in each of the several townships, as follows: James Hepburn for Liberty, George F. Palmer for Fabius, John Willis for Independence, Benjamin Ray for Wells, George W. Rorhr for Chariton, and John Fayette for Salt River. These, it must be remembered, were the original townships, when Wells and Independence embraced the nine-mile disputed strip of territory. The court then began from time to time to number the congressional townships preparatory to the sale of the public school lands.

Public School Lands.—These lands consisted of the sixteenth section in each congressional township, and were donated by the general Government to the State, when it was admitted into the Union, for the purpose of creating a permanent fund to be loaned to borrowers, and the annual interest thereon to be appropriated for the support of common schools. The State then passed laws regulating the sale of these lands, and by an act of the Legislature, approved March 19, 1835, it was provided that whenever school lands in any congressional township were sold to the amount of $800, the county court should establish school districts therein not exceeding four, and thenceforth the districts so established became a body politic and corporate. The act also provided that school trustees should employ teachers, and keep up schools six months in each year, in which all white children between six and eighteen years of age should be free to enter; and when the income from the aforesaid school fund was not sufficient to keep up the schools six months, the trustees were to apportion the delinquency in proportion to the number of pupils attending the schools, and collect it from their parents or guardians. The same act also provided that all fines and forfeitures collected for the use of the State or county should become a permanent fund for the use and benefit of the schools of the counties where collected.

According to the foregoing law, no public schools could be established until school lands in a single congressional township were sold to the amount of $800, consequently none were established in Schuyler County until several years after it was organized. And the interest on the amount for which any one of the school sections was sold was never sufficient to support a single school for six months, consequently rate bills had to be made out and collected for many years after the county was organized. The aforesaid act of the Legislature laid the foundation for two very important school funds, viz.: "The Permanent Township Public School Fund" and "The Permanent County Public School Fund; the former being derived from the sale of the school lands, and the latter from the accumulation of fines, forfeitures, etc.

The sale of the school lands in Schuyler County began the

same year that it was organized, and continued from time to time until all were sold, excepting a very small tract in Township 65 north, Range 16 west, which still remains unsold, and at the same time the loaning of the proceeds commenced, the first loan being made to James C. Cochran. The principal of this loan was $50, and the fund belonged to Township 65 north, Range 15 west. The loan was made for twelve months, and the interest was charged at 10 per cent. The second loan was made to David Floyd, the amount being $113.50, for one year, at the same rate of interest. The amount received from the sale of the school lands in each congressional township in Schuyler County, together with the aggregate amount, is as follows:

Township 64 north, Range 13 west	$ 131 40
Township 65 north, Range 13 west	506 79
Township 66 north, Range 13 west	345 97
Township 67 north, Range 13 west	13 32
Township 64 north, Range 14 west	638 00
Township 65 north, Range 14 west	948 80
Township 66 north, Range 14 west	477 45
Township 67 north, Range 14 west	551 14
Township 64 north, Range 15 west	531 22
Township 65 north, Range 15 west	825 00
Township 66 north, Range 15 west	1,009 80
Township 67 north, Range 15 west	771 30
Township 65 north, Range 16 west	519 56
Township 66 north, Range 16 west	85 00
Township 67 north, Range 16 west	698 39
Aggregate amount	$8,053 24

According to the report of the county court clerk to the State school superintendent for the year ending July 1, 1887, the county then held secured notes for $6,986.88, that being the total amount of the fund derived from the sale of the school lands now owned by the county; consequently the sum of $1,066.36 of the aggregate amount has been lost.

Permanent County Public School Fund.—This fund, as already stated, consisted at first of the accumulated fines and forfeitures, but was afterward largely augmented from the net proceeds of the sale of the swamp and overflowed lands, of which mention has been made in a former chapter. In April, 1876, Schuyler County received the sum of $6,137.84 as a swamp land idemnity from the general Government of the United

States. This fund is constantly increasing, and under the present law it will continue to increase as long as men continue to commit crimes and forfeit recognizances. The increase from fines, forfeitures, swamp land sales, etc., in Schuyler County, for each of the last eleven years, has been as follows: 1877, $77; 1878, $200; 1879, $596.10; 1880, $208.40; 1881, $1,653.58; 1882, $991.37; 1883, $374.30; 1884, $2,266.79; 1885, $1,082.78; 1886, $643.56; 1887, $580.37. The amount of this fund belonging to Schuyler County on the 1st of July, 1887, as shown by official report of that date, was $37,387.07, to which add the $6,986.88 belonging to the permanent township school fund, and the total, $44,373.95, is the sum of the two permanent school funds of the county at that date. These funds are constantly loaned to individual citizens of the county, and the annual interest collected thereon is appropriated to help support the common schools.

The State School Fund.—This is also a permanent fund, which is controlled by the State officers, and the interest is annually collected thereon, and distributed to the counties to assist in the support of the common schools. It was created by an act of the Legislature, approved December 12, 1855, which provided that "all moneys heretofore deposited, or which shall hereafter be deposited with the State, according to act of Congress, entitled 'An Act to regulate the deposit of the surplus revenue,' passed June 23, 1836. Also the proceeds of all lands, now or heretofore belonging to the State, known as the Saline Lands, and all lands vesting in the State, by escheat or forfeiture of taxes." This act of the Legislature provided that all white children, between the ages of five and twenty years, should be entitled to the privileges of the common schools.

Prior to the late war the common schools of the county were supported mostly with the proceeds of these two funds and by the payment of "rate bills" by the parents and guardians of the pupils; but no adequate system for the maintenance of free schools existed in the State until after the close of the war, when the present system was inaugurated, and provision was made for the establishment of separate free schools for the benefit of the colored children.

Sources of School Revenue.—The sources from which the

school revenue is derived under the present school system are various. The State school fund from which each county gets its annual distributive share is fully defined in Section 7095 of the present laws, which reads as follows: "There is hereby created a public school fund, the annual income of which shall be applied as hereinafter directed. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may be hereafter granted by the United States to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by this or the United States; also, all moneys, stocks, bonds, lands, or other property now belonging to any fund for the purpose of education, except wherein the vested rights of townships, counties, cities or towns would be infringed; also the net proceeds of the State tobacco warehouse, and of all sales of lands and other property and effects that may accrue to the State by escheat or for sale of estrays, or for unclaimed dividends or distributive shares of the estate of deceased persons, or from fines, penalties or forfeitures; also any proceeds from the sale of public lands which may have been or hereafter may be paid over to this State if Congress will consent to such appropriation; also all other grants, gifts or devices that have been or hereafter may be made to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by the terms of the grant, gift or devise; which shall be invested under the direction of the State board of education, either in bonds of the United States or bonds of the State of Missouri, the income of which, together with 25 per cent of the State revenue, shall be applied annually to the support of the public schools and university, provided for in this chapter, to be divided and apportioned as hereinafter provided."

The present law also requires the school board of each school district to levy a direct tax upon the taxable property thereof, which, when added to the income from the foregoing funds, shall produce a fund sufficient to sustain a school for the time required by law (four months), or for a longer period if so ordered by the annual meeting of the district. The sources of revenue for the support of the public schools in Schuyler County, together with the amount derived from each, is comprehensively shown by the report of the county court clerk, showing the amount of the annual distribution for the year ending July 1, 1887, which is as follows:

Cash on hand with county treasurer, July 1, 1886	$2,654 70
Amount received from State fund for 1886	3,444 40
Interest received from County fund for 1886	3,553 87
Interest received from township fund for 1886	544 54
Amount received from direct taxation	9,585 99
Total amount	$19,783 50
Total amount expended as shown by settlement with treasurer, July 1, 1887	$17,363 54
Cash on hand with treasurer, July 1, 1887	$ 2,419 96

Having shown the sources of revenue, and the amount collected and expended in one year in Schuyler County for the public schools, the workings of the present school system will be seen by a compilation of statistics taken from the report of the State superintendent of public schools for the year ending June 30, 1886.*

Number of school children in Schuyler County, white—males, 2,035; females, 1,960; total, 3,995; colored—males, 2.

Number enrolled in the public schools, white—males, 1,014; females, 1,096; total, 2,110; colored—none.

Total number of days' attendance	205,113
Average days' attendance	97
Number of days of school taught	9,554
Average number attending each day	1,364
Number of teachers	88
Average salary per month	$25
Number of rooms occupied	68
Seating capacity of all rooms	2,485
Number of white schools	62
Number of colored schools	.....
Average cost per day per pupil	$0 5½
Value of school property	$35,550
Assessed valuation of property in county	$1,992,343
Average levy on each $100	$0 43
Paid teachers	$15,482 76
Paid for fuel	$918 85
Paid for repairs and rent	$1.096 77
Paid for apparatus	$1,171 57
Paid for new buildings	$450 00
Sinking fund and interest	$1,249 18
Salary of district clerks	$298 50
Extended	$11,145 78

By reference to the enumeration and enrollment, it must be observed that less than 53 per cent of the children enumerated, and entitled to school privileges, were in attendance at the schools; or, in other words, only a little over one-half of the

*The report for 1887 not yet received.

children in the county, of school age, attended the public schools for the year covered by the foregoing report. And with a scholastic population of 3,995 white children, the seating capacity in the public school-houses was only sufficient for 2,485 pupils. It is understood, however, that the foregoing report does not embrace quite all of the pupils enrolled in the public schools, for the reason that the teachers of three or four districts failed to make a report. If these were included, the per cent of attendance would be slightly increased—perhaps to 55 per cent. It seems that the interest taken in education in Schuyler County is concentrated in the towns, the schools of which are much better sustained and are far in advance of those in the country. The people in the towns have recently taken advanced steps in the interest of education, and this gives an encouraging outlook for the whole county, and will, it is hoped, induce the people in the country to take a greater interest in the education of their children in their home schools, to the end that good schools may be taught in every district, and that nearly all children enumerated may be found in attendance at school.

The Lancaster Seminary.—By an act of the Legislature approved March 12, 1859, John M. Minor, Reuben Whitewell, E. M. Bradley, Richard Caywood, William Buford, R. J. Christie, I. B. Alverson, William S. Thatcher, and William V. Rippey were constituted a body corporate and politic by the name and style of the "Lancaster Academy." Thus it appears that the people of Lancaster and a few good citizens in the county were the first to take advanced steps in the interest of education. A good high school was then established, and continued in a flourishing condition until it was broken up by the beginning of hostilities in the late war. It remained disorganized until after the close of the war, when it was reorganized, and afterward became a public school under the new free school system. In 1869, a new frame school building, containing four rooms (now the Lancaster Medical Infirmary) was erected, and used for school purposes until 1886, when it was found that the school had outgrown the building, and that a larger and more commodious building was necessary for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing school. Accordingly, the present school building

was erected, and completed in the summer of 1886, in time to be occupied at the beginning of the school year. It is a two-story brick building, 65x70 in size, set upon a stone foundation, and contains six school rooms, 25x30 feet in size, and a hall or room for entertainments, 25x68 feet in size, besides an entrance hall, stairs, four large wardrobes, and a number of small closets. It is substantially built, and has a seating capacity for 310 pupils; it cost, together with the wells and outbuildings, $7,500. This sum was raised by selling the bonds of the school district at par. Messrs. W. F. Bunch and D. D. Glenn were the contractors for the construction of the building. The assessed valuation of the taxable property of the school district of the town of Lancaster is $202,315; and the tax thereon for the support of the school is 85 cents on each $100.

To show the condition of the Lancaster graded public schools for the school year beginning July 1, 1886, and closing June 30 1887, the following statistics are taken from the official report of the school officers. There being no colored children of school age in the district, the words "white" and "colored" are omitted:

Total enumeration, males, 173; females, 181	354
Total enrollment, males, 158; females, 166	324
Average number of days in attendance by each pupil enrolled	100.27
Number of days school was taught during year	153
Average number of pupils attending each day during the year	212
Number of teachers employed in the district during the year	5
Average salaries of male teachers per month	$55
Average salaries of female teachers per month	$25
Salary of principal per month	$75
Salary of principal per year	$600
Average cost per day for tuition on enrollment	$4.57
Average cost per day on daily attendance	$6.98
Value of school property in the district, building, grounds, apparatus, library, etc	$10.000
Amount paid for teachers' wages in the district during the year	$1,407.55
Amount paid for district officers during the year	$10
Amount paid for janitor during the year	$78.85
Number of volumes in public school library	78

According to the foregoing figures, 91½ per cent of the children enumerated were enrolled in the school. This is in striking

contrast with the per cent of the number enumerated in the whole county, who were enrolled in the schools the previous year, as heretofore shown, and is proof conclusive that the educational interest manifested is centered in the towns. However, while the number of pupils enrolled is a high per cent on the number enumerated, the average number (212) in daily attendance shows that the pupils were not kept in school as regularly as they should have been. The figures being given, the readers are left to make further comparisons, and to draw their own conclusions. The Lancaster schools are now under the management of E. D. Luckey, principal, and the following able corps of assistants: Prof. R. I. Tipton, teacher of the first high school department; Miss Ludie Bartlett, second intermediate; Miss Emma Mullett, first intermediate; Miss Helen Higbee, second primary; Miss Emma M. Miller, first primary. The school, as a whole, is now in a flourishing condition, and is doing excellent work; and the report of the officers for the present year will show a marked improvement on the last.

The school board consists of the following officers: W. M. Hunter, president; S. A. Dysart, treasurer; H. A. Miller, Spencer Greer, Charles Burkland, and Edward Higbee, Secretary.

To show the condition of the Glenwood graded public schools for the school year beginning July 1, 1886, and ending June 30, 1887, the following statistics are taken from the official report of the school officers:

Total enumeration, males, 102; females, 106	208
Total enrollment, males, 77; females, 73	150
Average number of days in attendance by each pupil enrolled	$76\frac{87}{150}$
Number of days school was taught during the year	119
Average number of pupils attending each day during the year	$96\frac{57}{119}$
Number of teachers employed in the district during the year	3
Average salary of male teachers per month, $55; females, $45 and $35	$135
Salary of principal, per year	$330
Number of pupils that may be conveniently seated in the school rooms of the district	150
Average cost per day for tuition on enrollment	$6.80
Average cost per day on daily attendance	$8.39

Value of school property in the district, building, grounds, apparatus, library, etc.	$1,800
Assessed value of property in the district	$107,254
Number of cents on each $100 levied for school purposes in the district	.75
Amount paid for teachers' wages during the year	$867
Amount paid for district officers during the year	——
Amount paid for janitor during the year	——

According to the figures given in the above we see that $72\frac{1}{10}$ per cent of the children enumerated were enrolled in the school. This is far ahead of the average enrollment in the county, but not as large as it ought to be. There can hardly be a good reason why over one-fourth of the school children did not attend school, and why, that out of 150 pupils enrolled, there should only be 96 and a fraction over in daily attendance. It can only be accounted for by a lack of interest on the part of parents in educating their children. The Glenwood public school-house, which is now in use, was erected in 1873 at a cost of about $2,000. It is a two-story frame building with a one-story wing. The main building is 24x50 feet in size, and the wing 24x40 feet in size, and the whole building contains three large school rooms. A first-class graded school is now being taught by the following able corps of teachers: T. J. Thrailkeld, principal; Miss Allie Updike, teacher of the intermediate department, and Miss Lula Storm, teacher of the primary department.

RELIGION.

The Methodists.—With the poverty and rough garb of the hardy pioneers and early settlers of this county, they brought a love of social order, and an abiding faith in the doctrines of Christianity. So the voice of the Christian minister was heard coeval with the first settlements, pointing out to them the way to eternal life. The first sermon preached in the county was delivered by Elder William White, of Boone County, a minister of the Christian Church. This was in the year 1837. The second was by the Rev. Abraham Still, a Methodist preacher, who shortly after settled in the southern part of the county. He was also a physician, and ministered to both soul and body. In those days there were no churches, and the meetings were held in the cabins

of the settlers in the winter and in bad weather; at other times the services were held in the groves, where they erected rude pulpits of slabs, and seats for the congregation of the same material. The entire population were church-going, and when a minister came into a neighborhood, it mattered little of what denomination, they all attended—Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian, United Brethren, or Catholic—and all united together in giving praise and adoration to the same God; and I have no doubt that their love was as pure, their prayers as heartfelt, and listened to by Him who rules above with as much pleasure, at least, as they are now in the splendid temples and cushioned seats of the purse-proud Christians of the present day.

The first camp meeting was held in the county in the year 1840, and conducted by Rev. Abraham Still and Rev. Jesse Green, of the Methodist Church, on Battle Creek, in the southwest part of the county. They were both able men in the ministry, and quite a revival was had. Dr. Still was also the first circuit rider in this county, and the organization of the Methodist Church dates from about this time in this county. In 1844 the church divided, and under the terms of the division both branches held the right here to hold an organization, and the field has been occupied by both ever since that time until the present. (Extracts from Judge Caywood's history.)

The first Methodist Episcopal Church society in the county was organized at the house of Jefferson Fulcher about the year 1838. Mr. Fulcher's house stood on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 65, Range 15. Prominent among the original members of this class were Jefferson Fulcher and wife, Mansel Garrett and wife, Mrs. Threlkeld, John Fulcher, Richard Fulcher, W. L. Robinson and wife, George Naylor and Mrs. Mitchell. Other Methodist Episcopal Churches were soon organized, and when, in 1844, the question of slavery divided the church, a new church, the original members of which withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church, was organized under the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and for a series of years, and until after the close of the Civil War, the latter was much stronger than the former in Schuyler County, but since that time the Methodist Episcopal Church has outgrown the

Methodist Episcopal Church South. These two Churches are commonly designated as the Southern Methodist and the Northern Methodist, either of which is incorrect, especially as to the latter, as there is not now, and never has been, a Northern Methodist Church. When the officers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the slave-holding States withdrew therefrom and organized the new church, they chose for it the name "Methodist Episcopal Church South," the last word being added to distinguish it from the original "Methodist Episcopal Church," as organized under the reformation of the Wesleys in England; but that did not change the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Prior to the year 1850, the Methodist Episcopal Church South had an organization in Lancaster, and about the year 1854 this organization erected the frame church building in Lancaster, which is now owned and used by the Methodist Episcopal Church. The latter society or class was organized about the year 1860, and has held its organization ever since, but during the war period the Methodist Episcopal Church South in Lancaster became disorganized, and has never been reorganized, but a number of its former members have since united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church in Glenwood was organized in 1870, by Rev. John Wayman, and among the original members were Edmond Rogers and wife, J. W. Burns and wife, Wesley Case and wife, Mrs. A. B. Case, Mrs. Henry Chattin, Mrs. Sarah Tannahill, Alvis H. Boze and wife, Dr. Burgen and wife, Benjamin Woodson and wife, William Owens and others; and their church edifice, which is a handsome frame building, was erected in 1870, at a cost of $1,200, and was dedicated February 12, 1871, by Rev. St. James Fry. Until April, 1887, this church belonged to the Glenwood circuit, but at that time it became a charge, and the circuit was abolished. This church has sixty-five members, including probationers. The pastors of the Glenwood circuit have been Revs. John Wayman, Oliver Williams, Robert Collins, O. S. Middleton, H. B. Seely, A. H. Powell, J. C. Horn, N. M. Enyeart, Ben. Stauber and James Allen. Rev. J. S. Wilson is the present pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Glen-

wood. In connection with this church a "Young People's Bible Reading Society" has recently been organized. Since the Glenwood circuit was abolished the Methodist Episcopal Church at Coatsville has been without a regular pastor, as it is not at present attached to any circuit. The Methodist Episcopal Churches at Queen City and Green Top have been attached to the Kirksville circuit. The church edifice at Queen City was dedicated on Sunday, October 22, 1871, by Revs. John Wayman and A. H. Hamlin.

The Downing circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church embraces only one organization in Schuyler County, and that is located about four miles west of Downing, on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 26, Township 66, Range 14. The other organizations belonging to this circuit are located in Scotland County. The Lancaster circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church embraces three organizations or classes within Schuyler County, one located at Lancaster, another (Mount Tabor) about three miles south, and the other (Mount Zion) about five miles northeast from Lancaster, and all within Liberty Township. Rev. E. B. Lytle is pastor of the Lancaster circuit. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Lancaster formerly belonged to the Glenwood circuit, and the Lancaster circuit is of recent formation.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South has two organizations within Schuyler County, one located about three miles southwest of Glenwood, on the southeast quarter of Section 32, Township 66, Range 15, known as the Bethel Church, and the other located about five miles south and a little west from Lancaster, on the northeast quarter of Sections 11, Township 65, Range 15. These two churches have about seventy-five members. The Bethel Church society was organized about 1867, by Rev. John Perry, and among the original members were W. M. Patterson, William D. O'Briant, William Bailey and their wives, and Martha Caywood, Emily Willis, Jensie Stewart and Pertina Mitchell. The church edifice of this society, which is a frame building, was erected and dedicated in 1867. The material was mostly contributed by the members, and the carpenter work was done by Rev. John Perry. This church has a membership of about forty-five.

The following is a list of the names of pastors of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Schuyler County, since the late war: Revs. William Blackwell, John Perry, Fowler, William J. Jackson, Worley, William Sarter, Brewer, Doke, J. A. Snarr, Medley, J. W. Owen, Patton, Rooker, Williams and Capp. There is also a German Methodist Episcopal Church located two miles east of Sloop's mill, and a few miles south of Lancaster, the edifice of which was dedicated to the worship of God on September, 11, 1870.

The Baptists.—The first Baptist Church in Schuyler County was known as the Lynn Grove Church, and was organized about the year 1837. The first meeting house in which this society worshiped was a log cabin, which was erected on the south side of Bridge Creek, and about three-fourths of a mile south of the present Lynn Grove Church; and the next church building was also made of logs, and stood near where the present frame building now stands, which is between two and three miles south of Downing. Among the original members of this church were the families of William V. Rippey, Garden Petty, Mr. Lake and other pioneer citizens. Rev. A. T. Hite, who organized this church, was its first pastor, and served as such for a series of years, and until he left the county. An anecdote is told of him which occurred while he was preaching during the fifties; donations were not numerous then, and some parishioners forgot to pay their dues; Hite appealed to one of these delinquents one day, and the man gave him a calf if he would catch it. The proposition was accepted, and to work the preacher went, and, after a prolonged chase, in which his clothes were considerably soiled with mud, he succeeded in capturing the animal. Prior to the Civil War he moved to another county, and during the rage of that conflict he was shot and killed one night while sitting at his own fireside.

In the ministry at Lynn Grove he was succeeded by the following preachers in the order here named: William Seamstor, Luther Salee, George Line and — Shoemake. Rev. Luther Salee was another victim who was killed during the war at his home a few miles east of Lancaster. The Second Baptist Church in the county was organized soon after the organization of

the Lynn Grove Church, at the house of David Floyd, in the southwest corner of the county, it being in Section 1, Township 64, Range 16. This denomination has an organization at Lancaster, but no church edifice. It has several organizations and churches throughout the county, but is perhaps not as strong in numbers as some other denominations.

The Christians.—The first Christian Church in the county was organized during the forties, by Elder Wills, of Boone County, Mo. George Nichols, John Sleighton and Josiah Hathaway were the first elders of the church. Rev. Isaac Foster succeeded as pastor, and continued preaching and organizing churches until about the year 1858. Prior to the year 1850 a church of this denomination was organized in Lancaster, and afterward a church building was constructed of brick, and it stood on the east side of the street, and immediately south of the present railroad bridge on Washington Street. This building, of which mention has been made in connection with the war history in this work, was taken down after the railroad was completed, and the new frame church which stands on the east side of the street, and a short distance south of the southwest corner of the public square, was erected in its stead. The Christian Church has grown in Schuyler County until it has as many and perhaps more different organizations than any other religious denomination. In 1884 these several organizations met together and organized a Christian co-operation, and the fourth annual meeting of the co-operation was held in Lancaster on the 9th, 10th and 11th of September, 1887. The officers present, and in their respective stations, were R. D. Gardener, President, E. L. French, Treasurer, and A. C. Bailey, Assistant Secretary. Devotional exercises were conducted by the president. H. R. Trickett, of Hancock County, Ill., addressed the meeting on Christian work.

On the second day of the session delegates from the several organizations in the county were enrolled, as follows: "Antioch, R. D. Gardener, J. L. Hollowell; Coffey, H. F. Minnium; Downing, J. K. P. Tadlock; Lancaster, A. C. Bailey, E. L. French, J. L. Baker, Moses Baker; Liberty, —— White, —— See; Pleasant Grove, F. M. Rose, Thomas McGoldrick, ——Shoemate; Tippecanoe, T. W. Yates and ——Marian. Bridge Creek, Darby, Fairview and Green Top were not represented."

Committee on permanent organization reported for president, R. D. Gardener; treasurer, E. L. French; secretary, A. C. Bailey; which report was adopted. The committee on future work then submitted a report in favor of employing an evangelist for all the time possible, and that for his support the several organizations of the church in the county were requested to contribute, as follows: Lancaster, $75; Antioch, $50; Coffey, $50; Downing, $40; Darby, $30; Liberty, $30; Pleasant Grove, $25; Fairview, $25; Bridge Creek, $25; Tippecanoe, $25, and Green Top, $25. It was then decided to hold the next annual meeting at Lancaster. The third day of the session, being Sunday, was devoted to devotional exercises. The present pastor of the Christian Church in Lancaster is H. R. Trickett, of Hancock County, Ill.

The Christian Church at Downing was organized in August, 1883, with W. B. Smith, Jerome Bridges and J. K. P. Tadlock, as ruling elders; and in 1885 the present frame church building was erected at a cost of about $1,300. The names of the pastors who have officiated for this church are J. A. Walters, F. M. Rose and G. T. Johnson. The membership is thirty-four in number, and embraces many of the best families in that vicinity.

Other Denominations.—There are a few other religious denominations that have organizations in the county, among which is a Lutheran Church, located about six miles south and east from Lancaster, and a Catholic Church organization in the northwestern part of the county. Pleasant Grove Union Church, which stands about two miles south of Coatsville, in Section 1, Township 66, Range 16, was erected in 1885, by all denominations represented in that vicinity, and by liberal contributions from non-professors. It is a frame building, with a seating capacity for 300 persons, and cost about $800. It was dedicated to the worship of God, the same year it was built, by Rev. Myrtle.

On the county court records may be found the following order made by that court at its January term, 1850: "Ordered that the clerk allow the following religious denominations to occupy the court-house for the purpose of worship, on the following days in each month, to wit: The Baptists on the fourth Sunday; the Methodist Episcopal Church South on the second Sunday; the

Presbyterians on the third Sunday, and the Reformers or Campbellites on the first Sunday, and the week following each Sunday." It is presumed that the latter clause meant that each denomination mentioned should have the use of the courtroom during the balance of the week after the Sunday designated for each. By the foregoing it will be seen that the Presbyterian Church had an organization in the county in an early day. In about the year 1870 the Congregational Church had an organization at Glenwood, which built the brick church at that place, and used it as a house of worship until 1878, and then sold it to an organization of the Presbyterian Church, which has since been dissolved, and the building is now standing idle and in a dilapidated condition.

All of the existing churches in the villages of the county have Sunday-schools connected with them, as also have several of the country churches. The Methodists have continued to hold camp meetings at different places in the county, from time to time, from the pioneer days to within a recent date.



BIOGRAPHICAL APPENDIX.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Caleb Adlesperger was born in Greene County, Penn., August 16, 1833, and is a son of William and Lydia (Kimball) Adlesperger, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively. From Pennsylvania the family moved to Virginia, settling at Harper's Ferry, and from there moved to Knox County, Ohio, about 1838. Mr. Adlesperger was a cooper by trade, and worked at that business until his death, in 1867, at the age of ninety-six. Caleb A. grew to manhood in Morrow County, Ohio, receiving but a limited education, which he afterward improved by self study. He came to Missouri in 1855 when a young man, and located in Clay Township, Sullivan Co., Mo. His time was divided between teaching in the winter and farming in the summer. He taught about eleven terms, during which time he boarded at home. May 16, 1858, he was married in Sullivan County, Mo., to Ellen A. Cochran, daughter of A. J. Cochran, of Vermont, of which State Mrs. Adlesperger is a native. August 19, 1864, Mr. Adlesperger enlisted in the Fourty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry Company, and was discharged in May, 1865. He served on detached duty, and was the general ward master of the United States Hospital at Rolla, Mo. After his discharge, he returned home, and has since engaged in farming. He has eighty acres of land in his home place, and lives in a one-and-a-half story house. He also owns forty acres of timber in Section 16. His property is entirely free from debt, and he owes no man anything, although he started in life penniless. Both Mr. and Mrs. Adlesperger are worthy members of the Free United Brethren Church, and to them four children have been born: William J., married, John E. and George O., now living, and Olive A., who died April 3, 1884, in her sixteenth year.

John A. Amerman, a farmer and stock raiser of Union Township, is a native of Somerset County, N. J., where he was born in 1837, and is a son of William and Eliza Ann (Shanck) Amerman, natives of the same State, and born in 1802 and 1806,

respectively. They were united in marriage in 1823, and fifteen years later removed to Wayne County, Ohio. Leaving that place in 1849, they went to St. Joseph County, Ind., and from there to Tama County, Iowa, in 1856, where they remained four years, when they returned to St. Joseph County, Ind. At this place the father died in 1864, and the mother in 1875. The father was a member of the Baptist Church, the mother of the Presbyterian. The father followed farming all his life. The paternal grandfather of our subject (Abram Amerman) was a native of Germany. John A. spent his youth under the parental roof, and received but a limited common-school education. He was married January 1, 1862, to Miss Hannah N., daughter of Robert and Catherine Ann Patrick, formerly of Ohio, where Mrs. Amerman was born. This union has been blessed with ten children: Ida (wife of William Lintner), William, Ella, Wesley, Clarence (deceased), Clara A., Abraham, Lucy, Lawrence and John A. Mr. Amerman removed to Berrien County, Mich., about 1866, where he remained three years, and then came to Sullivan County, Mo., and located eight miles south of Green City, where he has since made his home, and is now the owner of 160 acres in the home farm, eighty acres in another tract, and ten acres of timber. He has always been a hard working and industrious man, and has accumulated his property by the sweat of his brow. He is greatly interested in educational projects, and in the general welfare and prosperity of his country. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church.

Edmund Ash was born in Fayette, Howard Co., Mo., December 31, 1822, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Kessinger) Ash. The father was of English and German descent, born in Grayson County, Ky., in 1794, and a farmer by occupation. His father, Reuben, was born in England, and after coming to America located first in South Carolina, then in Virginia, and then in Grayson County, Ky., of which place he was one of the pioneer settlers. Robert was born, reared and married in Kentucky, and in 1820 moved to Indiana. The following year he went to Howard County, Mo., and in 1823 to Randolph County. Nine years later he went to Monroe County, where he died in 1878. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mrs. Ash is of German and English descent, and was born in Kentucky in 1806. She is now living upon the old homestead in Monroe County. Edmund is the eldest of a family of eight children. He was educated at the pioneer school-houses, and lived with his parents until sixteen years old, when he could scarcely read or write. He then applied himself diligently to study, and at the age of nineteen began to

teach school, at which vocation he continued in Randolph and Monroe Counties several years. In 1848 he and a brother, James B., established a general store at La Porte, in Macon County. In three years he bought his brother's interest and ran the business alone until 1856, when he sold it and went to Macon City, and established a lumber yard. In two years he sold out and was a salesman for eighteen months. He then spent some time in Chillicothe. In 1859 he returned to Macon City, where he sold goods and bought and shipped stock three years. He then bought a farm of 240 acres near La Porte, and began the life of a farmer. May 10, 1865, having sold his farm, he engaged in mercantile life in Milan. In 1875 he again withdrew, and for eight years farmed and speculated in stock. Since 1883 he has been interested in the First National Bank of Milan, of which he has been a director since its organization. May 30, 1887, he was elected president of the same, and is now performing the duties of that office. He is a successful business man and a public spirited citizen. He has a farm of 120 acres of land, and is considered one of the substantial men of the township. In May, 1842, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary S. Hord, who was born in Virginia in 1823, and was a daughter of Thomas Hord. Of this union there are five living children: Belle (wife of Dr. J. E. Nelson), Christopher C., Georgiana (wife of William Smith), Byron and Robert. Mrs. Ash died in February, 1879, and in December, 1883, Mr. Ash married Sallie Jones, daughter of Gabriel Jones, a native of Sullivan County, Mo. In politics Mr. Ash is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay in 1844. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Seaman Lodge, No. 126, and an ancient member of the I. O. O. F. He belongs to the Baptist Church, and Mrs. Ash to the Christian.

Melchior Astroth, a furniture dealer and undertaker at Greencastle, was born in Hessen Nassau, Germany, in 1853, and came to the United States in 1872, stopping first in Boston for a few years, and then spending five years in St. Louis. He then went to Kirksville, where he remained until 1881, when he came to Greencastle where he has established himself in the business above stated. Mr. Astroth learned his trade while in his native country while but a young man, and, as he has made it his life-long occupation, is a thoroughly competent and efficient workman. He is a well informed man of good business ability, and one who has the esteem of the entire community. At present he is a member of the town board of trustees, and holds the position of financier in the order of A. O. U. W. Politically he is a Republican. In 1882 he was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie J. Sizemore, a native of Adair County. They have two children,

Clara and Paul, and are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Astroth is a son of Valentine and Mary (Mardorf), Astroth, who still reside in Germany, their native land.

Hiram A. Atkins, farmer, is a son of Elias F. and Fannie (Dodson) Atkins. The father was born in Rappahannock, Va., but before becoming of age moved to Bourbon County, Ky., and after that time returned to Virginia, and married. By trade he was a saddler, in which he attained great proficiency. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and died at the age of about one hundred years. His mother was a Methodist in belief, and died in 1862. The father is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church. During the days of that party he was a Whig, but is now a Democrat. He is now living at the advanced age of ninety-one. Hiram A. Atkins is the oldest living child of a family of seven children, of whom two sons and two daughters survive. He was born in Rappahannock County, Va., in 1833, and there grew to manhood, receiving a common-school education. At the age of fourteen he began to learn his father's trade, at which he afterward worked about twenty years. In 1857 he moved to Ripley, Jackson Co., W. Va., and while there was married in 1861 to Mary J. Mairs, daughter of Dr. Joseph Mairs. In 1867 he came to Sullivan County, Mo., and settled upon the farm where he now lives. To himself and wife five children have been born, four of whom are living: Joseph G., Fannie M., Maud V., Elias W. and Mark D. C. (deceased). Mrs. Atkins is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and since 1854 Mr. Atkins has belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and since 1865 to the I. O. O. F. For twenty years he has resided in Sullivan County, Mo., and since that time has become the owner of 300 acres of land, and has taken his place among the well-known and highly-respected citizens of the county. He has not escaped public notice, and from 1874 to 1878 served as treasurer of Duncan Township; from 1878 to 1880 as county assessor, and from 1880 to 1884 as township assessor.

C. Victor Aubry, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of France, and was born October 3, 1827. His father, C. Bonaparte Aubry, and his mother, Searaphine Godard, were both natives of France. The family immigrated to the United States in 1829, and located in New York City. The elder Aubry was a carpenter, and followed that occupation in New York for about ten years. He then removed to New Orleans, and after remaining there several years went to California, where he died in about 1870. C. V. Aubry grew to manhood in New York City, receiving a fair education in English, and learning the carpenter's trade. He served an apprenticeship of six years, after which he worked at the busi-

ness about ten years in that city. Then, for seven years, he traveled for a wholesale liquor house through New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Eighth Regiment National Guards for nine years during his residence in New York, and served as second lieutenant. His company assisted in the obsequies of Henry Clay, June 29, 1852, accompanying the remains from Jersey City to Ashland, Ky., and they were also in the Astorian Place riot in New York City, caused by McReady and Forrest. He came west in 1854 to Iowa, and settled in Iowa County, where he lived about two years, then moved to Wayne County, and a little later to Chariton, Iowa, where he engaged in the wagon-making business. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the Eighteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and was honorably discharged for disability in November of the same year. He then returned to Iowa, and lived in Lucas County until 1870, working at wagon making. In September, 1870, he removed to Missouri, and bought the farm upon which he now resides. He bought raw land, from which he has made a fine farm. He has 120 acres, all nicely improved, with good buildings, etc. November 25, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza J., daughter of William Anderson, of Lucas County, Iowa. Mrs. Aubry was born in Indiana, and was reared mainly in Illinois and Iowa. Of this marriage there are five children: Matilda C., widow of Thomas L. W. Vandershull (deceased); William W. P., a young man at home; Victor Lafayette, Francis Joe, and Claud Bonaparte. Mr. Aubry is a member of the G. A. R., and himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Aubry is a generous, social and hospitable gentleman.

Christian Anspach, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Perry County, Ohio, April 5, 1816. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and when a young man went to Ohio, before that State was admitted to the Union. He was one of the first settlers in Perry County, and died upon the farm he improved. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife, Christina Anspach, was a native of Lancaster County, Penn. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Perry County, Ohio, where he was married November 30, 1834, to Miss Margaret Otis, a native of the county. To this marriage three children were born: John P., of Kansas City; William W., of Hamburgh, Iowa; and Susan E., wife of A. C. Dennis. Mrs. Anspach died in 1861. After his marriage Mr. Anspach built a wagon shop in Perry County, Ohio, and engaged in wagon and carriage making, which trade he had previously learned. After sixteen years of business in one place he sold out and moved to Coshocton County, where he worked four years in car shops, building cars for the Coshocton Coal Com-

pany. In 1855 he came West and located in Sullivan County, Mo. He entered 120 acres of raw land, which he improved, and to which he has since added, until he now owns 240 acres of good land, 200 being fenced and well cultivated. He has a nice home, ordinary stabling, etc., and a small orchard. June 21, 1863, he married Mrs. Marinda Harley, daughter of Mr. Shafer. Mrs. Anspach was born in Ohio, and married in Sullivan County. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Anspach belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

Samuel Auxier was born in Johnson County, Ky., February 14, 1846, and is a son of George W. and Nancy (Prater) Auxier, natives of Kentucky. Samuel accompanied his parents to Richardson County, Neb., in 1866, and after living there two years came with them to Buchanan County, Mo., and a year later to Sullivan County, Mo. Here he was married in January, 1878, to Mrs. Mary A. Watson, widow of James R. Watson (son of Judge William Watson), and daughter of Charles Haley (see sketch). After his marriage Mr. Auxier settled upon the farm where he now resides. He owns 1,080 acres of land in his home place, 1,000 fenced, 800 of which are in good pasture land, and 200 in well timbered meadow and farming land. He resides in a nice two-story house, situated upon the town limits of Wintersville, and surrounded with barns and a good orchard of 200 trees. He has a tract of 80 acres of pasture land, about a mile and a half distant, in another tract. Mrs. Auxier had five children by her first marriage: Charles W. Watson, Rachel (wife of Thomas Cutsinger), Florence, Minnie A. and Hampton. To her union with Mr. Auxier two children have been born: James T. and Mary Francis. Mr. Auxier is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Wintersville.

William B. Auxier, of the firm of Auxier & Barbee, is a resident of Pollock, and was born in Pike County, Ky., October 3, 1849. He moved to Floyd County in 1852, with his father, George W. Auxier, both his father and mother, Nancy (Prater) Auxier, being natives of Kentucky. They moved to Nebraska in 1866, locating in Richardson County, where they remained about two years. They then moved to Buchanan County, Mo., where they lived one year. In April, 1869, they located in Clay Township, Sullivan Co., Mo., their present home. William B. came to Missouri with his parents, and until arriving at his majority spent his time farming. He then engaged in the stock business with R. B. McClanahan, and for five years bought, traded and shipped stock. He then located upon a farm, where he raised and dealt in stock until January, 1887, when he went into business with Mr. Barbee, and is now one of the successful mer-

chants of Pollock. July 20, 1879, he married Miss Virginia V. McWhorter, a native of Sullivan County, and daughter of Dr. F. McWhorter, formerly of West Virginia. This union has been blessed with four children, George F., Thomas E., Robert B. and Martin B. Mr. Auxier is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Pollock.

Cornelius Baas was born in Holland in 1836, and is a son of Henry and Catherine (Outhoff) Baas, natives of the same country, and born in 1808 and 1804, respectively. The father was a skilled musician, his favorite instrument being the clarionet. His death occurred in 1843, and that of Mrs. Baas in 1882. Cornelius was the youngest of six children, and but seven years old at the time of his father's death. When ten years of age he left his native country and came to America with his brother Henry and sister Catherine. They went to Little Shoot, Wis., where Cornelius lived eighteen months with his guardian, John Appleman. He then started out in life for himself, farming at different places until 1850, when he went to Greenwood, Johnson Co., Ind., and worked as an apprentice at the carpenter's trade, which he learned in two and a half years. He then went to Wataga, Knox Co., Ill., and worked as a journeyman until 1857, when he went to Kansas and spent his time contracting. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Twelfth Kansas Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the fight at Prairie De Han, and numerous severe skirmishes. After serving nearly three years he received his discharge at Lawrence, Kas., in July, 1865. Mr. Baas remained in Kansas until 1869, and then came to Sullivan County, Mo., and engaged in contracting with success. August 4, 1870, he married Missd Adie Fry, who was born in Canada, in 1857, by whom he has had four children: John, Amelia, Camilla and Grover Cleveland. Mr. Baas is a stanch Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Douglas in 1860. In May, 1887, he was elected street commissioner of Milan. He is a highly respected and esteemed citizen, and for the past four years has been living quite a retired life, working but little at his trade.

Larkin Baker, a farmer and stock raiser of Penn Township, is a native of Carter County, Tenn., and was born in 1820. He is a son of Joel and Elizabeth (Davis) Baker, also natives of Tennessee, where they were reared and married, and when Larkin was about six or seven removed to Rock Castle County, Ky., where they remained until 1853, when they went to Sullivan County, Mo., and located near Milan, where they spent the residue of their lives. The father died previous to and the mother during the war. Both were members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Baker

served under Gen. Jackson in the War of 1812. He was a farmer, and a son of Andrew Baker, who was of Dutch descent. Our subject was reared at home, and received a very limited education. He was married in 1840 to Miss Eveline, daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth Price, of Pulaski County, Ky. Seven of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Baker are now living, viz.: Mary Ann (wife of D. B. Waggoner, of Kansas), Malinda (widow of William Foster, of Kansas), Milton, Levi, Dulcina (wife of William Menninghall), Llewella (wife of Henry Cheyney), and Elizabeth (wife of A. Guinn, of Kansas). Mrs. Baker died in 1863, and in 1864 Mr. Baker married Miss Catherine, daughter of Joseph and Jane Couch. By this second wife he had nine children, five of whom are living, viz.: Eliza, Eveline, Susan, William and Alonzo. In 1853 Mr. Baker removed to Sullivan County, and located in Penn Township, eight miles northeast of Milan, where he has since made his home, with the exception of the two years between 1883 and 1885 spent in Harper County, Kas. He is now the owner of 274 acres of land, and has made farming his sole occupation, through which he has obtained all his property. He was among the early pioneers of Sullivan County and is a man of undoubted integrity. He is the father of seventeen children, twelve of whom are now living, as above mentioned. During the war he served a short time in the Missouri State Militia under Capt. James Norton. He was once a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for James Polk. Since the war he has been a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Lieut. Samuel Baker, one of the prominent farmers and stock raisers of Morris Township, Section 24, was born in Clay County, Ky., in 1826, and when but two years old was brought by his parents to Chariton County, and when about ten accompanied them to Linn County, where the family remained a few years, and then removed to Indiana, but returned to Linn County in 1840. The father died in July, and the mother in September, of the year 1846. They were both natives of Kentucky, and were born in 1804 and 1806, respectively; were married about 1824 or 1825, and were members of the Baptist Church for many years. The father was of Welsh ancestry, and a son of Bowling Baker, who served in the War of 1812. Our subject lived with his parents until their death, but did not receive many educational advantages, as the country was then in a wild state, there not being over twenty families in Linn County at that time. In 1852 he was married to Miss Charlotte Lemon, and this union was blessed with four children, two of whom are now living, Sylvester J. and Colista, wife of W. J. Britton, both of Custer County, Neb. Mrs. Baker died in 1863, and a year later our subject was united

in marriage to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Robinson and Susannah Morris, a native of Iowa. To this couple nine children have been born, all of whom are living save one. They are Matilda, Ida, Anna, Mary, Charles, Robinson, James and Della. In 1853 Mr. Baker removed to Sullivan County, and located in Morris Township, sixteen miles southeast of Milan, where he has since made his home, and where he owns a fine farm of 700 acres, mostly all the result of his own labor and good financiering. In 1861 he joined Gen. Price, in Company G, Third Missouri, and served about three months as lieutenant, at the expiration resigning and returning home. In 1864 he enlisted in Company I, Forty-second Missouri Infantry, Federal army, and remained in service until March, 1865, when his term of enlistment expired. Mr. Baker is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Cass in 1848. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

Joseph C. Baker, a liveryman in Green City, was born in Ray County, Mo., in 1850, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth J. (Couch) Baker. The father was born in Kentucky about 1819, and in 1840 removed to Linn County, where he was married in 1844. He settled in what is now Sullivan County, and about 1849 removed to Ray County, but in 1852 returned to Sullivan County, and located in Morris Township, where he remained until 1883 (with the exception of one year spent in Iowa and Illinois), and then removed to Chariton County, where he was killed in June of the same year. He served about a year and a half in the Confederate army under Gen. Price, and after his return home he joined the Missouri State Militia as a carpenter. The mother was born in Tennessee, and is still living. She was one year her husband's senior, and both were members of the Baptist Church. Our subject was reared under the parental roof, and received a common-school education. In 1872 he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Sarah Peavler, formerly of Kentucky. Mrs. Baker is a native of Linn County, and they have one child, Sarah J. At the time of his marriage our subject was living in Linn County, where he remained until 1874, when he moved on his father's farm, where he engaged in farming for eight years. He then went to Winigan and engaged in the stock business. From there he went to Sumner, in Chariton County, and two years afterward to Carroll, at both of which places he engaged in the livery business. In 1866 he came to Green City, where he has since carried on the same business. He was town marshal for one year while at Sumner. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for S. J. Tilden in 1876. In 1870 and 1871 he was in the Government employ, teaming and hauling supplies to the soldiers

from Fort Leavenworth to the mountains in the Indian Territory, Tom Fields being first in command.

Lindley M. Baldridge was born in Lincoln County, Mo., December 21, 1837. His father, Wilson Baldridge, is a native of Tennessee, and when a young man came to Missouri, settling first in St. Charles County, where he married Mahala Taggart, a native of North Carolina. The Baldridge family were among the early settlers of St. Charles County, from whence they moved to Lincoln County, Mo. Wilson Baldridge moved to Sullivan County about 1845, where he bought and entered land and improved a farm, upon which he now resides. He is of an advanced age, having celebrated his eightieth birthday a short time ago. Lindley M. grew to manhood in Sullivan County, where he received a good education, his principal instructor being his father, who was once a teacher, and a man of considerable prominence in the literary and political circles of his county. He served as county surveyor of Sullivan County, Jeptha Wood being the first and he the second man to fill that position. Lindley Baldridge served as deputy surveyor under his father, and has filled the office of county surveyor himself now for about five terms, and has officiated as deputy and chief thirty years. After arriving at his maturity, he taught school in Sullivan County some time, and in June, 1860, was married to Miss McCabe, daughter of Michael McCabe, formerly of Wisconsin, and of Irish birth. Mrs. Baldridge was born in Ireland and reared in Wisconsin, and is the mother of two sons: Lindley M. and Hugh M. After his marriage Mr. Baldridge located upon the farm where he now resides, first purchasing forty acres, which he improved, and to which he has added until he now owns 300 acres of land. This is well fenced, 200 acres being utilized as plow and pasture. He has a good orchard of about 200 apple and other fruit trees, and is a well-to-do farmer of the township. In politics he is a Republican.

J. N. Baldridge was born in St. Charles County, Mo., in 1841, and is a son of Daniel and Eliza Ann (Journey) Baldridge. The father was born in North Carolina in 1812. His father, John B., was also a native of the same State. In 1814 he moved to Williamson County, Tenn.; in 1816 to St. Charles County, Mo.; and in 1838 entered the first land in Sullivan County, Mo. He died in 1878. Daniel accompanied his father to Missouri at the early age of four. He married Eliza Ann Journey, a native of St. Charles County, in 1830, and in 1838 moved to Sullivan County, where he now owns 360 acres of land. He was an early settler in Sullivan County, which at that time was overrun by deer and wild game, which Mr. Baldridge took great pleasure in

hunting. One morning he killed six deer before 9 o'clock. J. N., our immediate subject, is the second of a family of six children, and when eight years old was brought to Sullivan County, where he attended the common schools but six months. After arriving at his majority he left the parental roof, and engaged in farming on his own responsibility. In October, 1861, he married Miss Julia A. Sears, a native of Linn County, Mo., and daughter of Ira Sears. Mr. and Mrs. Baldridge have five living children: Ada Louella (wife of James W. Jackson), Clara Loevina (wife of J. E. Reger), Daisy, Gertrude and Lola. After his marriage Mr. Baldridge located upon 260 acres of land near the old homestead, but in the spring of 1882 moved to Milan and engaged in the butcher business. In two years he sold out, and in July, 1885, bought the furniture and undertaker establishment of Joseph Ross, of which he has since been the proprietor. For eighteen months Mr. William McClanahan was his partner, but since that time he has managed the business alone. In politics he is a Republican, and during the war warmly sympathized with the Union. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, Twelfth Missouri Regiment. After the final surrender his regiment was sent into the Indian Territory, where he remained in service until April, 1866, receiving his discharge at Leavenworth, Kas. He participated in a great many severe skirmishes and was in the fight at Nashville. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Washington Barbee is a native of Howard County, Mo., and was born July 10, 1825. His father, Captain Thomas Barbee, was born in Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1821, while a young man, settling in Howard County. He was there married to Rhoda Johnson, also a native of Kentucky. In 1832 he moved from Howard to Linn County, entering land in the latter county. He served in the Mexican War as captain of a company under Gen. Price, and participated in a number of engagements. During his residence in Linn County he filled several official positions, and was elected county judge. He died in Lynn County. Washington Barbee grew to maturity, and was married in Lynn County. Miss Eliza Shiflett, a native of Kentucky, became his wife in March, 1846, and after the marriage Mr. Barbee farmed for several years in Linn County. In 1857 he moved to Sullivan County, Mo., and improved a farm in Clay Township, upon which he lived about thirty years. Mrs. Barbee died in 1880. In 1887 Mr. Barbee rented his farm and moved to Pollock, where he engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with Mr. Auxier. This firm carries a good line of general merchandise, and does a thriving business. In October, 1881, Mr.

Barbee married Miss Rebecca Auxier, a native of Kentucky, by whom he has one son, George T., a lad of three years. To his first marriage eight children were born. Mr. Barbee is a member of the Old-school Baptist Church, and his wife of the Methodist. Mr. Barbee is a genial and hospitable gentleman, and relates many interesting incidents of his early days in Sullivan County, when game and wild beasts were abundant. He once belonged to the Masonic fraternity, but for a number of years has not attended his lodge.

Alfred Blackman is a son of Richard William H. and Mary (Jarett) Blackman. Mr. Richard Blackman was born in England in 1828, and, at the age of fourteen, began to serve an apprenticeship of seven years at the carpenter's and joiner's trade with his uncle. After working at his trade there until 1856, he came to America. He landed at New York City, but soon went to Illinois, where he worked at his trade three years, and then, with his earnings, purchased a small farm in Iowa. He lived in that State until 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, serving in the Union cause until the close of the war. He received an honorable discharge at St. Louis, Mo., and in 1866 came to Sullivan County, and located upon the farm where his widow still resides. After coming to Missouri, he worked but little at his trade, preferring the life of a farmer. In 1851 he was married to Miss Jarrett, a native of Angmering, County of Sussex, England. The marriage occurred in Lee, County of Kent, England, and to the union the following children were born: Hanry, Alfred, Mary A., Emily, Ellen, Jane, Frank and Laura. Both Mr. and Mrs. Blackman were members of the Methodist Church. In politics Mr. Blackman was a Republican, and served as trustee of his township four years. His death occurred October 23, 1885. Alfred Blackman, the second child, and subject of this sketch, was born in London, England, in 1854. He was reared upon a farm, and received a good, common English education. At the age of twenty-four he started out in life upon his own responsibility, and is a successful farmer of 200 acres of good land in Sullivan County, at the present date. In 1878 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah J. Becker, *nee* Franklin, a native of Sullivan County, and born in 1854. Both Mr. and Mrs. Blackman are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Blackman is a Republican. He has been engaged in farming all his life, and by honesty and integrity has won the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and associates.

John Blanchard, one of the prominent farmers and stock raisers of Sullivan County, is a native of Edgar County, Ill., where

he was born in 1831, and is the eldest of eleven children, five of whom are now living, of Horatio and Rebecca (Hannah) Blanchard, natives of Brown County, Ohio. The father is of French descent, and was born in 1806, married in 1830, and the same year moved to Edgar County, Ill., where he entered a tract of land, upon which he has since resided. His wife died in 1863, and both Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard belonged to the Baptist Church. John remained at home until he was sixteen years old, receiving but a limited common-school education. He was then employed by a cattle firm, and in the fall following the war, with seven others, drove a herd of cattle to New York, the journey occupying 101 days. He remained in New York six or seven years, and in 1855 married Lucretia, daughter of Daniel and Esther Stamp, formerly of New York, but then living in Edgar County, Ill. The year following his marriage, Mr. Blanchard removed to Sullivan County, and located upon Government land in Union Township, ten miles east of Milan, but in 1864 he removed one mile north upon his present farm. Our subject began life a poor boy, and even came to Sullivan County with no capital, but, through his unceasing devotion to labor, and with the aid of his good business and financial ability, has become one of the foremost agriculturists and extensive stock raisers of Sullivan County, being the present owner of about 1,800 acres of land in Sullivan County, and most of which is finely improved and under a good state of cultivation, making one of the most desirable and attractive farms in the county. Mr. Blanchard has always enjoyed his farm life, and has never desired political distinction, much preferring to attend to his domestic duties. During the war he served in the Missouri State Militia. For a number of years he was quite extensively engaged in buying and selling cattle, but is now making a specialty of raising thorough-bred cattle. He was reared a Democrat, but cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln, and since the war has been a Republican, and is a long standing and prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having united with that order in 1854. Mr. Blanchard is one of the pioneer settlers of Sullivan County, having located here when the country was in a wild and uncultivated condition, and when there were but few inhabitants upon the prairie.

Judge Sumner Boynton, one of the most prominent farmers and stock raisers of Sullivan County, is a native of Scioto County, Ohio, where he was born in 1832, and is the youngest of six children of Charles C. and Rhoda H. (Sumner) Boynton. The father was of Scotch and English origin, and was born in New Hampshire in 1793. His father, Asa Boynton, was also a native of New England, and an early pioneer of Ohio, and where the

father spent the remainder of his life as a tiller of the soil, in Scioto County. He was a volunteer in the War of 1812 for a short time, and died in 1839. Mrs. Boynton was a cousin of Hon. Charles Sumner, and was born in Connecticut, December 14, 1794, and died in Iowa, September 12, 1862. She had been a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. Sumner Boynton was reared under the parental roof, and received the advantages of a common-school education. He was married September 12, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth K., daughter of Col. John and Jane F. Flanders, formerly of New England, although Mrs. Boynton is a native of Ohio. To this union eight children have been given, six of whom are now living: Rhoda, Cora M. (wife of A. P. Miller, merchant at Milan), Jane F. (wife of W. F. Crawford, a merchant at Greencastle), Charles Lee, Mollie and Harry Sumner. In October, 1855, Mr. Boynton removed to Iowa, and in March, 1856, came to Missouri, living for a time near the present site of Greencastle, in a log house of one room, and without either a window or door. He soon after rented a farm north of Greencastle, and has since been a resident of Penn Township, where he has 680 acres of fine productive land, all the result of his diligence and good management, as he started in life with no capital. The home farm of 200 acres is under a fine state of cultivation and improvement, and lies one mile south of Greencastle. Mr. Boynton has always been an active and capable business man, and the prosperity of the community is largely due to his co-operation. In 1873 he was elected presiding justice of the county court, but ere the term expired the law was changed, and in 1874 he was appointed sole judge of the county court, and the following term was re-elected, being also *ex-officio* probate judge. In 1878 and 1879 he was one of the directors of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, and assisted largely in securing the right of way and protecting the rights of the county. He has been an active and earnest worker in the Democratic party all his life, and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Breckinridge. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, and has attained the Royal Arch degree. He is also one of the Board of Regents of the State Normal at Kirksville. During his judgeship, Mr. Boynton displayed remarkable financial ability, keen judgment and shrewdness in the administration of the county affairs, and won the confidence of the entire community by his honesty and advocacy of what he thought was just and right, and for the welfare of the country. When he entered upon the duties of his office the finances of the county were in a very embarrassing condition, the county warrants being worth but 75 cents on the dollar, but, through his successful manage-

ment, these were brought to par value, public credit was restored, and the general condition of the county greatly improved.

Henry N. Braden, a merchant at Pennville, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Macoupin County, September 4, 1842. His father, Judge William V. Braden, was born in Tennessee, where he grew to manhood and married Mary Weaver, a native of the same State. The family moved to Illinois during the early history of that State, and settled in Macoupin County, in about 1838. Ten years later they moved to Sullivan County, Mo., and located near Greencastle, where the Judge entered land and improved a farm. Mr. Braden was a private in the Mexican War. He was elected and served several terms as judge of Sullivan County, and died here in the fall of 1865. Henry N., our subject, spent his life on the Sullivan County farm, and in July, 1861, at the age of nineteen, enlisted in Company E, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, for three years, when he was discharged, in November, 1864. He participated in numerous important engagements, among which may be mentioned Shiloh, Corinth, Lookout Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, and in and around Atlanta, where he was under fire for about forty days, almost every day. After the battle of Shiloh, he was compelled to remain in the hospital about three months. He received his discharge at Chattanooga, in 1864, and thereupon returned home, and the following year married Miss Armilda Coghill, daughter of Frederick Coghill, of Sullivan County, where Mrs Braden was born and reared. After his marriage he engaged in farming in Buchanan Township until 1883. In 1884 he engaged in the mercantile business at his present stand, where he is carrying a good stock of general merchandise, and is doing a good local trade. He still owns his farm, which he rents. Mr. and Mrs. Braden have a family of seven children: James, Cenorah, Irvin, Claudie, Frank, Frederick and Mary Leona. Mr. Braden is a member of the Green City Post, G. A. R. He is a social gentleman of good business ability, and one of the enterprising men of this section.

Capt. William Brantner, real estate and collecting agent of Greencastle, is a native of Perry County, Ohio, where he was born in 1840, and is a second son of Jacob and Nancy (Oats) Brantner, natives of Pennsylvania, and born in 1819 and 1817 respectively. When young they were taken by their parents to Ohio, where they were married in 1838, and in 1843 removed to Wells County, Ind. In 1856 they came to Sullivan County, Mo., and located in the Forks of Little and Big Yellow Creek, where the mother died in February, 1861. The father spent all his life farming, and is still living. Both parents united with the Methodist Episcopal Church many years ago. The captain was reared

at home, without even the advantages of a common-school education. After coming to Missouri he assisted in building the first school-house erected in that vicinity, and that was only composed of logs. This was afterward known as the Union school-house. So meager were our subject's educational advantages that he did not learn the multiplication table until after the war, and even then was obliged to learn it while standing behind the counter, attending to other duties. He was married, April 5, 1860, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Mortimer and Pirsidia Green, a native of Illinois, but living then in Sullivan County. Five children blessed this union, of whom three sons and one daughter are living, viz.: Rosa (wife of W. L. Preston), Sherman, C. L. and S. O. At the commencement of the Rebellion our subject took a firm stand for the Union cause, and in 1861 enlisted in Company A, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, and after holding all the minor offices was mustered out as captain of Company F. He served in the Army of the Tennessee, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Kenesaw Mountain, and was all through the celebrated Georgia and Atlanta campaign. He took part in the grand review at Washington, D. C., and was mustered out at St. Louis in July, 1865. He was taken prisoner on the 1st of September, 1862, while in an engagement with Col. Napier, on the Tennessee River, and was held at Centerville, Hickman Co., Tenn., until about October 22, 1862, at which time he was turned over to Gen. Forrest at Murfreesboro, and from there to Nashville, Tenn., where he was exchanged October 26, 1862. Mr. Brantner had four brothers also in service, three of whom lost their lives—two in battle and one by sickness. After his return home the captain entered the mercantile business at Kiddville, and remained there until 1869, when he removed to Greencastle, and continued in the same business until 1873. Since then he has been engaged in the real estate and collecting business. While at Kiddville he served as postmaster, which office he also held for a time at Greencastle. He was elected justice of the peace, and held that position for twelve years, and has also been notary public for ten years, and holds both offices at the present time. Mr. Brantner has received twenty-one commissions from the Government and other sources for different capacities, all of which he still possesses. He was reared a Democrat, but since the war has been a Republican, and is a hearty and active supporter of that party at present. His first presidential vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the G. A. R. Mrs. Brantner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Arthur Brock, a merchant, farmer and stock raiser at Owasco, was born in Ireland in 1817, and when about eight years old was

brought by his mother and step-father to Canada, where he lived until 1834, serving as clerk four years in a grocery store at Quebec. He then spent some years in New York, but afterward went to Pennsylvania, where he was married, in 1841, to Miss Sarah H. Seaman, by whom he has had one child—Cassius S.— of Ottawa, Kas. In 1850 Mr. Brock removed to Virginia, where he lost his wife in 1855. Two years later he came to Sullivan County, and taught school for a while, after that entering a store at Milan as clerk, where he remained for two years. In 1860 he began to travel for a St. Louis drug firm, after that clerking at the Granby Lead Mines for one year, and then at the Merrimac Iron Works in Phelps County. His second marriage occurred in 1865, to Miss Susan C. Orr. Mr. and Mrs. Brock have had three children, two of whom are living. After his marriage he immediately returned to Sullivan County, and located at Owasco, at which place he has since made his home. He was the first merchant at that place after the war and re-established the post-office there, where he has since been postmaster. He has a farm of 155 acres on the home place, 220 acres north and 440 acres east of Owasco, all the result of his labor and good management. In early life he was employed in a foundry, but later established one of his own in Virginia, which he ran for four years. Formerly he was a Whig, and cast his first vote for Harrison in 1840, and since the war has been a Republican. He has served as township trustee for two terms, and is an active worker for educational enterprises. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and in religion sympathizes with the Universalists. His wife is a member of the Christian Church. His parents, James and Ann (Mullin) Brock, were natives of Ireland. The father was a farmer, and died in Ireland in 1822, at the age of seventy-three. The mother died at Troy, N. Y., about 1850, being nearly sixty-five years old. This lady had been twice married, her second husband being James Cathcart. Our subject is a shrewd and successful business man, well qualified for mercantile trade, at which business most of his life has been passed.

Chester F. Brown, M. D., was born in Clark County, Ill., September 2, 1848. His father, David Brown, was a native of Kentucky, and moved to Indiana with his parents when a child, where he was reared and married to Isabella Smith, a native of Indiana. Mr. Brown moved from Indiana to Clark County, Ill., where he engaged in farming; from which place he moved to McDonough County, Ill., and from there in 1862 he enlisted in the Eighty-fourth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and served in same three years. In 1866 he moved to Putnam County, Mo., and located in the neighborhood where he now resides. Chester

F. came to Missouri with his parents, and received a good education at the Kirksville State Normal School, which he attended three years. He taught school about seventeen terms during the winter months; and, being a Republican, was nominated and elected by that party superintendent of the public schools of Putnam County in 1870. Two years later he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Lane, of Martinstown, a leading physician of Putnam County. Dr. Brown received his medical education at Keokuk in the years 1875–76. Previous to entering college he had practiced three years with his preceptor, and after leaving college he practiced in Martinstown four years. In 1880 he engaged in the drug business in Glenwood in connection with which he practiced his profession four years. In July, 1884, he sold out, and moved to Newtown, where he now enjoys a large and lucrative practice. In March, 1876, the Doctor was married in Putnam County, to Miss N. A. J. Simpson, who was born and reared in Putnam County. To this marriage two sons and two daughters have been born: Clarence H., Zora E., Grasalena and Maud. Dr. Brown is a member of Putnam Lodge, No. 190, A. F. & A. M., and is secretary of same.

Philip Brumbaugh is a son of George and Mary (Horner) Brumbaugh, natives of Pennsylvania, born about 1800 and 1802, respectively. In 1836 they left their native State, and located in Ohio, remaining until 1854, when they removed to Guthrie County, Iowa. In 1846 Mrs. Brumbaugh died in Washington County, Ohio, and two years later Mr. Brumbaugh married Mary Sharkey. To his first marriage three sons and five daughters were born, and to the last, one son and one daughter. Mr. Brumbaugh is now an active man of eighty-seven years, and has always engaged in farming. In politics he is a Democrat. Philip Brumbaugh was born in Cambria County, Penn., in 1832. He passed his youth upon his father's farm, receiving but a limited education. When twenty years of age he accompanied some neighbors to Lee County, Iowa, and upon his arrival there was $7 in debt. After farming upon rented land a short time he saved enough money to be able to enter a piece of land, which he successfully farmed until 1869. He then moved to Sullivan County, Mo., where he now owns 211 acres of land, every foot of which has been purchased with money for which he has labored hard and steadily. In 1852 he married Elizabeth A. Rogers, a native of Ripley County, Ind., by whom he has had nine children, six living: Edward D., Amanda, Martha E., Leonora, Annetta, Emma, Willie, Ida and Grant. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brumbaugh are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and are regarded as among the worthy and esteemed citizens of

the county, of which they have been residents over eighteen years. Mr. Brumbaugh is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont.

Solomon Bundridge was born in Howard County, Mo., in 1819, and is a son of Bartlett and Elizabeth (Askins) Bundridge, natives of Kentucky, who located in Missouri after their marriage, and here spent the remainder of their lives. In early life the father engaged in farming, but later became interested in mining. Of a family of five children, our subject is the only survivor. During his youth Solomon spent three years' apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, at which he afterward worked several years. In 1840 he married Nancy O'Neal, who was born in Kentucky in 1818. To this union eleven children were born, eight of whom are living. In 1846 Mr. Bundridge started for Sullivan County, Mo., with no property save a horse and cow. He settled in an old-fashioned log school-house, and industriously began to make a home out of the wilderness. By hard work and good management he is now the owner of a nice farm of 100 acres, well improved, and is one of the substantial farmers of the township. Mr. Bundridge was deprived of an education during his youth, through no fault of his. When he apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade, it was with the understanding that he was to be sent to school, and provided with clothes and board. This his instructor failed to do, and Solomon consequently left him. Politically Mr. Bundridge is a Democrat, as is also his father. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bundridge are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which they united in early life.

Flavius J. Burns, a farmer and stock raiser of Penn Township, is a native of Ralls County, where he was born November 29, 1837, and is the youngest of the eleven children of Robert and Louisa (Ballard) Burns, natives of Bath County, Ky., where they were born in 1791 and 1794, respectively. They were married about 1815, and soon after that came to Ralls County, when there were but a few log houses in the county. There they remained until about 1842, when they went to Adair County, and located about two miles northwest of Shibley's Point, on Shuteye Creek, where he died about 1880. He served as justice of the peace for several years in Ralls and Adair Counties, and for a great many years was an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, his house being used as a place of worship, and open to all denominations of the orthodox religion. He was a farmer and also the first blacksmith in Northwest Adair County, and received his patronage from over a distance of twenty miles. Mr. Burns enjoyed pioneer life, and, as soon as Ralls County

had become thickly settled, moved to the wilds of Adair County. Mrs. Burns was also a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and died in 1884. Our subject was reared at home, and received his education at the rude log school-houses of the country. In 1856 he married Miss Mary E., daughter of Samuel M. and Mary E. Boyd, formerly of Kentucky, and also early pioneers of Ralls County, and afterward settlers in Adair County, where Mrs. Burns was born. To this couple six children have been born, five of whom are living: Alice (wife of A. J. Collins, of Kansas), George S. (of Kansas), Emma V., Pius E. and Anna F. Mr. Burns has since resided upon the home farm, with the exception of six or eight years immediately after the war, which he spent at Shibley's Point in the mercantile business. In 1880 he removed to Sullivan County, and located two miles south of the present site of Green City, where he engaged in the grocery business for about six months, when he sold his stock and purchased a general store at Winigan, which he conducted until 1885. He then located five miles south of Green City, where he now has a fine farm of 220 acres, all the result of his successful labor. At the commencement of the war he enlisted in the Union army in February, 1862, Company B, Eleventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry, for three years, and operated in Missouri, but after about nine months' active service was discharged on account of disability, which was the cause of his abandoning farming. Mr. Burns is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1860. He is a member of the G. A. R., and is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, to which his wife also belongs. Mr. Burns has often been solicited by his friends to accept public offices, but has always refused. He has, however, served as township clerk and assessor. He is greatly interested in educational projects, and in the general welfare and progress of the country.

Andrew J. Busick was born in Sullivan County, August 27, 1848, and is a son of Andrew James and Aurelia (Carrigan) Busick, natives of North Carolina, the father being born in Rockingham County, in 1811. In 1844 Mr. and Mrs. Busick left North Carolina, and settled in what is now Sullivan County, Mo., where they entered land and improved a farm. Mr. Busick, in connection with farming, was engaged in the manufacture of tobacco. He died in Sullivan County, in November, 1866. To Mr. and Mrs. Busick five sons and three daughters were born, all growing to maturity. Three sons and two daughters are now living, the three sons being residents of Sullivan County. Andrew J. grew to manhood upon his father's farm in his native county, and when a youth learned the carpenter's trade. Since arriving

at his maturity he has built several houses in the neighborhood, and has also worked at wagon repairing upon the farm. Upon his sixteenth birthday he enlisted in Company I, Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and served in same until August 15, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He carried the same musket throughout the entire war, and at the expiration of his service turned it over to the Government. He was present at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., and the siege of Mobile. December 29, 1877, he was married in Sullivan County, Mo., to Miss Dorothy J., daughter of Dr. F. Day, of Newtown, Mo. Mrs. Busick was born in Iowa, and reared partly there and partly in Sullivan County. She is the mother of four children: Sigourney, James G., Ira L. and Carleton D. After his marriage, Mr. Busick lived in Clay Township, north of Wintersville, where he improved a farm. He was first elected justice of the peace in that township, in 1878; he was re-elected twice afterward in Clay Township. He is a Republican, and was the first man belonging to that party elected to office in Clay Township, which was strongly Democratic. In 1884 he moved upon his present farm in Liberty Township, where he owns a farm of eighty-seven acres, and in connection with farming has a wagon and repair shop which he established in November, 1886. He has also officiated as justice of the peace in Liberty Township, being elected in April, 1885 and re-elected in the spring of 1887. Mrs. Busick is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Busick holds the constitution of the United States to be the supreme law of the land, and believes that our laws should be so made and executed as to secure the same protection to the poorest day laborer that they do to the capitalist and the millionaire.

John P. Butler was born near Clinton, Allegheny Co., Penn., October 13, 1846. His great-grandfather, George Butler, came to America some years prior to the war of the Revolution, and settled in the State of Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, near the city of Philadelphia. His wife was a Miss Sarah Davis, a native of Wales, and whose three brothers were the founders of the Baptist Church in that country. In the stirring scenes incident to the war of independence Mr. Butler took an active part as a soldier in the continental army. He had numerous sons and daughters, among whom were Polly, married to John Dunmead; Rebecca, married to Jesse Forker; Peggy, married to John Smith; Nancy, married to Ben Kline; Rachel, married to a man named Kinney, and two other daughters whose names are now unknown. His sons were Simon, Abia, George and Ben. His eldest son, Simon, was born in 1788,

and afterward married Charity Lamberson, and died in Beaver County, Penn., in 1850. The next oldest was Abia, born in 1798, who afterward married Jane Bell, and died in Lawrence County, Penn., in 1871. George Butler, one of the other sons, married Katy Kline, and removed to Ashland County, Ohio. The other son, Ben, married Ruth Beagle, and removed to a point near Marietta, Ohio. After the close of the Revolutionary War a greater part of the family of George Butler the elder removed to Washington County, Penn. In 1812, Abia Butler and his brother-in-law, John Smith, enlisted in the army in the second war with Great Britain, and did service at Erie and on the Canadian frontier, for which service, almost at the close of his life, Mr. Butler was granted a pension. In Washington, Beaver and Allegheny Counties the family of Abia Butler, consisting of ten boys and five girls, were born and grew to maturity. The eldest of this large family was George Butler, who married Mary Ann McCullough, a daughter of John and Eleanor (Herron) McCullough, and to whom were born a family of seven children, namely: Eleanor J., John P., Melissa, George W., Benton, Mary A., and Louisa, the two latter being dead. John P. Butler, the second child, was born, as stated, near Clinton, Allegheny Co., Penn., October 13, 1846. In his youth his parents removed to Lawrence County, in the same State. In the common schools of Western Pennsylvania he received his education in the rudiments of learning, and by his assiduity laid the foundation for the future acquisition of knowledge. In attending school during the winter months and assisting his father on the farm during the farming season, his youth passed until about July 1, 1864, when, a little over seventeen years of age, he enlisted as a private in Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, for a period of 100 days. In camp near Baltimore, Md., he was stricken with disease, and for a period of two months was confined to the hospitals at Baltimore and Chester, Penn.; he recovered sufficiently to return to duty, and was honorably discharged with the remainder of his command in October, 1864, after a service of about four months. Returning home in bad health, he taught school the following winter, and, in the early spring of 1865, his health having been fully restored he re-enlisted in Company I, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, to serve one year or during the war, and was promoted corporal; with this company he served until the close of the war, being mustered out at Brown's Hill near Washington, D. C., in July, 1865. Immediately upon his return home, being not yet nineteen years of age, he came to Sullivan County, Mo., and purchased a small farm. Returning to Pennsylvania soon

after, he induced his parents to remove to Missouri in October of that year, where they resided until the death of his mother at the age of sixty-five years, on June 26, 1886, and where the father still resides. Having induced his parents to remove to Missouri, he attended the Iron City Commercial College at Pittsburgh, Penn., until his money was exhausted, and again taught school during the winter, and returned to Sullivan County, Mo., May 2, 1866. He soon essayed to teach a subscription school in the little hamlet of Wintersville, but was compelled to quit on account of ill health. Returning to Milan, he secured employment for a time in the office of H. T. McClanahan, recorder of deeds, and clerk of the circuit court, and from this circumstance his attention was directed to the profession of the law, upon which he resolved to enter. He then began reading law with Judge R. D. Morrison, pursuing his studies with energy and perseverance. In the meantime he wooed and won Maggie Morrison, the youngest daughter of his preceptor, to whom he was married November 4, 1866. The following winter he spent in teaching school at Milan, and reading law, succeeding so well in the latter that in March, 1867, he was duly admitted to the bar, and licensed to practice in all the courts of record in the State. The profession thus chosen he has followed ever since, meeting with unqualified and deserved success. He is now one of the most able and successful lawyers of the State, and has the entire confidence and esteem of the community in which he lives. With no capital but brains and energy, his reputation has been made by his own unaided efforts. He is a strong and forcible talker, a great thinker, and a ready writer. In politics he is an unswerving Democrat, and one of the leaders of his party. He has twice sought, and on each occasion nearly secured, the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Second Missouri District, in which the nomination is equivalent to an election, but has never sought political preferment in any other direction. Mr. Butler's wife died November 7, 1873, leaving two children, Georgia and Lou (a son named Leon having died two months prior to his mother). In 1874 he married Miss Delia Payne, a native of Johnson County, Mo. He is a Knight Templar Mason, an ancient member of the K. of H., and a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. fraternities, and his daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Junius Buxton was born in Charleston, W. Va., in 1838, and is a son of Harvey and Sagey (Brown) Buxton. The father was born in Connecticut, in 1796. He was a cooper by trade, but during his later life engaged in farming. His father, John, was a native of England, and immigrated to America at an early date.

Harvey was married at Charleston, W. Va., in 1824, and moved to Burlington, Iowa, in the year 1840. In 1856 he moved to Sullivan County, Mo., where he entered and bought 800 acres of land. He resided in Penn Township a few years, and then bought property at Blakesburg, Iowa, where he passed the remainder of his days, his death occurring in 1869. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and for his services received a land warrant of 160 acres. His wife was born in Kanawha County, W. Va., in 1804, and died in 1883. She was a graduate of a medical college in Charleston, and for over thirty years practiced obstetrics with flattering success. She was the mother of eleven children, of whom Junius was the eighth. He was two years old when his parents moved to Iowa, and in 1856 he came to Sullivan County. He was educated at Washington and Burlington, Iowa, and made his home with his parents until of age. September 23, 1859, he married Miss Francis I. Green, daughter of Mortimer M. Green. Mrs. Buxton was a native of Maury County, Tenn., and of her union with our subject two children are living: Oscar, and Chloe, wife of Robert D. Morrison, Jr. Mr. Buxton was a farmer after his marriage until 1861, when he engaged in business at Kiddville, Sullivan County. In 1869 he lost his wife, and two years later was united in marriage to Miss Flora V. Earhart, who was born in Cedar County, Iowa, and was a daughter of Samuel Earhart. To this union one child, Nora May, was born. Mrs. Buxton departed this life February 6, 1886. In 1877 Mr. Buxton came to Milan, and engaged in business until 1878, when he sold out and clerked for two years and a half. In 1881 he traveled for a life insurance company, with headquarters in Bethany, but in 1882 returned to Milan. In 1883 he embarked in general produce trading until May, 1886, when he engaged in his present general merchandise business. In October, 1887, he married Mrs. Mary L. Vanhook, *nee* Downtain, who was born in Kentucky in 1855. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Lincoln in 1860. In 1862 he was appointed justice of the peace by the county court, and in 1864 was elected to the position, which he filled satisfactorily for six years. In 1874 he became notary public, and held that office four years. From 1861 to 1877, he was the postmaster at Kiddville. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., a prosperous business man, and a public spirited citizen, being especially interested in the temperance cause.

Robert A. Caldwell was born in Ireland in 1828, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Wisely) Caldwell, also natives of Ireland. His grandfather, Robert Caldwell, was a Scotchman, but reared

his family in the northern part of Ireland. In 1848 Robert A. immigrated to the United States with his parents, landing in Philadelphia, May 11 of that year. He located in and resided in Carbon County, Penn., until 1853, and in the fall of that year purchased a slightly improved farm in Sullivan County, Mo., where he has since resided, and which by hard manual labor he has improved, and of which he has made a nice farm. He has since purchased more land, and now owns 380 acres, 240 being in the home place. One hundred acres are prairie land, and forty good timber land. He is a hospitable gentleman, and lives in a comfortable house, surrounded with good outbuildings. During the war he was a member of the State Militia, and helped defend the homes of his county against the invasions and attacks of the bushwhackers who thronged the vicinity. He has raised a family of seven children, and lost five in infancy. Those living are: Robert (married and at home), William (married and at home), Mary J. (wife of Mathew McCracken), Martha (wife of Joseph Kimble), Ellen, Josephine and Margaret Ann. Mrs. Caldwell is a native of Ireland, and was married to our subject while he lived in Carbon County, Penn., on September 14, 1854. Her maiden name was Margaret Ann Moody. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell and four of the family are members of the Presbyterian Church. The parents of Mr. Caldwell died in Sullivan County.

John Caldwell was born in Ireland in May, 1843, and is a son of Robert and Mary Caldwell [see preceding sketch]. He accompanied his parents to the United States, living for a time in Carbon County, Penn., and then removed to Sullivan County, Mo., in the fall of 1853. Here he grew to manhood, and in December, 1869, was married to Miss Josephine Dearing, a native of Sullivan County, who died in 1877. This union was blessed with three children: Margaret, James A. and John W. In the fall of 1877 Mr. Caldwell was united in marriage to Miss Catherine McClaskey, daughter of James McClaskey, of Sullivan County, by whom he has had two children, Mary E. and Arthur. Mr. Caldwell is a stanch Republican, but has never sought nor held office. He has been a resident of Sullivan County since first coming here, and now lives upon the old home place, to which he has added 400 acres of fenced land and 160 acres of meadow land. He is one of the respected and prosperous farmers of the township.

Hon. W. F. Calfee was born in Moniteau County, Mo., July 8, 1847, and is a son of Vardamon and Elizabeth (Claybrook) Calfee. The father was of Welsh descent, and born in Hancock County, Tenn., in 1818. He was reared a farmer, but at the age of eighteen left Tennessee, and engaged in the manufacture of

brick in Alton, Ill. In three years he went to Moniteau County, Mo., where he married, and lived until 1852. He resided in Adair County, with the exception of the war period, which he spent in Sullivan County. He enlisted in the Mexican War, but did not reach the scene of conflict until after the fall of Mexico. The mother is of German descent, and was born in Kentucky in 1821. Of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Calfee, but three lived to maturity. W. F. is the second child, and was but five years of age when brought to Northeast Missouri. His educational advantages were very limited, but his short attendance at the common schools aroused a desire for knowledge in his breast, and he saved enough out of his earnings to attend the Kirksville Normal School one year. In 1871 he began to teach and to study law. In 1873 he decided to devote his entire time to the study of that profession, and in October, 1875, was admitted to the bar. He immediately opened an office in Greencastle, but in 1877 came to Milan, where he has met with decided success. During the late war he enlisted in Company E, Forty-second Regiment Missouri Infantry, and, at the expiration of his service of one year, was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., near which place he was during the last battle of Nashville. January 1, 1873, Mr. Calfee married Miss Caroline, daughter of E. E. Prindle, of Sullivan County, Mo. Mrs. Calfee is a native of Lee County, Iowa, and was born in 1854. This union has been blessed with five children: Dudley F., Blanche, Edward L., Lizzie and Phœbe. In politics Mr. Calfee is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant in 1868. In 1880, 1882 and 1886, he was a candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney, but, owing to the county being Democratic, and slight defection in the Republican party, was unsuccessful. In 1882 he was elected mayor of Milan, and filled the office so faithfully that, in 1884 and 1886, he was re-elected without opposition. Previous to his residence in Milan he served as township collector of Pennsylvania Township three years. He is a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the G. A. R. and A. O. U. W.

William Calhoon (deceased) was born in Ohio in 1813. His father was killed in the War of 1812, and he was left an orphan early in life. He was bound out, but at the age of fourteen ran away from his master. He lived successively in Ohio, Indiana and Missouri, making his home in the latter State, in Linn County, near the Sullivan County line; being one of the earliest settlers of same. At that time he owned but one or two horses, but at the time of his death was the possessor of 3,600 acres of land, and was one of the most influential men of the county. In 1840 he married Melvina Warran, who was born in Howard

County, Mo., in 1818, and married in the same county. Mrs. Calhoon was the mother of eight children, seven of whom are living, and she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In politics Mr. Calhoon was a Democrat. Among the foulest deeds which blacken the war history of this community is the murder of William Calhoon. While away on business he chanced to be in Scottsville late in the evening of August 27, 1864. While there he and several other citizens were captured by a posse of men, ostensibly for the purpose of hunting guerrillas. They then started for Mr. Calhoon's home, and, upon arriving at same, Mr. Calhoon entered the house, closely guarded, to get water for himself and men. His wife asked him where he was going, and he replied that they were going to hunt guerrillas, which was the last remark that fell from his lips. They then mounted their horses, some stopping at a melon patch. Mr. Calhoon and John Hatcher, however, rode on. Two men accompanying them ordered Hatcher back, and soon two shots were heard. When Mr. Calhoon's body was found, it was pierced with two bullets, either of which would have proved fatal. His pockets were rifled, and his papers scattered. Mr. Calhoon was a wealthy man, and it was known that he had sold some cattle but a few days previous to his murder, which facts led to the belief that he was killed for his money. Circumstantial evidence pointed to James Head as the leading murderer, and at times Mr. Head almost acknowledged his guilt. He was arrested, but bailed out by his friends, and died from the effects of an accident before being brought to trial. During his illness parties who were suspected of being accomplices never left his bedside; it is thought this course was taken for fear that Mr. Head would admit his and others' guilt. Mrs. Calhoon died in 1881. Her youngest son, William B., was born in Linn County in 1850, and during his boyhood received but a poor education. At the age of fourteen he and a brother took charge of his father's large farm, which they managed until its division. In 1874 he married Mary C. Baker, who was born in Clark County, Ind., in 1850, and when about seventeen years of age moved to Missouri. To this union five children have been born: Charles C. (deceased), George, Veda E., John B. and Gracy. Mr. Calhoon is a Mason of the Royal Arch degree, and an Odd Fellow. In politics he is a Democrat. Since 1875 he has been a resident of Sullivan County with the exception of the year 1883, which was spent in Oregon. He is a substantial farmer, and owns 200 acres of good land.

Mrs. Melissa Capito was born in Hanover, Germany, and at the age of three years moved to the United States, settling in

Ohio, and there grew to maturity, and April 5, 1859, married in Cincinnati, Ohio, William F. Capito, a native of Pennsylvania. Soon after their marriage, Mr. Capito went to San Francisco, and worked at the blacksmith's trade. In the spring of 1861 Mrs. Capito joined her husband in San Francisco, where they resided until 1870. In the fall of that year they came to Sullivan County, Mo., and located upon a farm in the northern part of same. Here Mr. Capito devoted his attention to farming until his death, September 25, 1875. He left his business in a complicated state, but his widow, being a lady of rare business ability, bravely went to work with the assistance of her sons, and by good management paid off all obligations, and accumulated a nice competency for herself and family. She lived upon a farm, which she yet owns, until the spring of 1882, when she embarked in the hotel business at Pollock. She is a successful and popular landlady, and manages a comfortable and nice hotel. Mrs. Capito is a sister of Judge J. C. Schnelle, whose sketch appears in this work. Mrs. Capito has a family of seven children: Adelade G., born January 3, 1860; George W., March 11, 1862; Theodore F., October 22, 1863; Melissa, September 21, 1865; William A., March 13, 1868; Carrie, April 8, 1870; and Charles A., June 8, 1873. The eldest son, George W., died August 22, 1886, leaving a widow and two children, who now reside at Pollock.

Henry Chaplin, one of the pioneer farmers of Morris Township, is a native of North Carolina, and was born in 1819. His parents, Solomon and Barbara (Taylor) Chaplin, moved from the lower to the western part of North Carolina, but in a few years returned to the lower part of the State, where the father died in 1822. He was a sailor during the war, and twice ran the blockade at New York City. His ancestors were English. The mother and family removed to Indiana about 1838, where the mother died in 1880. In that State our subject was married in 1843, to Miss Eliza J., daughter of Alexander and Mary Trent. They have had six children, four of whom are living: Erastus H.; Mary Ellen, wife of William Peeveler, of Texas; William H., of Kansas, and Eliza J., wife of John Martin. In 1848 Mr. Chaplin removed to Clinton County, Iowa, where he remained until 1853, and then removed to Schuyler County, Mo., and in 1856 came to Sullivan County, and located in Morris Township, two and a half miles northwest of Winigan, where he has since made his home. He now owns a farm of nearly 240 acres, and eighty acres of timber, making him one of the leading farmers of the vicinity. He has made farming his lifelong occupation, by which he has obtained a handsome competency, and is one of the most esteemed and respected citizens of Sullivan County.

During the war he took a firm stand for the Union, and in 1861 enlisted in Company F, Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, during which he was in the hottest of the contest, in the right of Gen. Prentiss' division. His regiment, commanded by Col. Peabody, of St. Joseph, who was killed early in battle, was detached from the main division, and escaped the fate of the remainder of Gen. Prentiss' command. He also fought in several other Union engagements, but was discharged in March, 1863, on account of disability. About one year after he joined what was known as the Brookfield Rangers, of the Missouri State Militia, and remained in service until the fall of 1864. He was formerly a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay in 1844, but since the war has been a Republican. He and his wife have for many years been faithful and consistent members of the Methodist Church.

Isaac Childers was born in Harrison County, W. Va., December 10, 1819, and is the son of William and Sidney (Richards) Childers, natives of Virginia. The father was a farmer in Virginia, where he passed his life. Isaac lived in his native State until the fall of 1851, when he immigrated to Monroe County, Iowa. After living there ten years, he came to Sullivan County, Mo., and settled in the same neighborhood and township in which he now resides. He moved upon his present farm in the spring of 1865, which consists of 160 acres of prairie land, all fenced and under cultivation. He has a fine orchard of 300 select varieties of apple trees, and owns a one-and-a-half-story residence and fine barns. Since 1875 Mr. Childers has been interested in the raising of thoroughbred Shorthorns, and has one of the finest herds in the county. Mr. Childers was married in Lewis County, Va., December 15, 1842, to Miss Hulda Thorp, daughter of Hezekiah D. Thorp. Mrs. Childers was born, reared and married in Lewis County, Va., and was the mother of fifteen children, nine living: Sylvanus W. (of Washington Territory), Preston R. (of Denver, Colo.), Delia A. (wife of Peter Wood, of Nebraska), Stephen L. (married, and in Sullivan County), Addison H. (of Denver), Almeda, Hezekiah (married and in Sullivan County), Joseph (an attorney at Milan), Emma (wife of Milton Akers, and living on her father's place). Mrs. Childers died in April, 1887, and was a member of the Free United Brethren Church, to which church Mr. Childers also belongs.

P. W. Christy is a son of Joseph K. and Elizabeth (Weaver) Christy, natives of Virginia. They were married in Kentucky, having moved there when quite young, and resided in that State until about 1822, when Mrs. Christy died. Mr. Christy then married Mrs. Nancy Gooch, and in 1851 started for Linn County,

Mo.; but before arriving at their destination death claimed Mrs. Christy. The father spent the remainder of his days in Linn County. To his first marriage three sons and two daughters were born; to the second, one son and one daughter. Mr. Christy was an extensive farmer and stock raiser, and served as magistrate many years. He was a volunteer in the War of 1812, but never served. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The subject of this sketch, P. W. Christy, the third child of the first marriage, was born in Morgan County, Ky., in 1815. He was educated at the common schools of the neighborhood, and worked during his youth upon the farm. At sixteen years of age he began to work for wages, which he spent in gaining a better education. In 1836 he married Francis Simmons, a native of Fleming County, Ky. She was born in 1812, and died in 1840. Mr. Christy then married Mrs. Nancy L. Day, who was also born in Fleming County, Ky., in 1814. Mrs. Christy had been twice married before her union with Mr. Christy, both her former husbands being of the same surname—Day. By her first marriage she had one son, Elbert, a Confederate soldier during the late war; by her second, one daughter, Martha M. A.; and by her third, six children: Joseph B., Taylor P., Ambrose S., Frances A., Mary C. and Isaac B. Both Mr. and Mrs. Christy are members of the Methodist Church, and in politics Mr. Christy is a Democrat, as was his father before him. Mr. Christy moved to Linn County, Mo., in 1852, and in 1869 came to Sullivan County, where he has since resided. He now owns 160 acres of land, and has given more than this amount to his children. He is an old and honored citizen of Sullivan County.

Remick C. Clark is the eldest son of Thomas and Barbara (Herod) Clark, natives of Hartford, Conn., and Greene County, Penn., respectively. The father was born in 1787, and when young peddled in Connecticut and adjoining States. He was married in Pennsylvania, and spent the remainder of his life in that State engaged in farming. He was a man of good education, of comical address, and a cavalry soldier in the War of 1812. He was a very good auctioneer, at which employment his services were often required. He died at the age of fifty-three, and his wife at the age of seventy. Of eight children born to them, two sons and three daughters are now living. Remick C. was reared upon a farm, but received but a limited education owing to the demand upon his time at home. At the age of twenty he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he worked several years, in the meantime becoming a first-class workman at the painter's trade. For some time he engaged in the mercantile business at

Waynesburg, Penn. In 1865 he went to Iowa, and the following year came to Sullivan County, Mo., where he farmed until 1881. He then opened a general store in partnership with H. C. Bailey, in Browning, in which business he continued for five years. In 1839 he married Mariah J. Hatfield, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1818. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have a family of one son and five daughters, and are both members of the Methodist Church. In politics Mr. Clark is a Democrat, and a Knight Templar. He started in life with no property, and, although after working hard for a year he was burned out and lost everything, he has surmounted his troubles, and, even after helping start his six children in life, is a well-to-do man.

W. A. Clem is of Dutch ancestry, was born in Sullivan County, Mo., in 1852, and is the seventh child of Henry and Catherine (Fishburn) Clem, natives of Virginia, and born in 1813 and 1818, respectively. When young both moved to Licking County, Ohio, where they were afterward married in 1839. Then they came to Sullivan County, and located upon a farm, where they passed the remainder of their lives, and accumulated quite a little property. They had a family of four sons and five daughters. Both were worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; they died aged sixty-one and fifty-four, respectively. W. A. Clem received a common-school education during his youth and lived at home until his father's death. In 1880 he married Elizabeth A. Smith, a daughter of Meshack and Elizabeth A. (Minnis) Smith, natives of Tennessee, who came to Missouri in childhood. To this union two children have been born: Earl Grover and Eitha May. Mr. Clem is a Democrat, as was also his father. He is an enterprising and energetic citizen, and as a farmer has met with success, owning at present 560 acres of good land. His entire life has been spent in Sullivan County, to which he has grown much attached.

John Clements, a grocer and druggist of Reger, was born in Amherst County, Va., and is a son of John and Tobitha (McCloud) Clements. The father was of English descent, and born in Virginia in 1767, his life occupation being that of farming. His father, William, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. John, Sr., died in 1848. His wife was of Scotch-Irish descent, and born in Virginia, dying in 1845 at the age of eighty-three. She was the mother of nine children, our subject—John —being the eighth. He received a common-school education, and lived with his parents until past seventeen years of age. In 1839 he left his native State, and located in Howard County, Mo. In 1844 he removed to Linn County, and September 3 of that year married Nancy J. Mullins, a native of Howard County, Mo.,

born April 12, 1822. Mr. and Mrs. Clements have five living children: Nancy (wife of Tavner Stewart), William, Mary (wife of Watson Rogers), Tobitha (wife of Henry Huff) and Susan (wife of Thomas Clark). Mr. Clements resided in Linn County until 1850, and then came to Sullivan County, where he engaged in the wagon and cabinet business at Scottsville. In 1882 he came to Reger, clerking in a grocery store some time, but in 1885 established himself in the grocery and drug business, at which he is now having good success. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay in 1844, as previous to the war he was member of the Whig party. In 1851 he was elected justice of the peace, holding that office until about two years ago. He is a Master Mason and a well-to-do citizen. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster of Reger, which office he now holds. Mrs. Clements was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and departed this life February 7, 1877.

Edward Clevenger is the sixth child of a family of fourteen children (twelve living) born to Edward and Mary Clevenger. The father was born in Upshier County, Va., in 1799, and when about eight years old was taken to Western Pennsylvania, where he learned to smelt glass, and soon became foreman of the smelting department of a glass factory. He was also an expert in constructing furnaces, but, on account of injured eyesight, was obliged to leave the factory, and devote his time to farming, in which he soon excelled. Upon reaching manhood he married Mary Cline, a native of Greene County, Penn., born in 1803. Mrs. Clevenger was a member of the Presbyterian Church; her death occurred in 1884. Mr. Clevenger was a stanch Democrat of the Jacksonian order, and lived to the advanced age of seventy-four. Edward Clevenger, Jr., was born in Greene County, Penn., in 1830. He was reared upon his father's farm, making himself generally useful, and during his leisure time engaged in wagoning. When he became of age he started in life for himself, working for $7 per month. He was blessed with health, and for thirty years worked steadily, and by economy has become a wealthy man. In 1852 he married Mary Green, who was born in Greene Co., Penn., in 1832. Mrs. Clevenger's grandfather was a cousin of Lewis Whetzel, the great Indian fighter. Two children, John W. and Rachel M., have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clevenger, both of whom are now married and located upon farms. While in Missouri, Mr. Clevenger has served as justice of the peace one term with general satisfaction. In 1866 he came to Sullivan County, Mo., a poor man, but he now owns 600 acres of some of the finest land in the county, and is a prominent farmer, and one of the best stock raisers in the

county. As a citizen and neighbor he is respected and esteemed by all who know him.

William Cochran was born in Carbon County, Penn., October 20, 1854, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Hyndman) Cochran, natives of County Derry, Ireland, and born in 1826 and 1830, respectively. They left their native country for the United States, upon the same vessel, in 1836, and located in Pennsylvania, where they were married in 1851. In December of 1854 they came to Sullivan County, Mo., and located three miles west of Milan, buying a farm of 212 acres, where the father now resides. Mrs. Cochran died in 1863, and Mr. Cochran was afterward married to Mary Shatto. To his first marriage five children were born, and to the last eleven. William Cochran was the second child of the first union, and when an infant was brought to Missouri. He attended the district schools, and spent two years at the State Normal at Kirksville. At the age of nineteen he began to teach, and made teaching his profession for fourteen years, the field of his labor being in Sullivan County. Two years (1882 and 1883) were spent in the public school of Milan. He lived with his father until of age, and, November 13, 1886, purchased a half-interest in the Milan *Republican*, his partner being I. S. Ware. He is now the editor and proprietor of the Milan *Republican*, which is one of the leading papers of the county, having a weekly circulation of 1,100, and being, as its name indicates, Republican in politics. June 7, 1885, Mr. Cochran married Miss Allie Swanger, daughter of Jefferson Swanger. Mrs. Cochran was born in Sullivan County in 1864. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and her husband of the Presbyterian. The latter is a member of the Masonic order, Seaman Lodge, No. 126, and of the I. O. O. F., Milan Lodge, No. 83. Having passed all the chairs in Odd Fellowship, he is now Junior Warden of Seaman Lodge of Masons.

Hon. Ichabod Comstock, one of the leading farmers and stock men of Sullivan County, is a native of New York State, where he was born in 1810. His parents, John and Hopie (Weaver) Comstock, were natives of Rhode Island, where they passed their youth and married, but settled in New York about 1807, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. Comstock was a farmer until late in life, when he sold his farm and engaged in manufacturing. He was of English descent. Our subject received but a common-school education, and in 1835 married Miss Marcy, daughter of Nathan G. and Polly (Platt) Birdseye. Mrs. Comstock was born in Connecticut in 1812. In 1838 Mr. Comstock removed to Ohio, and from there to Wabash County, Ind., in 1845, where he remained until 1857. He then removed to Sulli-

van County, and located six and a half miles from the present site of Green City, which place he has since made his home. Here he owns over 1,200 acres of land, and also possesses about 640 acres in Morris Township, making him one of the most extensive landholders in Sullivan County. Nearly all this property has been accumulated through his own labor and economy. He is quite extensively engaged in the stock and dairy business, and, although he is now seventy-seven years old, all his immense business is under his sole supervision and control. He is a well-informed man, of good financial ability, and has served the public in various prominent and responsible positions. In 1864 he was elected to represent Sullivan County in the State Legislature, serving one term in that capacity. He was soon after elected county judge, but about six months after was legislated out of office. During the war he took a firm stand for the Union cause, and recruited the first body of troops that went from Sullivan County, and assisted in organizing the first company of Home Guards, of which he was made captain. Formerly he was a Whig, but since the dissolution of that party has been a Republican. He and his wife have been faithful and consistent members of the Presbyterian Church since their youth. In 1838 he entered a machine shop, manufacturing grain separators for five years. He was engaged in the tanning business for three years, and for twice that length of time ran a general store on his farm. The residue of his life has been devoted to farming, stock raising and dairy products, and he now possesses over 140 milch cows, and owns a half interest in the Green City Creamery. He is also a member of the Comstock Mercantile Company, at Green City.

Charles B. Comstock, one of the prominent citizens and enterprising business men of Sullivan County, is manager of the Comstock Mercantile Co., a notary public, and also editor and proprietor of the Green City *Creamer*, a weekly newspaper which he established in May, 1886, the first issue of which appeared May 15. It was a three-column folio, published semi-monthly for one year, when it was enlarged to a seven-column folio, published weekly. This gentleman is a native of Wabash County, Ind., and was born in 1846. He is an only son of Ichabod and Mercy (Birdseye) Comstock, natives of New York and Connecticut, respectively. The father was of Scotch origin, and born in 1810, and a son of John Comstock. He was married in 1836, and two years later removed to Ohio, and in 1845 went to Wabash County, Ind., where he remained until 1857, when he removed to Sullivan County, Mo., and located in Union Township, where he has since made his home, and is now one of the largest

landholders and extensive dairymen in the county, owning about 1,800 acres of land and 150 milch cows. Up to this date he still has the responsibility and sole supervision of all his domestic affairs, although nearly seventy-eight years of age. In 1864 he was elected to represent Sullivan County in the State Legislature, and served one term. He also served for a short time as county judge. He and his wife belong to the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Comstock was born in 1812. The subject of our sketch was reared on the farm, and received his early education at the common schools, but afterward attended three years at Oberlin, Ohio, from where he graduated in the business course. Upon reaching his majority he became his father's partner on the farm, but in 1870 went to California on account of his health, where he spent nearly three years, and then returned to the farm. In 1874 he established a store which two years after came under the management of a joint stock company, known as the "Birdseye Ridge Grange Association." This store was conducted upon the farm until the commencement of the town of Green City, where it was removed in 1880, and conducted under the same name until 1885, when the stock was all bought in by the Comstock family, and the name of the corporation was changed to the "Comstock Mercantile Co.," with our subject as general manager. Besides a large storehouse 32x70 feet, two stories high, with the lower story well stocked with general merchandise, they have a large warehouse at the railroad, and are extensively engaged in the grain business. This company also has charge of the Green City Creamery, an enterprise that was established in August, 1882, and which has been in constant operation ever since, and has produced the following amounts: First year, 60,994 pounds; second year, 90,196 pounds; third, 113,278 pounds; fourth, 92,348 pounds of butter. For general business management and financial ability, Mr. Comstock has few peers in Northern Missouri. During the days when the Grange organization existed, Mr. Comstock figured prominently and worked actively and zealously for the cause, and was the leading factor in its successful existence, and he represented Sullivan County in the State Grange for five years. He is an earnest and energetic temperance worker, and greatly interested in the upbuilding of the community, religiously, morally, and otherwise. He was married in 1862 to Miss Flora, daughter of William and Sarah Ross, of Wabash County, Ind., by whom he has had seven children, six of whom are living. Mr. Comstock is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Grant. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Knights Templar, and has been a notary public since 1884. He and his wife are prominent and faithful members of the Presbyterian Church.

W. L. Cookman was born in Lewis County, Va., in 1854, where he passed his boyhood days. In 1869 he came to Missouri, and located in Sullivan County. He was thrown upon his own resources at an early age, but, naturally being of a quiet and industrious disposition, he at once won the respect and esteem of his associates. Having an ardent thirst for knowledge, he procured a great many books, which he read evenings and during his leisure moments in the daytime. He attended school a short time at Linneus, and at the age of nineteen had become so thoroughly acquainted with the common-school branches that he was given a teacher's license, and for nine sessions taught in Sullivan County. December 20, 1874, he married Miss M. J. West, daughter of Alexander West. Mrs. Cookman was born in Sullivan County, Mo., in 1857, and to her union with our subject three children have been born: Sarah Elizabeth, Sophia Josephine and Belle. Mr. Cookman is a self-made man, and by hard work and perseverance is now the owner of 200 acres of good land. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., K. of P., and K. of L.

Ex-Judge Hugh M. Cooper was born in Greene County, East Tenn., in 1827, and is a son of Christopher and Jane (Maloney) Cooper. The father was born in Virginia in 1798, and when but four years old went to Greene County, Tenn., where he was afterward married, and lived until 1851. He then went to Sullivan County, Mo., locating in Bowman Township, where his son, Robert S., now resides. He was one of the early settlers of Sullivan County, a farmer, and owned about 1,000 acres of land. While in Tennessee he served about ten years as justice of the peace. His death occurred in 1865. His wife was of Irish descent, born in Virginia in 1793, and died in 1877. Of a family of six children but four are now living: Hugh M., William, Robert S. and Nancy M. Hugh M. was educated at the district schools of Tennessee, and at the age of eighteen was able to teach a district school. He taught four terms, and then, in 1850, left his native State, immigrating to Sullivan County, Mo., where he resumed the vocation of teaching. In 1851 he entered 500 acres of land where he now resides, and in August, 1865, married Miss Elizabeth C. Dell, daughter of Henry Dell, Esq., and born in Greene County, Tenn., in 1829. To Judge and Mrs. Cooper one child, Jennie Mason, has been given. She was born in 1866, and is acquiring a thorough education at the Humphreys and other colleges; is a strict adherent to Christianity and the doctrines of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In politics the Judge has always been a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Cass in 1848. He served as captain of the militia in Tennessee a few

years, and was postmaster of Wintersville, Sullivan Co., Mo., a short time. In 1858 he was elected county judge, and filled the position four years. In 1871 he was appointed to that office, and in 1872 was elected sheriff of Sullivan County, resigning his judgeship the following year in order to faithfully discharge the duties of sheriff, to which office he was re-elected in 1874. Judge Cooper is the owner of 1,000 acres of first-class land, and dwells in a commodious brick and frame residence which was erected in 1884. He is a Master Mason, and himself and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They rank among the most honored and respected citizens of the county, and, having been citizens of same many years, are widely known, and have a large circle of admiring friends.

Lucien Cover, editor, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, May 11, 1847, and is a son of Daniel and Hannah (Smith) Cover. The father is of German descent, and was born in Frederick County, Md., in 1812. During his youth he learned and worked at the tailor's trade, but in later life followed farming almost exclusively. After his marriage he resided in Clermont County, Ohio, until the fall of 1853, when he moved to Griggsville, Pike Co., Ill., in which county he has since resided; the years between 1854 and 1875 were spent at New Salem, Pike County. While at the latter place he served as postmaster, and also served as justice of the peace in his township twenty years. He is now living a retired life with his youngest daughter, Nellie Hensell. Mrs. Cover was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1817, and died May 6, 1887. She was the mother of ten children, of whom seven are living. Lucien was the sixth child born to Mr. and Mrs. Cover, and when seven years old accompanied his parents to Pike County, Ill., where he was reared and educated. At the age of eighteen he began to teach, at which occupation he continued engaged four terms, in the meantime studying law. In 1869 he entered the law department of the University of Chicago, and graduated in 1870 with the degree of LL. B. He then located in Pittsfield, Ill., and began to practice. In 1873 he came to Milan, Sullivan Co., Mo., and resumed the practice of his profession in new fields. In 1878 he purchased the Sullivan *Standard*, of which he has since been editor and proprietor. August 27, 1873, he married Miss Agnes M. Ferguson, daughter of John P. Ferguson. Mrs. Cover was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1846, and has borne three children: Pella (deceased), Dennis F. and Clara. Mr. Cover is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Seymour and Blair in 1868. He is very successful as a business man, and his paper is devoted to the interests of his county, and is Democratic in poli-

tics. It contains all the current news, and has a circulation of over 1,200 weekly copies. In 1875 Mr. Cover was elected commissioner of Sullivan County schools, and performed the duties of that office so efficiently that in 1877 he was re-elected. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Morris Lodge, No. 110. Himself and wife are united with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The subject of this sketch, Lucius L. Cram, is a druggist and postmaster at Green City, and was born in Vermont, in 1850. He is the youngest child of Daniel and Eliza (Hutchinson) Cram, who were natives of the same State, and born in 1809 and 1810, respectively, and married in 1835, when they removed to LaCrosse County, Wis., where they lived until about 1867, after that setling in Chariton County, Mo., where the mother died in 1878. Mr. Cram is still living, and to him and Mrs. Cram three sons and two daughters were born in all. Our subject remained at home until about the age of sixteen, when he began life's battle for himself. He had received a good common-school education, which he had supplemented with one year's attendance at the North Missouri State Normal. He went to Kirksville in 1875, and engaged in railroading, and while at that place was united in marriage to Miss Josie, daughter of Joel and Jemima Hampton, formerly of Iowa, and born in 1808 and 1826, respectively, and married in 1846. The former died in 1887, and the latter in 1872. The maiden name of Mrs. Hampton was Dobson. Mrs. Cram was born in 1857, and married in 1879, and is the mother of two children, Ethel and Norman. Mr. Cram was the first man who located in Green City, having removed to that place in 1880, when the present town site was a vast cornfield. Being the first railroad agent of the place, he lived in the depot while he held that position, which was until 1883, after which he entered the drug business, and is now the sole druggist of the town. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster, and is the second man who has held that position in Green City. He is a good practical business man, and one of the most influential and important men of the place. In politics our subject is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley in 1872. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and his wife is united with the Presbyterian Church.

Dandridge Crumpacker was born in Bedford County, Va., September 8, 1817, and is a son of John and Betsey (Hewitt) Crumpacker, also of Virginia. Mr. Crumpacker served as a private during the War of 1812. Both parents died in Virginia. Dandridge passed his youth in Bedford and Campbell Counties, and about 1835 moved to LaPorte County, Ind. After arriving at his majority he returned to Virginia, and settled in Campbell

County, where he was married December 20, 1850 to Miss Virginia C. Oglesby, a native of Bedford County, Va. About ten years prior to his marriage Mr. Crumpacker was engaged in boating on a canal, and after his marriage he followed the same occupation until the spring of 1857. He then sold out, and, coming to Missouri, located upon a farm in Putnam County, where he lived until 1862. He then sold his farm, and removed to Sullivan County, upon some land he had purchased before coming to the State. He now resides upon Locust Creek, where he built a saw-mill in 1854, to which, in 1860, he added a grist-mill. He was quite extensively engaged in milling until 1883, since which time he has farmed. Mr. Crumpacker owns 600 acres of land in his home place, 200 being well cultivated. He has 480 acres of prairie land, all fenced, and 180 acres in another tract, 135 of which are fenced. He also owns 170 acres in Putnam County. Mr. Crumpacker has reared a family of five children: Fannie (wife of Charles Haywood, of Putnam County), A. O., John D. and William Edward. Mrs. Crumpacker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

David H. Crumpacker, hotel keeper, is a native of LaPorte County, Ind., born in 1837, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Royalty) Crumpacker. The father was of German descent, and born in Bedford County, Va., in 1798. He was a farmer by occupation, and in 1835 immigrated to Northeast Indiana, and located in LaPorte County. In 1838 he located in Jackson Township, Sullivan County, where he resided about nine years. He then lived in Putnam County until 1851, when he returned to his native State, and located in Campbell County, where he died in 1853. He was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Hewitt. The mother of our subject was born in Campbell County, Va., and died in 1838. David H. was the second of three children, and when an infant was brought to Sullivan County, Mo., by his parents. He accompanied his father when he went to Virginia, but soon returned to Sullivan County, and began to clerk in a drug store at Milan. After four years occupied in this manner he went into business for himself, at which he continued two years. In 1864 he enlisted in Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was elected orderly sergeant. Among others he was in the battles of Franklin, Tenn., and Spanish Fort. He received an honorable discharge at St. Louis, in September, 1865, and then returned home. February 17, 1859, he wedded Miss E. E. Wilson, daughter of Tapley Wilson, of Canton, Ill. Mrs. Crumpacker was born in Fulton County, Ill., and is the mother of three children: Clara May (wife of Dr. T. P. Owen, of Brook-

field, Mo.), Carl M. and Nova E. In 1867 Mr. Crumpacker established the Milan hotel, of which he was the proprietor until 1879. In 1878 he was elected county treasurer, and in 1880 and 1882 was re-elected. During the last term he also served as *ex officio* collector. In May, 1887, he reopened his hotel, which is now known as Crumpacker's Hotel, which is the leading hotel of the city. Besides his hotel, and the ground upon which it is built, Mr. Crumpacker owns a half interest in a building upon the public square, and 1,000 acres of land. He is a Royal Arch Mason, of Seaman Lodge, No. 126, and one of the respected citizens of the county. He is united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife with the Baptist.

Joseph C. Custer, bookkeeper and salesman for the Comstock Mercantile Company of Green City, is a native of Highland County, Ohio, and was born in 1846. He is a son of George C. and Hannah (Gants) Custer, natives of Pennsylvania, and born June 1, and 2, 1819, respectively. They were married in 1838, and removed to Highland County, Ohio, in 1845, where the mother still lives. She was married a second time, about 1864, to Nelson Charles. In 1857 Mr. Custer went to California in search of gold, and about four years after was accidentally killed in a mine. He was a son of Jonathan Custer, also a Pennsylvanian by birth. Our subject began life for himself at the early age of twelve as an employe on a farm during the summer, and in the winter he attended the common schools. At the age of nineteen he began to teach, and in 1866 came to Sullivan County, where he taught almost continuously for sixteen years. He attended the North Missouri State Normal in 1868, and two years later was elected county superintendent of schools, which office he held two years, when he refused a re-election, declining in favor of Mr. H. M. Peterson. In 1875 he entered a store at Kiddville, which he conducted for about sixteen months, the firm being known as Custer & Co. He then resumed teaching until 1878, when he removed to Boynton, where he conducted a store for Ketcham Bros. for eighteen months, when they sold out, and he conducted the business for their successors about the same length of time. In 1881 he entered the Comstock Mercantile Company's employ as a salesman and bookkeeper, which has since been his occupation. Mr. Custer has a farm of 150 acres located two miles east of Green City, which he has acquired mostly through his own efforts and good management. In 1881 he was elected county school commissioner, which position he held two years. He has been the secretary of the Green City Cemetery Association since its organization. In 1869 he married Miss Phœbe, daughter of Capt. Victor and Mary Doze,

nee Bailey, formerly of Iowa. Our subject is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Seymour. He was the first Democrat elected for an official position in Sullivan County after the war. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. Capt. Doze was a zealous worker in the Union cause, and served as captain of a Home Guard company. He was one of the early pioneers of the county, and a man who commanded the respect of the entire community. He was a well-to-do farmer, and died in August, 1881. His wife is still living on the old farm, three miles east of Green City. Mr. and Mrs. Custer are Universalists, and very enthusiastic temperance workers. Mr. and Mrs. Custer have had two children: Frank O., born in August, 1871, and George Victor, born in December, 1876. Victor died in January, 1881.

Thomas Daly, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Grundy County, Ill., March 4, 1853. The father, Thomas Daly, was born in Kings County, Ireland, and came to the States when a young man. He was married in the United States to Ellen Briscoe, also a native of Kings County, Ireland. The name of Thomas has been in the Daly family for thirty-three generations, the name being given to the eldest son of each generation. After coming to America Mr. Daly immediately located in Grundy County, Ill., where he resided until the close of the war. In the fall of 1865 he came to Missouri, and settled in Linn County, where he died July 14, 1880. His wife still survives, and is a resident of Brookfield, Mo. Thomas Daly, Jr., the subject of this sketch, passed his boyhood and youth in Linn County, Mo., receiving a good common school education. After reaching man's estate he settled upon a farm in Enterprise Township, Linn County. He first engaged in trading, dealing and shipping stock, which occupation he has since followed quite extensively. He was married in Sullivan County, Mo., November 27, 1878, to Miss Margaret M. Ryan, a native of Sullivan County. To Mr. and Mrs. Daly two sons have been born: Thomas D., and P. Edmond. After his marriage Mr. Daly farmed in Linn County about three years, and in the spring of 1881 moved to Sullivan County, where he bought and improved the land upon which he now resides. Mr. Daly has 440 acres of land in his home place, which is cultivated and improved to a great extent, and part of which is devoted to pasturage. He also owns a farm in Linn County, Mo. He is well prepared to raise stock upon a large scale, owning good barns, stock scales and ice-house, wind pump and other substantial improvements. Mr. Daly has a coal black Lexington horse, sixteen hands high, and weighing 1,125 pounds. He keeps nothing but a high grade of stock, and

is one of the prominent stock raisers and dealers in the county. In politics he is a Democrat, and, although he is greatly interested in his party, has never held office. Both himself and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church, but are liberal in their views, and donate to all laudable public enterprises, also assisting in the support of other churches and denominations.

Joel DeWitt, M. D., a resident physician of Bowman Township, was born in Jackson County, W. Va., in 1816, and is a son of Thomas and Mary M. (Buffington) DeWitt. The father was of French origin, born in Pennsylvania, in 1780, and a farmer by occupation. At the age of sixteen he left the Keystone State, and went to Jackson County, W. Va., where he spent his last days, dying in 1882. His wife, Mary M. (Buffington) DeWitt, was born in Virginia in 1782, and died in 1886. Her father bought the Island known as Buffington's Island, situated in the Ohio River (and upon which Gen. Morgan and his men were captured) of the United States Government. Mrs. DeWitt was the mother of a family of ten children, of whom Joel DeWitt was the eldest. He received his early education at the subscription schools of the neighborhood in which he resided, and at the age of twenty-two began the study of medicine, his preceptor being Dr. Joseph Mairs, of Ripley, Jackson Co., W. Va., about two years. In 1842 he married Miss Rachel Ann Mairs, who was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1823, and is a daughter of Dr. Joseph Mairs. This union has been blessed with seven children: Mary M. (deceased), Joseph C., T. Byron, Margaret J. (wife of Warren McCullough), William H. W., Mark P. and Elnora (wife of John Hart). In 1844 Dr. DeWitt began the practice of his chosen profession, and in 1845 left his native State, immigrating to Carroll County, Mo., where he resided eleven months, at the expiration of which time he came to Sullivan County. In 1847 he purchased 168 acres of land in Bowman Township, upon which he settled, and where he has since resided, with the exception of fifteen years (from 1857 to 1872) spent in Milan. Dr. DeWitt is a graduate from the medical department of the University of Missouri, located at St. Louis, from which institution he received his diploma in 1850. He is the oldest resident physician of Sullivan County, and during his early experience endured many hardships in the cause of suffering humanity. He was called to administer to the wants of patients living within a radius of seventy miles, his travels extending into Linn, Grundy, Putnam, Adair, Mercer and Sullivan Counties, Mo., and sometimes even taking him into Iowa. He made his own comfort subservient to his profession, and visited the sick both day and night, at all seasons of the year, when-

ever his services were required. He was sometimes obliged to swim streams and travel miles without seeing a dwelling, and from sheer exhaustion would sleep while driving from one patient to another. His profession has proved lucrative, and he increased his original land possessions until he became the owner of 2,000 acres, making him one of the largest landholders and taxpayers in the county. He has been very liberal to his children, starting them in the world for themselves with good advice and well-filled purses, and consequently at present owns but 1,200 acres of the above mentioned land. He is comfortably situated in a commodious two-story brick dwelling, and is reaping the rewards of a well-spent life. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for William H. Harrison in 1840. In 1849 he was elected by the Whig party, and sent to the State Legislature, serving two years with great efficiency. During the late war he was a strong Union man, and in 1862 enlisted in the Forty-fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, being elected surgeon of same. In the spring of 1865, upon the close of the war, he was honorably discharged. He is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry, and a man of great force of character, universally esteemed and honored by his large circle of friends and acquaintances. His son, T. Byron DeWitt, now residing in San Francisco, Cal., is also a member of the medical fraternity, and was born the 25th of August, 1848, in Sullivan County, Mo., upon the farm now owned by his uncle, Thomas Mairs. After attending the public schools of Milan a few years, he became a student at the State Normal School at Kirksville, and was a member of the first graduating class of that institution, leaving its shelter forever in June, 1870. The following fall and winter he attended a course of lectures at the State University of Michigan, and in the winter of 1871–72 attended a second course at Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he received the degree of doctor of medicine, February 17, 1872. On the 5th of March, the same year, he commenced the practice of his profession in Hutchinson, Kas., and three years later started for California, arriving at San Francisco, March 12, 1875. From April 17, 1875, to the present he has continuously and successfully practiced medicine at the last named place, and is steadily becoming one of the well-known and prosperous physicians there. March 27, 1877, he married Mary McDonald, who was born in Wallace, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, November 12, 1854, and is the only daughter of James and Margaret McDonald. Both the Doctor and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and the former is a member of the following secret societies: California Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., Chapter, No. 5, and Commandery, No. 1, of the

same order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Island Temple, K. of P. Lodge, No. 5, and the Ancient Order of Foresters. In the latter society he has been honored with the highest office in the order upon the Pacific Coast, that of District Chief Ranger.

Joseph C. DeWitt was born in Jackson County, W. Va., in 1845, and is a son of Dr. Joel and Rachel Ann (Mairs) DeWitt. [See sketch of Dr. Joel DeWitt.] Joseph was brought to Sullivan County when but an infant, and received his education at the common schools of the neighborhood, making his home with his parents until the breaking out of the late war. In the summer of 1864 he enlisted in Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment, Missouri Infantry, and served until September, 1865, when he was discharged at St. Louis. He participated in the battles of Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakeley and Mobile. At the first named battle he received a flesh wound in his hand. February 10, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth McCullough, daughter of Maj. John McCullough. Mrs. DeWitt was born in Sullivan County, Mo., in 1845, and to her union with Mr. DeWitt, ten children have been born: Walter, Wallace, Emery, May, Mattie, Blanch, Joel, Nora, Eunice and Ernest. After his marriage, Mr. DeWitt resided upon the old homestead until 1871, when he moved upon the farm where he now resides. He is now the owner of 840 acres of land in the home place, and eighty acres on the prairie. He resides in a fine large brick residence which cost $3,500. He is one of the most substantial men of the county, and devotes most of his attention to stock raising, having about 200 head of stock each year. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

William Henry Webster DeWitt was born in Sullivan County one quarter of a mile from his present residence, May 8, 1854, and is the fifth child of Dr. Joel and Rachel Ann (Mairs) DeWitt. [See sketch of Dr. Joel DeWitt.] He attended the district schools of the neighborhood, and was a student at the Kirksville State Normal two terms. November 16, 1876, he married Miss Lura Victora Reger, daughter of Solomon and Mary Martha (Busby) Reger. Mrs. DeWitt was born in Sullivan County, Mo., September 15, 1857, and to her union with our subject five children have been born: Clarence J., Clara Mabel, Mary Ann, Vern Irene and an infant daughter. After his marriage Mr. DeWitt located in Bowman Township, Section 24, Township 62, Range 21, where he now resides. He owns 440 acres of good land, well cultivated and improved, 200 being in the home place. In connection with his farming he is somewhat interested in fine stock, and keeps on an average seventy-five

head per annum. Mr. DeWitt is one of the successful and enterprising farmer citizens of the township, and is well respected by the community. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Hayes in 1876.

Samuel A. Doak was born in Howard County, Mo., January 26, 1838, and is a son of Hon. John S. and Mary A. (Porter) Doak, natives of Virginia. They moved from their native State to Missouri in about 1834, settling in Howard County at first, but afterward moving to Crawford County, Mo. While in the latter place John S. Doak was sent to Legislature as his county's representative. He died in the same county. Samuel A. came to Sullivan County with some relatives of his mother in April, 1846, where he grew to manhood. September 11, 1857, he married Margaret J. Doak, daughter of A. S. Doak, Sr. This lady was born in Virginia, but reared in Sullivan County, and is the mother of the following children: William Y. (deputy county surveyor), Minnie L., Charles M., Alice, and Grover C. After his marriage Mr. Doak located in Jackson Township, where he has improved two farms. Part of the year 1863 he spent in Colorado, and in the fall of 1864 lived in Nebraska City. The following spring he moved to Fremont County, Iowa, where he lived two years. He then located upon the farm where he now resides, which contains 160 acres of land in the home place, all fenced and fairly improved. Mr. Doak is a Democrat, and in 1874 was nominated and elected trustee of Jackson Township. The following year he was appointed justice of the peace, and in 1876 elected to that position, and served twelve years; ten successive years being engaged in fulfilling the duties of that office. He was nominated for the position of county treasurer in 1884, and, although he was defeated, polled a large vote. In 1887 he was appointed notary public, and he has been school director in his district for twenty years.

Reuben S. Dodson was born in Wayne County, Ky., in November, 1842, and is a son of John Dodson, a native of Virginia who went to Kentucky while a young man, and there married Sarah Burnett, also a native of Virginia, and born in Patrick County. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dodson were reared in Virginia, and the former served in the War of 1812. The family moved from Kentucky to Missouri in 1842, and settled near Kirksville, Adair County, where the father entered land, improved a farm, and resided until about 1860, when he sold and moved to Putnam County, where Mr. Dodson died in December, 1868. R. S. spent his youth in Putnam and Adair Counties, on the farm, and learned the blacksmith's and wagon-maker's trades, which he followed for three years after reaching his majority, and which

business he has followed more or less ever since. During the war he served about three months, during 1863, in the State Militia. In June, 1865, he was married in Putnam County to Miss Barbara L. Vaughn, daughter of William Vaughn, one of the early settlers of Putnam County from Indiana, in which State Mrs. Dodson was born and reared. The following children have been born to this union: William (a young man attending Kirksville Normal, now in his second year), Ida J. (a young lady), John B., Hattie Agnes, Sarah G., Gustavus O., Cora Belle, Herman M. After his marriage he located at Pennville, Sullivan Co., Mo., and worked at his trade three years. From there he moved to his farm, in 1869, which he commenced improving, and which now consists of over 600 acres of land, 440 of which are highly cultivated. The buildings are good and substantial. He also has 160 acres of timber in another tract. In politics our subject is a Republican, and has been nominated and elected collector of Buchanan Township. Mr. Dodson is a member of the A. O. U. W., and has been "through all the chairs" of that order. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

T. H. Dorsey, of the firm of Dorsey & Son, lumbermen, at Greencastle, with a branch yard at Green City, and, also, yards at Gault and at Gorham, under the name of Dorsey & Co., is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, where he was born in 1832, and is the eldest son of John and Prudence (Means) Dorsey, natives of Maryland and Virginia, respectively. Mr. Dorsey was born in Baltimore, November 10, 1808, and died August 10, 1877. When young he went to Ohio, where he married in 1830, and spent the remainder of his life in Muskingum County. Mrs. Dorsey was born in Clarksburg, Va., January 3, 1810, and died June 9, 1878. She was a second cousin of Stonewall Jackson. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Our subject was reared at home, receiving a good common-school education, which he completed at Sandusky Business College. He was united in marriage in January, 1857, to Miss Louisa J., daughter of James H. and Sarah Davis, who were natives of Greene County, Penn., and Licking County, Ohio, respectively. The former was born in 1805, and the latter in 1810. Mrs. Davis' maiden name was Edwards, and she and Mr. Davis were married January 12, 1832, and immigrated to Sullivan County, Mo., in March, 1856. Mrs. Dorsey was born in 1838, and is the mother of four children, three of whom are living: Olive D., the eldest, was married to R. M. Morton, May 24, 1883, (they live at Gault, Grundy Co., Mo.); John E., was married to Pocahontas Cabell, March 23, 1887, and lives at the same place; Walter E.,

aged twelve years, lives with his parents. Mr. Dorsey first came to Sullivan County in 1857, but did not locate here permanently until 1869. Since that time he has been a resident of Penn Township, where he has several good farms, besides considerable other property in Greencastle and Kirksville, the most of which is the fruit of his own labor. He engaged in farming until 1882, when he removed to Greencastle, where he has since been in the lumber business. During the years 1877 and 1878 he served as assessor of Sullivan County, and has also held various township offices. He is an earnest worker in all educational projects, and is greatly interested in the general welfare and prosperity of the country. He has been a Democrat all his life, and cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan.

Levi Doty was born in Darke County, Ohio, in 1842, and is a son of Frazy and Martha (Mills) Doty. The father was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., in 1791. At the age of six he went to Darke County, Ohio, and while living there served as a soldier in the War of 1812, being stationed upon the frontier at Fort Meigs, Fort Maumee and Fort Defiance with Gen. Harrison. In 1868 he immigrated to Sullivan County, Mo., where he became the possessor of 410 acres of land. For over forty years he was a minister in the United Brethren Church, although his chief occupation was that of farming. His death occurred in 1879. Martha (Mills) Doty was born in 1798, and, although advanced in years, is still active and energetic. She is the mother of a family of thirteen children, of whom Levi Doty is the eleventh. He was educated at the district schools of Ohio, and made his home with his parents until he was eighteen years old. During the late war, his sympathies being strongly with the Union, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment Ohio National Guards, and participated in the battles of Sweet Springs, Va., White Sulphur Springs, Cumberland, Md., and numerous skirmishes. He was discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio, September 2, 1864, but was held and not allowed to return home until 1865. February 19, 1861, he married Miss Caroline Schaar, who was born in Darke County, Ohio, in 1842, and is the mother of the following three children: Laura Belle, Ivy and Eva. In 1872 Mr. Doty came to Sullivan County, Mo., and located in Taylor Township, Mo., engaging in farming until 1883, since which time he has devoted his attention to auctioneering, with good success. He at first began to auctioneer before the war, and his territory now extends over Grundy, Linn, Sullivan, Putnam and Livingston Counties, Mo., amply demonstrating his ability in his chosen business. He is the owner of 183 acres of land in Sullivan County, and one of its respected citi-

zens. Both himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church South; he is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln, in 1864.

Elisha Duley was born in Clermont County, Ohio, January 14, 1827, and is a son of John W. and Deborah (Winters) Duley, natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively. The father moved from his native State to Ohio with his parents when a small boy, and was there reared and married. He moved to Indiana with his family about 1841, and there located in Jennings County, where he resided nine years. In 1850 he removed to Tama County, Iowa, and four years later to Lee County, Iowa, where he lived two years. Elisha Duley moved to Iowa with his parents in 1850, and was married in Lee County, in 1854, to Miss Elizabeth C. Robinson, a native of Indiana. In 1856 he settled in Sullivan County, Mo., buying and improving the land upon which he now resides. He at first bought but eighty acres, but now owns 240 acres well improved and nearly all cultivated. He has a good one-and-a-half-story house, good stabling, etc., and has one of the neatest and best managed farms in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Duley have reared a family of seven children: Madison W. (of Montana), Sylvanus G. (of Colorado), Arthur F. (of Jasper County, Iowa), George E. (of Sullivan County, Mo.), Emily D. (wife of D. R. Miller), Josephine (wife of David Busick) and Amanda (a young lady). Mr. Duley is a member of Putnam Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Newtown.

J. S. Dunlap, senior member of the firm of Dunlap & Orr, owners of a livery and feed stable in Milan, is a native of Sullivan County, Mo., and was born in 1857, and is a son of Thomas J. and Anne (Young) Dunlap. Thomas J. Dunlap was born in Tennessee in 1835, and when twenty years of age came to Sullivan County, Mo. After his marriage he located in Bowman Township, but has recently resided in Polk Township. His occupation is that of farming. His wife was born in Virginia in 1840, and is the mother of ten children, of whom J. S. Dunlap is the eldest. He made his home with his parents until twenty-one years of age, and then engaged in farming upon his own responsibility until July, 1887, when he came to Milan, and went into the above-mentioned business with Mr. Orr. In 1877 he was united in marriage to Miss Ann E. West, a native of Sullivan County, Mo., born in 1863, and a daughter of Alex. West. This union has been blessed with three children: John, Allen and Roy. In politics Mr. Dunlap is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Hancock, in 1880. William M. Orr, junior member of the firm of Dunlap & Orr, was born in Sullivan County, Mo., in 1863, and is a son of William and

Sarah Ann (Bell) Orr. His father was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1816, and was there married, and resided until about 1856; he then moved to Daviess County, Mo., and two years later came to Sullivan County. He located in Polk Township, where he died in 1878. His life occupation was that of farming, and at the time of his death he owned 120 acres of land. Mrs. Orr was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1833, and after the death of Mr. Orr, became the wife of J. D. Robinson, with whom she is now living. By her first marriage she had nine children, six of whom are living. William M. was the fifth child, and lived with his mother until eighteen years of age, when he began to work as a day laborer; he received a good common-school education, and, possessing natural business ability, in July, 1887, abandoned farming, and engaged in business with J. S. Dunlap. They have a good livery stable, which is well patronized, and keep ten horses, three buggies and one wagon. In 1884 Mr. Orr wedded Miss Annie, daughter of Clayton Harmon. Mrs. Orr was born in Sullivan County, Mo., in 1864, and is the mother of one child, Chloe, who died on September 4, 1887, aged two yèars and four months. In politics Mr. Orr is a Republican.

John J. Edson, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Union Township, was born in the State of Ohio, in 1828, and is a son of James and Diana (Tolman) Edson. The father was of Scotch-Welsh and Irish origin, and was born in New York, in 1805. He was married in Ohio, about 1824, where he settled, but from there went to Berrien County, Mich., in 1835. He was a farmer, but was elected justice of the peace, which office he filled satisfactorily. He died in 1850. The mother was born in Canada, and died in Daviess County, Mo., in 1871. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject had very few educational advantages when young, except those offered by the common schools, which he attended, making the most of what opportunities were offered. In 1853 he was united in marriage to Zeviah C., daughter of Emery and Ruth Smeed, a native of New York, but taken to Michigan when but two years old. To Mr. and Mrs. Edson five children have been given: Leslie C., Mary Samantha (wife of John Patrick), Anna Ruth (wife of Charles Cavert), Emery J. and John Lewis. In 1857 he sought another home, and this time located in Sullivan County, two and a half miles east of Owasco, where he has a fine farm of 400 acres. Mr. Edson can proudly claim being a self-made man, as his property is all the result of his own industry, economy and good management. During the war he fought for his country's rights in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, under Capt. Doze. He was postmaster at Pleasantville two years dur-

ing the war, but has made farming his life occupation. He was reared a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Pierce, but has now joined the Republican ranks. Our subject was one of the pioneer settlers of this county, and has helped to turn the wilderness into a productive and cultivated country. Both he and his wife are united with the Methodist Church, and are active temperance workers, and members of the Red Ribbon Club.

James R. Elwood was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1825, and is of Irish descent upon the paternal, and English descent upon the maternal side. His parents, William and Sarah (Beale) Elwood, were natives of Pennsylvania and Highland County, Ohio, respectively. The father was born in 1800, and, losing his father when a lad, was taken by an uncle to Ohio, where he was reared, and married to Miss Beale. Soon after their marriage they removed to Randolph County, Ind., where they passed the remainder of their days. Both were active members of the Christian Church. He was a Whig until the dissolution of that party, and then became a Republican. Mrs. Elwood died in 1843, and Mr. Elwood was afterward married to Mrs. Margaret McCarny, who still lives in Iowa. Mr. Elwood died in 1855. James R. Elwood accompanied his parents to Indiana when quite young, and, although his educational advantages were limited, has, since arriving at his majority, become quite well informed. In 1849 he married Elizabeth Mesarvey, a native of Licking County, Ohio, by whom he has seven children. Mrs. Elwood died in 1864, and two years later Mr. Elwood was united in marriage to Mrs. Eliza Fetters, by whom two sons and one daughter were born. This lady died in 1885, and the following year Mr. Elwood married Mrs. Athelia Perry. Mr. Elwood was the second husband of his second wife, and the third husband of his third wife. In 1870 he came to Sullivan County, where he has since made his home. He is a member of the Christian Church, as were his first two wives, but his present wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican, and for about eleven years has held the office of justice of the peace. During his seventeen years' residence in Sullivan County he has been quite successful in farming, and now owns 120 acres of land as the result of his industry and economy.

John Ellison was born in Monroe County, W. Va., November 26, 1833, and is a son of James and Susanna (Mitchell) Ellison, both natives of Virginia. Mr. Ellison was a farmer by occupation, and moved to Indiana in 1837, where he settled in Madison County, being one of the pioneer settlers of that region, which was then in a wild and uncultivated state. He at once bought and improved land, and died in that county in about 1858. John,

our immediate subject, was reared to manhood upon his father's farm in Madison County. In the fall of 1856 he went to Iowa, and in February, 1857, came to Missouri. He entered land in Clay Township, Sullivan County, and improved a farm. In 1858 he was married, in Sullivan County, to Adelia Stralley, a native of Virginia, by whom he had one son, John H., who is now a teacher. Mrs. Ellison died in September, 1865, and in May, 1866, Mr. Ellison wedded Miss Frances Campbell, a native of Iowa. To this marriage one son has been born, Monty C., who is married and living upon the farm with his father. August 17, 1861, Mr. Ellison enlisted in the Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry for three years, and was discharged September 23, 1864. He participated in the following battles: Shiloh, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro and several others. During the siege of Atlanta he was slightly wounded in the left hand. Mr. Ellison moved upon his present place in the fall of 1865. The land was then mostly in its raw state, but he commenced at once to improve it, and now owns 360 acres in the home place, 220 of which are under cultivation. He has a good house, surrounded by barns, sheds, etc., and has a good bearing orchard of about 200 trees of select varieties of fruits. Mr. and Mrs. Ellison are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the former is a member of the G. A. R. post, at Pollock.

William H. Emberton was born in Washington County, Va., in 1830, and is a son of Thomas and Charity (Worley) Emberton. The father was born in Sullivan County, East Tenn., in 1805, and worked about twenty years at the hatter's trade, which he learned during his youth. He was married in Washington County, Va., and about 1838 moved to Monroe County, Ky. In 1852 he immigrated to Sullivan County, Mo., and bought 240 acres of land in Polk Township, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1874. The mother was of Welsh and German descent, and born in Washington County, Va., in 1809. She was the mother of six children, of whom William H. was the eldest, and died in 1876. When eight years old William went to Monroe County, Ky., and in 1848 came to Sullivan County, Mo., where he worked as a day laborer. In May, 1850, he started for the gold mines in the far west, in company with several others, reaching his destination in October of the same year. He worked in the mines until the winter of 1853, and then returned home by water, via the Isthmus and New Orleans. December 18, 1853, he married Sarah A., daughter of Armstead C. Hill. This lady was born in Boone County, Mo., in 1831. Of this union there is one living child—Nancy, (wife of E. B. Wages.) In 1854 Mr. Emberton purchased the above described

240 acres of land, where he has since resided. His first wife died in August, 1860, and in December of the following year he was united in marriage to Miss Electa Van Wye, who was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1839. Five children of this union are living: Lucy, George, Florence, Elizabeth and William. When Mr. Emberton came to Sullivan he possessed but $1.50, but, by industry, good management and natural business ability, has become the owner of 484 acres of good land, upon which he keeps from eighty to one hundred head of stock per annum. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Pierce, in 1852. In August, 1860, he was elected county judge, which office he held six years, being the only man who held office in the county during the entire period of the war. In 1856 he was elected justice of the peace, and served his constituents twenty-two years. During the late war he served in the State Militia. He is a member of the Christian Church, a Royal Arch Mason, and one of the most respected and honored citizens of the county.

James Fairley was born in Ohio, May 17, 1829. His father, Henry Fairley, was a native of Virginia, and in his youth went to Ohio, where he married Nancy Mackey, a native of that State. The family moved west to Missouri, in 1843, and settled near Trenton, Grundy County, where they lived one year. From there they went to Mercer County, and two years later came to Sullivan County, where James grew to manhood. After reaching man's estate he was married, in Liberty Township, Sullivan County, in 1855, to Miss Julia A. Hamrick, a native of Sullivan County. After his marriage Mr. Fairley resided upon the old homestead, which he had entered previous to his father's death. He moved upon his present farm in 1870. He at first bought but sixty acres, which he proceeded to improve, but to which he has since added until he now owns 300 acres in all, 220 being in the home farm; forty acres of this are timbered pasture land, and the balance meadow pasture and plow land. He also owns eighty acres of prairie pasture land in another tract. In 1850 Mr. Fairley went overland to California, with Packwood's train of about thirty wagons, the journey occupying about six months. He spent two years in California engaged in mining and teaming, and then returned via San Francisco and Central America to New York. After landing at Cuba, one day was spent at Havana. In 1863 Mr. Fairley made a second trip to California, where he conducted a ranch until 1869. From California he went to Oregon, remaining eighteen months, and then returned to California. He returned home in 1869 via the Union Pacific Road, making the trip to Omaha in eight days. While in Cali-

fornia, during the year 1867, Mr. Fairley lost his wife. He has four children: William A. J. (married and at home), J. M. (married), M. H. (also at home) and P. M. Mr. Fairley is a member of the Christian Church. He is identified with the Democratic party, and has been elected, and served as justice of the peace of Liberty Township. He is a successful farmer, and one of the respected citizens of the township.

Dr. Oliver H. Ferrell, senior member of the firm of Ferrell & Roberts, physicians and surgeons, at Green City, is a native of Holmes County, Ohio, and was born in 1836, his parents being Hanson and Sarah (Ruble) Ferrell. The father was a native of Shepardstown, Md., where he was principally reared, and where he was married. Soon after the latter event he removed to Holmes County, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in August, 1864. When a young man he learned the miller's trade, which he followed successfully a number of years, but the latter part of his life he devoted to farming. He was for many years a deacon in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he and his wife were long and consistent members; the mother died in 1880. Our subject was reared at home, where he received a common-school education, and a nine-months' course at the Spring Medical College. When quite young he showed a desire for the medical profession, and spent his leisure moments in reading all he could pertaining to that subject. He afterward spent about two and a half years of study under his brother, Dr. Charles B. Ferrell, now of Columbus, Ohio, but before completing his studies offered his services in the defense of his country, and at the commencement of the war enlisted for three months, but was not called to duty. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, Gen. Rosecrans being first in command. He went in as a private, but soon became sergeant and afterward second lieutenant. He fought in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. He was wounded while in Virginia, the ball entering on the left side of the nose, and passing to the back of his head, where it still remains. He also received a wound in the left thigh at Cloyd Mountain, May 10, 1864, and on the 13th was taken a prisoner, and transported to Augusta, Ga., where he was held for about six weeks, when, in order to make room for Hood's prisoners, he was compelled to go to Andersonville, where he was kept until November of the same year, when he was paroled at Savannah, Ga., and furloughed home in February, 1865, and, not being sufficiently recovered in health to join his company, was mustered out. He soon after resumed his medical studies, and also practiced dentistry for some time. He was united in marriage, in 1860, to Miss Minerva,

daughter of Charles and Anna Hayward, a native of Dunkirk, N. Y. In 1866 he moved to Sullivan County, and located three miles west of the present site of Green City, where he farmed and improved his land during the summer and taught during the winter for some years. He continued to farm until about 1875, but then turned his attention to his chosen profession, and removed to Kiddville, where he remained until Green City was established, when he was one of the first to locate in the new town, where he commenced his practice with great success. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1860, and since the war has been a Republican. He is united with the Masonic fraternity, the G. A. R. and A. O. U. W.

John W. Finney was born in Lebanon, Russell Co., Va., in 1835, and is a son of Reuben and Rebecca (Johnson) Finney. George Finney, the grandfather of John W., was born in Virginia, and lived to the advanced age of one hundred and ten. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Reuben Finney was born in Fauquier County, Va., in 1800, but when young went to Russell County, where he was reared and has since resided. The mother of John W. was born in Russell County, Va., in 1802, and died in 1850. She was the mother of ten children, of whom John was the third. After her death Mr. Finney was united in marriage to Nancy Grisell, who is yet living. John received his education at a log school-house in his native county, and in 1857 came to Sullivan County, Mo. In 1858 he, in company with thirty-eight others, started for California, and, after a journey of six months, arrived at his destination, where he remained about a year. He returned to Virginia by water, and, in 1868, again came to Sullivan County, Mo. In August of the same year he married Miss Virginia C. McQuown, daughter of Patrick McQuown. Mrs. Finney was born in Russell County, Va., in 1838, and to her union with the subject of this sketch seven children have been born: Mollie B. (deceased, aged three), Eugene L. (deceased, aged fourteen), Charles P. (deceased, aged eighteen), Minnie B., Bezzie E., Cora A. and John Mc. After his marriage Mr. Finney located in Pleasant Hill Township, where he bought fifteen acres of land, and erected a house. He afterward increased his landed property to 1,050 acres. In 1869 he bought 320 acres northwest of Milan, and resided there nine years. He then lived in Pleasant Hill again until 1883, when he returned to Milan, which is now his home. He resides in a fine house, desirably located, and is one of the active and prosperous business men of the town. He has always been engaged in buying and shipping stock, and is an extensive dealer in that line. In politics he is a stanch

Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan in 1856.

William D. Fisher, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Bath County, Ky., in 1856, and is a son of James and Emily (Tapp) Fisher. The father was of Irish origin, and born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1825. He was engaged in farming during his entire life, in his native State, although he resided in different counties. He served during the entire Rebellion in a company of the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry. He was a brave and fearless soldier, always in the front of the battle, and fought in many severe conflicts He was wounded at Nashville by the explosion of a shell, and was taken prisoner, and retained at Andersonville six weeks. His wife, Emily (Tapp) Fisher, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., in 1835, and died in 1871. William D., the subject of this sketch, is the third of a family of six children. He lived with his parents until of age, receiving a district school education during his youth. In 1877 he went to Grundy County, Mo., and in 1879 came to Sullivan County. October 13 of that year he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Haley, daughter of Silas Haley. Mrs. Fisher was born in Sullivan County, Mo., in 1856, and has borne her husband two children—Maggie and Susie. Mr. Fisher is a well-to-do young farmer, of good business ability, highly esteemed for his good character. He is the owner of 280 acres of excellent land. In politics he is a stanch Republican. Mrs. Fisher is a member of the Christian Church.

John W. Foster was born in Cole County, Mo., in 1836, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Thomas) Foster. Both parents were born in Tennessee, and their marriage occurred in their native State. They immigrated to Missouri in an early day, and in 1842 located in Sullivan County, where they both died. The father was a farmer by occupation, and in politics a Jackson Democrat. The mother was a worthy member of the United Baptist Church. John W. was the eldest child of a family of three sons and three daughters. His early education was under the guidance of Mr. John Harris, but, his father having died when he was but a lad of eleven, he was obliged to support his mother and younger brothers and sisters, and was thus deprived of an opportunity to pursue his studies. In 1856 he was united in marriage to Martha Jones, a native of Kentucky, born in 1836. This union was blessed with eleven children: Elizabeth, Edmond S., Sarah, Ellen, Frances, William, Thomas, Andrew J., Elias S. and Alfred and Elfa (twins). Mrs. Foster is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. During the late war Mr. Foster served in the militia at irregular periods, until 1864, when he joined Company E, Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry

in which he served until the close of the war. He was seized with the measles while in service, and obliged to lie in the snow at night, and from the effects of this exposure has never recovered. On this account he is now drawing a pension. In politics he is Democratic in his views. He has been a resident of Sullivan County since about 1841, and is one of its self-made men; and, although he began life upon a salary of but $3 per month, is now one of the well-to-do farmers of the township.

William P. Gibson was born in Linn County, Mo., February 22, 1856. His father, George W. Gibson, was born in the same county in March, 1837, and was said to be the first white child born in Linn County. The grandfather of our subject, William F., was born in the year 1809, in Tennessee, where he grew to manhood and married. He located in Missouri about 1836, settling in Linn County, and is now a resident of Browning. George W. Gibson is still a resident of Linn County, Mo. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, and there received a good common-school education. He also attended the State Normal at Kirksville two years, and, until about two years ago, devoted his attention to teaching in the winter and farming in the summer. He taught the first school ever taught in Browning. He was married in Linn county on February 25, 1877, to Miss Olivia M., daughter of D. P. Nickell. Mrs. Gibson is also a native of Linn County, and is the mother of five children: Hattie May, Anna L., Ethel L., Goldie S. and Pearl. After his marriage Mr. Gibson farmed until 1880 with his father. In the fall of 1879 he purchased his present place, upon which he moved in March, 1880. He owns 320 acres in the home place, which is all fenced, and the greater part under cultivation. He leases 640 acres of land adjoining the home place, and has a good house, orchards and out-buildings. He is greatly interested in stock raising, to which he intends devoting his entire attention. He has the finest herd of Hereford cattle in the county, of which he makes a specialty. He has three pure-blooded pedigreed animals; one named Pirate, No. 16393, stands at the head of his herd, weighing 2,200 pounds, and but three years old. Mr. Gibson is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Milan, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church. He is one of the most prosperous and successful men of the county, and ranks among its best as well as respected citizens.

P. T. Grace was born in Hampshire County, W. Va., in 1831, and is a son of Jacob and Barbara (Wheeler) Grace. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and born in Hampshire County, W. Va., in 1804. He was a prominent and enterprising citizen of the county, whose advice was often asked in regard to county affairs,

For fifteen years he was engaged in the mercantile business, and for years served his county as justice of the peace. His death occurred in 1863. His wife was born in the same county as her husband in 1813, died in 1850, and was of French descent. P. T. Grace was the eldest of ten children, and, living with his parents until twenty-two years of age, was educated in his native State and county. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-third Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, First Brigade, known as Stonewall's brigade, and was made captain, afterward promoted major, and finally advanced to lieutenant-colonel. He participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the Rebellion, and was in almost every engagement in which the command took a part. After the war he taught school one term. In March, 1853, he married Miss Louisa J., daughter of John and Keziah Rannells. Mrs. Grace was born in Hampshire County, Va., in 1833, and is the mother of five children: William M., proprietor of a hotel in Humphreys; Charles W., liveryman at same place; Arthur C., Gertrude, and Bernice. In November, 1866, he left Virginia, and immigrated to Livingston County, Mo., leaving that place in 1874, and locating in Sullivan County, Mo. He then purchased 180 acres of land in Bowman Township, where he now resides. He is a well-to-do farmer, owning 360 acres of well improved and cultivated land, and is regarded as one of the influential citizens of the township. Himself and wife are worthy and devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which Mr. Grace is class leader, steward and superintendent of the Sunday-school. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Pierce, in 1852.

Clark Griffith was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, December 2, 1854, and is a son of Samuel R. and Mary Jane Griffith. The father was born in Lancaster County, Penn., September 2, 1817, and is a son of S. R. Griffith and Catherine (Cosner) Griffith, natives of Chester and Lancaster Counties, Penn., respectively. His great-grandfather came from England with William Penn, and was a Quaker. S. R. Griffith died in Pennsylvania in 1881, and his wife in 1885. S. R. Griffith, Jr., the father of our subject, was reared in Pennsylvania, and there married, April 6, 1840, to Miss Mary Jane Newell, a native of Chester County. After his marriage he farmed in Lancaster County until 1848, and in the fall of that year moved to Ohio, and settled in Belmont County, where he farmed about three years. He then farmed in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, until 1865, when he bought land in Liberty Township, Sullivan County, which he moved upon and began to improve, He now owns 240 acres of land under a good state of cultivation in the home place, upon which is a good

house surrounded by ordinary outbuildings. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith are members of the Christian Church, and have reared a family of ten children, eight of whom are living. Wesley enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in 1862, and participated in the battle of Winchester. He was captured and held at the Danville prison from July to the following March, when he was paroled and returned home. He was so broken in health that he died the next June; Merritt resides in Montana; John, in Illinois; Clark, in Sullivan County; Ann and Catherine, in Nebraska; Martha Jane, in Sullivan County; Sarah F., in Illinois. Clark Griffith, our immediate subject, accompanied his parents to Missouri in 1865, and lived with them until twenty-three years of age. The time between 1878 and 1880 he spent in Kansas and Texas, part of the time driving a stage in San Antonio, Texas. He then returned home, but in 1881 went to Colorado, where he remained a year, and later returned again. March 15, 1883, he married Ellen Madkins, a native of Sullivan County, and daughter of Andrew Madkins. After his marriage Mr. Griffith settled upon his present farm of eighty acres, which he is cultivating and improving. He lives in a good one-and-a-half-story house, and is somewhat interested in stock raising in connection with farming. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

Charles Gurn was born in Adams County, Ill., in 1845, and is a son of Charles and Mary A. (Gumph) Gurn. The father was of German descent, and born in Lancaster, Penn. He was a tailor and carpenter by trade, and for many years served as captain on a Mississippi steamboat which ran between Quincy and St. Louis. In 1835 he located in Quincy, Ill., and in 1850 started for California by water, but died when near the Isthmus of Panama, where he was buried. The mother was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., and is a resident of Quincy, Ill. Charles was the fifth of seven children, and was but five years of age at the time of his father's death. He then lived with his mother until July 25, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Infantry, for three years, or during the war. He fought in the battles of Jonesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Sweet Water Valley, Peach Tree Creek, Bentonville and several skirmishes. He was wounded in the last named battle, and, after having served two years and eleven months, was discharged at Washington, D. C., in June, 1865. He then engaged in farming in Adams County, and in 1866 moved to Chillicothe and farmed there. In 1868 he commenced draying, and the following year opened a butcher and provision store. In 1871 he moved to Palmyra, Mo., and in

1876 came to Milan, where he engaged in teaming and transfer business until May, 1887, when he opened a livery and feed stable, where he keeps about eight horses, two single buggies, one double buggy, two-horse wagons, one two-horse sleigh, etc. In 1868 he married Miss Mary A., daughter of George Young, of Chillicothe. Mrs. Gurn was born in Ohio in 1841, and is the mother of six living children: Emma, Edward, George, Nellie, Lee, Bertie, and an infant daughter. Mr. Gurn is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R. and K. of L.

J. C. Guyman & Co., merchants of Newtown, Mo., commenced business here in May, 1880. The members of the firm are three brothers, J. C. and M. W. constituting the firm at first, and in March, 1886, W. T. becoming a partner. They carry a good stock of general merchandise, and have, by integrity and fair dealing, built up a good trade. They moved to their present location in August, 1887. J. C. Guyman was born in Adams County, Ill., January 25, 1846. His father, Isaiah Guyman, was a native of North Carolina, and when a young man went to Illinois, where he married Hannah Martin. Mr. Guyman was an early settler in Adams County, Ill., and in December, 1857, located in Mercer County, Mo., where he now resides. J. C. accompanied his parents to Mercer County, Mo., and grew to manhood in that county, receiving a good education. He evinced a desire for a commercial life, and in 1868 became a clerk at Newtown. He also clerked some in Princeton, and in 1875 began business for himself. In 1870 he was married, in Mercer County, to Miss Keziah Harryman, a native of that county. Mrs. Guyman died in Newtown, in November, 1877, and was the mother of two children: Florence E. and Ira E. In August, 1878, Mr. Guyman was united to his present wife, who is a daughter of James Wallace, of Sullivan County, and whose maiden name was Maria Wallace. Mrs. Guyman was born in Illinois, and to her union with our subject four children have been born: Cora A., Elsie J., Myrtle B. and Julia F. Mr. Guyman is a member of the Masonic lodge at Newtown, and is one of the enterprising and active business men of Newtown, well deserving his success in commercial pursuits.

John T. Haley was born in Sullivan County, July 18, 1864, and is a son of Hon. Hampton Wade Haley, who was born February 24, 1832, and Nancy H. (Jones) Haley. Charles Haley, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Richmond County, N. C., in 1788, and was a son of Silas and Keziah (Medlock) Haley. He was married in 1819, and in 1831 went to Grant County, Ind. In a few years he returned to North Carolina, then went back to Grant County; then returned to North Carolina, and finally, in 1841, came to Sullivan County, Mo. He located in Bowman

Township, and erected a mill on Medicine Creek. In 1862 he went to Laclede, and while on a journey to Linneus, his horses ran away and he was killed. He owned about 6,000 acres of land, and was one of the wealthiest men of the county. Haley City was named in honor of Wade H. Haley. The paternal grandmother of our subject was born in North Carolina, in 1800, and died in 1883. She was the mother of fourteen children, only four of whom are now living: Sarah J. (wife of John T. Moberly), Eliza (wife of Marshall Humphreys), Rachel (wife of A. Jones), and Polly (wife of Samuel Ocksher). Hampton Wade Haley grew to manhood in Sullivan County, Mo. He had no educational advantages when a youth, but, after arriving at maturity, determined to become a well-informed man, and to that purpose read all the books and papers to which he could obtain access. His wife, and the mother of John T. Haley, was a daughter of Gabriel Jones, a pioneer of Sullivan County, who came originally from Virginia, and was the first superintendent of the public schools of Sullivan County. Mr. Haley bought land, and located in Clay Township, in 1865, and at the time of his death owned over 1,700 acres, 1,000 being in Sullivan County, and the balance in Putnam, Grundy and Mercer Counties. He was nominated and elected to represent Sullivan County in the Legislature in 1874, and also represented the county in 1875. In 1863 he moved to California, where he resided one year. His death occurred April 23, 1875. His wife died November 22, 1884, leaving four children: John T., Charles G., Benjamin F. and Wade H. John T. Haley, our immediate subject, was reared in Clay Township, upon the farm, receiving a good education in the common schools of the neighborhood, and at the St. Francis College, Quincy, Ill. December 28, 1881, he was united in marriage to Miss Julia A., daughter of Frank Johnson. Mrs. Haley was born and reared in Sullivan County, and is the mother of the following children: Alwin Wood, Roxy A. and Overton. Mr. Haley has been engaged in farming since his marriage, and is also the proprietor of a livery and sale stable at Harris. He is a young man of high character, and one of the most enterprising and influential business men of the township.

Judge Westley Halliburton was born in Humphreys County, Tenn., January 4, 1812, and is a son of Ambrose and Mary (Freeman) Halliburton. The father was of Scotch descent, and born in North Carolina in 1790. He went to Humphreys County, Tenn., in his youth, and was there married. In 1819 he moved to Dickson County, and four years later immigrated to Randolph County, Mo. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War in 1832. His death occurred in 1859. The mother was of English and

French descent, born in 1791, and died in 1876. Westley was the eldest of a family of nine children, and spent his boyhood assisting his father on the farm. He had a great thirst for knowledge, and borrowed all the accessible books in the neighborhood, and by this means, and the limited educational advantages offered by the common schools of the neighborhood, became fitted to teach a district school. For several years he taught school and labored upon the farm alternately, and in 1834 married Miss Sophia Holman. Mrs. Halliburton was born in Kentucky in 1815, and to her union with our subject (two children were left) Joseph H. was born, who is now a merchant in Milan, and Mary E., late wife of James M. De France, an attorney of Kirksville. After his marriage Mr. Halliburton engaged in farming two years, but, on account of his health, then sold out, and established a grocery store, which he afterward turned into a dry goods store. While in this business he began to study law, and in 1840 sold out, and moved to Bloomington, Macon County, where he opened a law office. He was elected county judge in August of same year, and in 1844 was elected circuit attorney for the Eleventh Judicial Circuit. In 1845 he moved to Linneus, and in 1848 was re-elected. He resigned in 1851, and the following year was elected to a seat in the Lower House of the General Assembly. After serving in that session with fidelity and zeal, May 17, 1853, he was appointed receiver of public moneys for the Chariton Land District of Missouri by President Pierce. The office being at Milan, he resigned his seat in the Legislature, and moved to that town. He also acted as disbursing agent, and during his service collected about $1,000,000, which he sent by team to St. Louis. In 1857 he was again elected to the Lower House to fill a vacancy, and in 1858 was elected to the State Senate. From 1864 to 1873 he farmed in St. Louis County, and then returned to the scenes which had become dear to him by long association, which he found greatly devastated by the ravages of war. In 1875 he was elected by his constituents to represent them in the Constitutional Convention, and in 1882 was again elected to the State Senate. His first wife having died in 1841, the following year Mr. Halliburton married Armilda Collins, a native of Randolph County, Mo., by whom he has six living children: Helen M., wife of Samuel McReynolds, attorney at Carthage; John W., attorney at same place; Thomas, merchant at Linneus; Westley, doctor at Alton, Ill.; Martha J., wife of Robert Richardson, and Robert E. L. Mrs. Halliburton died in 1876, at the age of fifty-two, and in November, 1878, Mr. Halliburton married Miss Juliet Owen, who was born in Howard County in 1838. Judge Halliburton is one of the oldest and

most prominent citizens of the county, having been before the public almost constantly since 1840. He is a public-spirited man, interested in all enterprises conducive to the general welfare of his county, and was a charter member of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Van Buren in 1836. He has ever been true to his party, and filled all offices of public trust with faithfulness. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for the past thirty-seven years. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church. He is now living a retired life in one of the suburbs of Milan.

Joseph H. Halliburton was born in Macon County, Mo., in 1836, and is a son of Westley and Sophia (Holman) Halliburton [see sketch of Westley Halliburton]. When nine years of age Joseph accompanied his father to Linneus, where he received the greater part of his education. In 1850 he came to Milan, and clerked in a dry goods store eighteen months. In 1854 he worked at the harness and saddle business, and in 1857 established a drug store, to which, in 1858, he added dry goods. In 1862, however, he sold his drug trade, and has since dealt in groceries and dry goods. In 1862 he moved to Brunswick, Mo., which he made his home for two years. The year 1865 he spent at Centralia, Ill.; 1866 in Linneus, and in 1877 returned to Milan. May 12, 1887, he lost about $3,000 by fire, and is now erecting a building upon the site of the fire, two stories high, 44x116 feet, at a cost of about $9,000. July 4, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary F. Wilkerson, daughter of Henry Wilkerson, of Linneus. Mrs. Halliburton was born in Howard County, Mo., in 1839, and is the mother of the following children: Willie, Westley, John C., Ralph, Henry Arthur, Mary De France and Samuel. Mr. Halliburton is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. He has been a Democrat all his life, and is one of the enterprising and esteemed citizens of the town. Mrs Halliburton belongs to the Christian Church.

James W. Halliburton was born in Dixon County, Tenn., May 12, 1844, and is a son of Reuben P. and Cynthia (McMurray) Halliburton, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The father lived in Tennessee from his childhood until 1855, when he moved with his family to Sullivan County, Mo., and entered about 500 acres of land, which he proceeded to improve, and upon which he resided until his death, August 11, 1883. Previous to the war he served several terms as justice of the peace. His widow, three sons and three daughters still survive. James W. is one of a family of four sons and six daughters, of whom only himself and one brother are residents of Sullivan County. He grew to manhood upon his father's farm, and, at the

age of twenty, went to Oregon, where he remained until the fall of 1868, spending the greater portion of the time upon a farm. He then returned to Sullivan County, and March 12, 1876, was united in marriage to Miss Adeline Simmons, daughter of William Simmons, of Sullivan County. Mrs. Halliburton was born in Ohio, and accompanied her parents to Sullivan County when but thirteen years of age. To her union with Mr. Halliburton three children have been born: Byron E., Effie, Mary and Charles R. W. After his return from Oregon Mr. Halliburton was engaged upon the farm with his father until the death of the latter. He now lives upon and owns a part of the home place, and has a farm of 235 acres of land, mostly prairie, and all fenced. He has a young bearing orchard and a good house and outbuildings.

J. M. Hamilton was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1842, and is a son of Rev. John and Elizabeth (Vondersaal) Hamilton. He was reared upon the farm, and received but a common-school education in early life, but afterward fitted himself for the profession of teaching, which occupation he engaged in three terms. In 1861 he went to Illinois, and farmed until 1865, when he returned to Ohio. In 1862 he married Jeanette Reese, who was born in Medina County, Ohio, in 1842, and by her had seven children: John J., Harry A., Luly L., Clyde A., an infant unnamed, Gertrude R. and William N. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton belong to the Methodist Church South. In 1868 they came to Sullivan County, where they have since made their home. Mr. Hamilton is a good carpenter, and has worked some at that trade; in fact, his own house was built by himself. He is the owner of 160 acres of good land, which he has made through hard work and good management, and is one of the respected citizens of the county. In politics he is a Democrat, and as such served for a time as township assessor, and, in 1883, was chosen township trustee, which position he filled efficiently four years. His father, John Hamilton, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1803. He was well educated, and when a young man united with the Lutheran Church. In 1826 he entered the ministry, and for fifty-five years preached salvation to all who wished to hear. Until 1841 his labors were confined to Pennsylvania and Virginia. In 1828 he was married to Elizabeth Vandersaal, who was born in Franklin County, Penn., in 1807, and when sixteen united with the Lutheran Church. In 1841 they moved to Stark County, Ohio, where he labored eight years, one year being spent in traveling and lecturing in the interest of the I. O. O. F., in which he held the position of Grand Master and Grand High Priest. He was also a prominent Mason. He moved to Illinois

in 1867, where his last ministerial work was done in Montgomery County. In 1883 Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton gave up housekeeping, and came to live with their son, J. M., where the mother died in 1886. The father then returned to Ohio, where he still lives. In connection with his preaching Rev. Mr. Hamilton has also practiced medicine, receiving a license so to do about the time of his marriage. In politics he is a Democrat. He is of Irish, and his wife was of Dutch descent. To their union the following children were born: Mary A., John V., Louisa M., Luther D., Josephus M. and Elizabeth A.

Daniel N. Hardinger was born in Pennsylvania, October 31, 1827, and is a son of Philip and Salome Hardinger, both natives of Pennsylvania. The family moved to Ohio in 1831, and settled in Knox County, where they reared their family, and improved a farm, and where the father died in 1848, and the mother died several years after, on the same farm. Our subject grew to manhood in Knox County, Ohio, and was united in marriage there on April 11, 1851, to Miss Hester Jane Devore. To this marriage six children were born, four of whom grew to maturity: William F., Jennie P. (deceased February 17, 1883, at the age of twenty-nine years), Alice (wife of John Wade, of Green City), and James D. Mr. Hardinger's second marriage occurred in Knox County, Ohio, September 10, 1865, when he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Lore, who was born in Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, and reared in Knox County, Ohio. On November 2, 1871, he sold out, and moved to Sullivan County, Mo., locating in Sullivan County. April 20, 1876, he bought and moved upon the place where he now resides, which consists of 200 acres of good land in the home place, also fifty acres of timber in Section 16, Township 64, Range 18.

Clayton Harmon, a farmer and stock raiser of Union Township, was born in Adair County, Ky., in 1824, and is a son of William and Sarah (Pendleton) Harrison, natives of Virginia, but who when young were brought by their parents to Kentucky, where they were married, and spent the remainder of their lives. The father was a farmer, and died about 1876, and the mother passed away about 1880. Our subject was reared at home, and received but a limited education. His first marriage occurred in 1848, when he was united to Miss Margaret Lyons, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Elliott M., William T., John D., James F. (of Nebraska), Charles D., Nancy J. (wife of Israel Wood), and Anna A. (wife of William Orr). Mrs. Harmon died in 1866, and in January, 1868, our subject was married to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Charles and Catherine Thompson. To them were born five children, viz.: Anderson C., George W., Benjamin W.,

Homer and Flora. In 1851 Mr. Harmon removed to McDonough County, Ill., and in 1855 came to Sullivan County, Mo., and located in Union Township, where he has since made his home. In 1864 he located a mile and a half northeast of Owasco, where he had a farm of 300 acres. He is one of the early settlers of the county, and had his choice of a large tract of land. He came to the county with no capital, but, through his industry, frugality and good management, has accumulated quite a handsome competency, and become one of the leading farmers of the county. During the war he served in the Missouri State Militia under Capt. Doze, but has made farming and stock raising his chief occupations. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Taylor.

Alex. C. Harmon is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Pipes) Harmon. The father was born in Pennsylvania, and when young immigrated to Kentucky, where he was married. In 1845 he left Kentucky, and came to Sullivan County, Mo., where he died in 1865, having been a widower for some time. He was a farmer by occupation, and in politics a Democrat. Both himself and wife were members of the United Baptist Church, and lived to an advanced age. In their family were two sons and one daughter, of whom but one—Alex. C.—survives. He was born in Boyle County, Ky., in 1827, and spent his youth upon the farm, receiving but a common-school education. At the age of twenty he began life for himself as an independent farmer, and has since devoted the greater part of his time to that occupation. When sixteen years of age he united with the Missionary Baptist Church, and when twenty-six was ordained a minister of same. He remained a preacher in that church until 1865, when, becoming convinced that the Bible alone should be our guide, he joined the Christian Church, of which he has since been a member, preaching from time to time. In 1846 he was united in marriage to Margaret Thorp, a native of Kentucky. This union has been blessed with four children: Mary J., John I., Jacob B., and Nancy E. (deceased). Mrs. Harmon is also a member of the Christian Church. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Harmon located in Pleasant Hill Township, where they have resided thirty-eight years. Three years were, however, spent in Browning. Mr. Harmon has been a resident of Sullivan County for over forty years, having come to the country when it was but a wilderness. He was very fond of hunting, and often a leader of the chase, some winters catching from twenty to twenty-five wolves. He is a well-informed man, of natural business ability, and one of the most respected and thrifty citizens of the county. He is a Democrat, and uses all his political influence in behalf of

that party. For some time he served as township collector with general satisfaction. He was an I. O. O. F. before the war, but has never renewed his membership.

Samuel Harris is a son of Charles and Priscilla (Collins) Harris, natives of Virginia, and born in 1776 and 1783, respectively. They were married in North Carolina in 1805, where they lived until 1822. Their next home was in Lee County, W. Va., but in 1842 immigrated to Sullivan County, Mo., and located in Pleasant Hill Township. Mr. Harris was a well-to-do farmer, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-five. He was a Democrat, a soldier in the War of 1812, and United States minute man. Himself and wife were members of the Baptist Church. Samuel Harris was the fourth child of a family of seven sons and five daughters; and was born in Stokes County, N. C., in 1815. He was reared upon his father's farm, and received a common-school education during his youth. At the age of twenty-one he worked as an apprentice at the carpenter's and cabinet-maker's trades for five years, and for fifteen years more engaged in work at these trades. After coming to Sullivan County he settled upon the farm where he now lives, and in connection with his farming worked at his trades, thereby accumulating enough money to pay for the farm. In 1848 he was united in marriage to Miss Amanda M. F. Pilcher, a native of Kentucky, and by her had three children: James M., Mary L. and Charles. Mrs. Harris having died, Mr. Harris wedded Sarah R. Thomas in 1859. The first wife of Mr. Harris was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, but Mr. and Mrs. Harris are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Harris has been a resident of Sullivan County for over forty-five years, and during this time has amassed a comfortable competency, and established a name above reproach. He is a hard-working man, and owns 160 acres of good land, 120 of which are well improved and cleared. He is of Irish descent upon his father's, and English upon his mother's side, and combines the national traits of both in regard to industry and quick ability.

A. W. Harris. Among the wealthy and influential citizens of Sullivan County is the subject of the present sketch, Judge A. W. Harris, who was born in Boone County, Mo., November 5, 1822, and is a son of James B. Harris, a native Kentuckian, who was born in Madison County. There he passed his youth, and was married, after which, about 1818, he moved to Missouri, and settled in what is now Boone County, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was taken prisoner at Horseshoe Bend during the battle of Dudley's Defeat. He was elected and served as sheriff of Boone

County for several terms, and was fulfilling the duties of that onerous position at the time of his death, in 1835. He died in the prime of his manhood, being but forty-five years of age. A. W. Harris commenced life when a young man with no capital save good business ability, and a pair of hands ready and willing to work. At the age of twenty he came to Sullivan County, and settled in Clay Township, where he now resides. He at first entered 160 acres of land, which he proceeded at once to improve, and by good management and industry was soon able to add to his original tract from time to time, until he now owns 4,000 acres of well improved and cultivated land, 3,600 acres lying in Sullivan County and 400 in Mercer County, Mo. This immense tract of land is well fenced, and almost all utilized as pasture and meadow land. Judge Harris lives in a commodious two-story dwelling, which is conveniently situated near comfortable barns and outbuildings. In January, 1844, he was united in marriage to Miss Gabriella A. Nelson, who was born in North Carolina, but reared in Cooper County, Mo., where she was married. This union has been blessed with five children: W. James Harris, who died in August, 1886; Minerva, wife of John F. Johnson, a prosperous farmer of Liberty Township; Ann T., wife of John H. Harryman, a substantial farmer of Sullivan County; Jerusha, wife of Thomas Woods, youngest son of Joseph Woods, of Putnam County, and Overton Harris, a young married man, who has earned the esteem and confidence of the community by his high moral character, and his business integrity and sagacity. Mrs. Harris died May 26, 1886. In politics Judge Harris is a Democrat, and by that party was nominated and elected, in 1876, presiding judge of the county, which office he filled two terms with great efficiency. The Judge is a genial and hospitable gentleman, generous, and a man of high impulses. He is a liberal donator to the building of churches and the support of the same, although he is not a member of any particular denomination. He is a public-spirited gentleman, and is always interested in all laudable public enterprises. He granted the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad the right-of-way through the choicest of his land for about four miles, and in the spring of 1887 laid out a town upon his farm on a desirable portion of it, near his own residence. He gave the railroad company about forty acres of land upon which to build a depot, with switches and side tracks, etc., which the company has done, and in connection therewith has established stock yards, etc., making this vicinity a prosperous business place. The Judge erected this first business house here, and at the present writing there are six others, besides structures which will soon be completed. Of the latter may be

mentioned a church for which Judge Harris gave the land, besides contributing largely toward the erection of same. The Judge contemplates the erection of a fine brick bank building in the near future, which will greatly enhance the business activity of the town. Judge Harris is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 190, at Newtown, Mo.

John Harris is the youngest son of Charles and Priscilla (Collins) Harris [see preceding sketch], and was born in Lee County, W. Va., in 1823. He was reared upon a farm, and educated at the common schools of the neighborhood. After coming to Missouri he taught school for two or three years, and was accounted a good instructor in those days. He entered land in Missouri when the country was in a wild and uncultivated state, but has cleared about 115 acres of land, which are well cultivated and improved. Wild game was abundant in those days, and bears and deer were no uncommon sight. While digging his first well Mr. Harris killed eight wild turkeys without leaving his work. In 1848 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Franklin, who was born in Kentucky in 1833, and died in 1858. By this marriage he had four children: William C., Priscilla A., Mallory M. and Francis N. In 1859 Mr. Harris married Nancy Boling, who was born in Kentucky in 1841, and died in 1883. To this union nine children were born: Mary E., Nancy J., John W. J., Charles H., James H., Florence B., Benjamin A., Maggie B. and Joseph A. In 1884 Mr. Harris wedded Mrs. Mary A. Frazier, who was born in Kentucky in 1833. The first two wives of Mr. Harris were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, his third wife belonged to the Christian Church, and he himself is united with the United Baptist Church. In politics he a Democrat, and as such has held the office of township trustee two years, and has also served as township clerk two years. He is a self-made man, and one of the best known men of the township, having resided upon the same place over forty-five years.

Charles M. Harris was born in Lee County, Va., in 1831, and is the eldest child of Uriah and Sarah A. (Knifong) Harris. The father was born in North Carolina in 1807, and early in life went to Virginia. The mother was born in 1804, in the last named State, and was there married and lived until her removal with her husband to Sullivan County, Mo., during the early history of that county. Upon their arrival in Missouri they had but a horse and $5 in money, but immediately entered a nice little farm, upon which they passed their lives. Both were worthy members of the Methodist Church. Their deaths occurred in 1879 and 1875, the mother being called away first. Charles M.

lived with his parents until of age, working upon the farm, and attending the primitive schools of the neighborhood. In 1852 he went to California, driving an ox team to that place, where he remained three years working for wages and prospecting. He then returned home upon a mule, and, with the money he had accumulated, purchased a piece of land, to which he has added acre by acre, until he now possesses 440 acres of good land, upon which he is engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1860 he was married to Elizabeth P. Franklin, by whom he had two children: Norman B. and Sarah E. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Harris was married, in 1866, to Mary J. Harmon, who was born in Sullivan County in 1847. To this union nine children have been born: Margaret J., John A., Henry O., Emma E., Annie L., Edwin E., James, Lester and Dora V. Both Mr. Harris and his two wives have been united to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In politics Mr. Harris has always been a stanch Democrat, and as such served his township some time as trustee. His first presidential vote was cast for Pierce. During the late war he was a member of the militia. His ancestors upon the paternal side were Scotch and Irish, and upon the maternal side, German.

David W. Herr was born in Adams County, Penn., in 1839. He is the third of a family of eight children born to Christian P. and Jane R. (Wilson) Herr. The parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, the father having been born in Lancaster County, and the mother in Adams County. Mr. Herr died in Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Herr then lived with her children in Missouri, until her death. Mr. Herr was a miller by occupation for many years, and afterward ran a number of transportation teams. The educational advantages of David W. were very meager during his youth, but, his parents being well educated, he was taught to read at home. Being of an independent and energetic disposition, he began life for himself when very young. For eleven years he engaged in teaming, and then was employed in an iron foundry, of which he soon became foreman. This business he was obliged to resign on account of weak eyes. In 1869 he came to Missouri, and engaged in farming. In 1873 he married Sarah J. Patterson, daughter of Sidney and Martha Patterson, of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Herr are benevolent people, and, having no children of their own to care for, adopted a little boy, who, when ten years old, was accidentally drowned while bathing. Mr. Herr is a Democrat, as was his father, and both himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. They are well known and respected people and by industry and economy now own 305 acres of good land, well improved and cultivated.

James A. Hill, a stock raiser of Green City, is a native of Ontario, Canada, where he was born in 1848, and a son of William and Mary Ann (Duran) Hill, natives of Pennsylvania and England, respectively. The father was taken to Canada by his parents when but a boy, and there lived and married. In 1864 he removed to Michigan, remaining until 1869, when he removed to Putnam County, Mo., where he spent the residue of his life, as a farmer. He was about one year younger than his wife, who died in 1881 at the age of sixty-three. He died ten years previous. Our subject was reared at home, where he received a common-school education. He was united in marriage in Michigan, in 1868, to Miss Sarah L., daughter of Oliver and Sarah Bowen, of Michigan, by whom he had five children, four of whom are living, viz.: Charley W., Ivy, Nellie and Minnie. Mr. Putnam accompanied his parents to Putnam County, in 1869, and remained there until 1873, when he came to Sullivan County, and located a short distance north of where Green City now is, where he farmed and dealt in stock until 1880, and then removed to Green City, where he and Mr. Pfeiffer established the first hardware store of the town. This business he conducted for about two years, since which time he has exclusively devoted his attention to buying and shipping stock, which seems to be his natural vocation, he being thoroughly informed with all pertaining to that business. He probably handles more varieties of stock in that way than any other man in Sullivan County. He is now pleasantly and comfortably located northeast of the central portion of Green City, and has a beautiful residence in one of the most desirable portions of the town. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Grant. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. His wife is united with the Presbyterian Church.

Harry Jerome Hinckley is a native of Medina County, Ohio, born in 1848, and is a son of Dexter L. and Rhoda (Warner) Hinckley. The father was born in Lake County, Ohio, in 1830, is of English ancestry, and a teacher by profession. He began to teach at the age of sixteen, and continued engaged in that vocation until 1883, his field of labor being in Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa and Missouri. He received a common-school and collegiate education. After his marriage he resided in Medina County, Ohio, and in 1866 moved to Madison County, Iowa, and the same year came to Sullivan County, Mo., where he bought 180 acres of land in Union Township. Since 1883 he has been employed as a traveling salesman for the Moline Plow Manufacturing establishment of Kansas City. He owns 150 acres in Polk Township. The mother, Rhoda (Warner) Hinckley, is of English ancestry,

and a native of Medina County, Ohio, where she was born about 1829. Harry Jerome Hinckley is the only living child of a family of three. He attended public schools, and the State Normal at Kirksville one year. Since the age of seventeen he has been employed in teaching, with the exception of three years (1867, 1868 and 1869) while he served in the standing army. He has been very successful in his profession, and has confined his labors to Sullivan County. In 1867 he enlisted in the United States army, as above stated, and spent three years in Western Kansas and the Indian Territory, scouting and raiding. In March, 1877, he married Miss Sarah L. Morrison, daughter of Gilbert M. L. Morrison, and a native of Sullivan County, born in 1856. This union has been blessed with three children: Eva, De Lorma and Delos. Mr. Hinckley is a farmer, and the owner of forty acres of good land. Himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican, but cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley in 1872.

Elisha E. Humphreys, one of the first settlers of Taylor Township, and a son of Uriah and Rachel Humphreys, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., in 1835, and when a mere boy came with his parents to this county, and settled where he now lives. Uriah Humphreys was born in Kentucky in 1796, and when young went to Southern Indiana, where he married Rachel Gordon, a native of South Carolina. They lived in Gibson County, Ind., until 1839, when they came to Sullivan County, Mo., settling in Taylor Township, where they spent the remainder of their days. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, a Democrat in politics, and he and wife were members of the Primitive Baptist Church, and the parents of eight children. Mr. Humphreys died in 1843, and Mrs. Humphreys afterward married Mr. H. Woods. Her death occurred in 1877. Elisha E., the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, and his advantages when a boy were meager, his father having died when he was but five years old, leaving his widow and children to make their own way in the world. The first money Mr. Humphreys ever made was by cutting rails at 40 cents per 100. When he was about fourteen years old he began farming, and for many years made that his occupation, and has been connected with that business up to the present time. For many years he has been engaged in buying and selling cattle to some extent, and has been very successful in acquiring this world's goods. Mr. Humphreys began life poor, having only ninety acres, but by industry and good management has now 2,600 acres of good land, and is the most extensive land owner living in Taylor Township. In 1852 he married Mary A. Dobbins, who is a native of Sangamon County, Ill. They are the

parents of the following named children: Thomas, Lizzie, John A., Emma, Charles, Frank, James, Verna, Helen, Herman and William. In Masonry Mr. Humphreys is a member of the Chapter, and in politics is a Democrat—the only one of the six boys in his father's family. Mrs. Humphreys is a member of the Christian Church.

Maj. Samuel C. Hutchinson, treasurer of Sullivan County, Mo., was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1835, and is a son of Robert T. and Lydia (Johnson) Hutchinson. The father was of Scotch and Irish descent, and a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, where he was born in 1811. The grandfather, James H., was a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., and from there moved to Jefferson County, Ohio. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and participated in the battle on Lake Erie in 1813, under Capt. Perry. His death occurred about nine months later from the effects of a wound received in that battle. Robert T. returned to Pennsylvania with his mother when a small child, and was married in Washington County of that State in after years. In 1851 he moved to Ohio, and located in Belmont County, and worked at the blacksmith's trade, which he had learned during his youth. In 1868 he came to Sullivan County, locating in Taylor Township, and there purchased 100 acres of land, and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. The mother of our immediate subject, and the wife of Robert C., was born in Washington County, Penn. in 1812, and was of Irish and German descent. After her death in 1876, Mr. Hutchinson lived with his children until 1885, when he joined the silent throng beyond. Samuel C. Hutchinson was the eldest of a family of seven children, and received his education in Pennsylvania and Ohio, having gone to the latter State when sixteen years of age. A year later he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and in 1857 began life as a millwright. He soon engaged in milling, but his business was interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil War, for, being a stanch and loyal Union man, he felt that the country had need of his services, and accordingly enlisted in August, 1862. He joined Company F, Fifty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served valiantly and faithfully for three years, and during his entire service was neither captured nor wounded. He participated in the battle of Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Tenn., and Chickamauga, among others, and then accompanied Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta. He also went with him upon his famous march to the sea, and up the coast to Washington, D. C. After enlisting he was made second lieutenant, and during the first year of his service arose to the first lieutenantcy. He was then made

captain, and after his discharge June 31, 1865, was promoted to the office of brevet major. In October, 1855, Maj. Hutchinson was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Powell, born in Monroe County, Ohio in 1835, and a daughter of John Powell. This union has been blessed with seven children: Oscar F., Eugart A., Willie E., Annie R., Nellie G., John H. and Charles J. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Hutchinson immigrated to Linn County, Mo., and located at Laclede, devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits. In the fall of 1868 he came to Sullivan County and engaged in milling and farming near Browning. In 1878 he was elected sheriff of Sullivan County, and served one term of two years. During the same year he moved to Milan, where he has since resided. In 1884 he was elected treasurer of his county, and in 1886 re-elected to the same office. He is the only Republican holding an official position, and was elected in a strong Democratic county. In 1880 he erected a grist and saw mill in Milan, and has since been interested in that business in connection with his official duties. He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity and a member of Cœur De Leon Commandery, No. 14, at Brookfield. He is also a worthy member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. fraternities. Besides being a highly honored and respected citizen and officer of public trust, Maj. Hutchinson is a gentleman greatly esteemed for his integrity and high moral character, and is a public-spirited and generous representative of Sullivan County's most prominent men.

James Jacobs was born in Sullivan County, Mo., in 1851, and is a son of Alfred and Martha (Brookshire) Jacobs, natives of Tennessee, and born in 1804 and 1805, respectively. They were married in their native State in 1826, and after living there some time moved to Kentucky. In 1839 they immigrated to Sullivan County, Mo., in an ox cart, with a family of four children, and located upon a farm. Both were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. In politics the father was a Democrat. When sixty-five years of age he lost his eyesight, and subsequently spent the remainder of his days with his son, James. Mrs. Jacobs died in 1861, and her husband in 1887. James Jacobs is the youngest of a family of twelve children, eight of whom reside in Missouri, two in Kansas and two in California. At the age of fifteen he started out in life for himself, and, after working at the blacksmith's trade a year, he began to farm. In a few years, which he devoted to the cultivation of a rented farm, he became the possessor of a place of his own. In 1869 he married Mary C. Clem, daughter of Henry Clem. Mrs. Jacobs was born in Sullivan County, in 1846, and is the mother of nine children: Ada V. (deceased), Katie A. (an infant,

deceased), Eva M., Thurman A., Henry R., Francis M., James Grover and the baby. Mr. Jacobs has been a resident of Sullivan County his entire life, and is the owner of 160 acres of good land, and accounted a first-class farmer and citizen. He is a Democrat, and a Master Mason.

J. D. Jessee was born in Russell County, Va., in 1852, and in 1856 removed with his parents to Miller County, Mo., where they remained one year. They then came to Linn County, Mo., and in 1859 permanently located in Sullivan County, Mo. During his youth, when not working at manual labor on the farm, he attended the common schools of the neighborhood, and in 1874 he attended the select school of H. M. Peterson, after three years' teaching he turned his attention to farming, and for a time sold sewing machines. In 1875 he married Susan E. Knifong, daughter of Caleb Knifong. Mrs. Jessee was born in Sullivan County, Mo., and is the mother of seven children, these named now living: Elmer, Leroy A., Floy B., Chloe A. and Walter B. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jessee are members of the Christian Church, of which the former is an elder. In politics he is a Democrat, and the only office he has held was that of road overseer. Mr. Jessee is a self-made man; he began life poor, and is now the owner of 227 acres of as fine land as can be found in North Missouri, all the result of a life of labor and economy. His parents, F. B. and Lucinda (William) Jessee, were natives of Russell County, Va., where they were married and lived until 1856, when they came west, finally locating permanently in Sullivan County, Mo., in 1859. Mr. Jessee was a farmer by occupation, working in his early life at the blacksmith's trade. Mrs. Jessee died in 1880; she was the mother of eight children. Mr. Jessee afterward married Miss Anna Dye, of Virginia. In politics he is a Democrat, having served as magistrate. In 1884 he opened a store in Browning, where he has since remained.

Capt. J. W. Jewett was born in Bennington County, Vt., in 1828, and is a son of Henry and Maria (Woodard) Jewett. The family descended from three brothers, who came from England and located in Canada, New York and Connecticut, Henry being of the latter branch. He was born in Connecticut in 1801, and when two years old accompanied his parents to Vermont, where he was reared and married. In 1842 he immigrated to McHenry County, Ill., and located three miles from Woodstock, where he passed the remainder of his life engaged in farming. He died in 1879. The mother was of Scotch and English descent, and born in Windsor, Vt., in 1809. She is now living upon the old homestead in Illinois. Our subject was the eldest of ten children, seven of whom are living. When fourteen years old he

was brought by his parents to Illinois, where he was educated. He made his home with his parents until he became of age. In August, 1849, he married Miss Elmina Wheeler, who was born in Cortland County, N. Y., in 1832. To this union ten children were born: Charles M., William H., Joseph W., Cynthia (wife of David Wilson), Frank, Loan, Ada (wife of Jerow Moore), Minnie, Alden and Alvin. About 1854 Mr. Jewett moved near Princeton, Wis., where he lived three years, and the following three years resided in Moore County, Minn. In 1858 he came to Sullivan County, Mo., where he has since resided. In February, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, and served until August of the same year, when he was discharged at Laclede. He then returned home and raised a company of State militia in nine days, of which he was elected captain. The company remained in the county on duty, and March 4, 1863, Capt. Jewett was made post-commander of Sullivan County, and served about one year and three months. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out and discharged at St. Louis, August 15, 1865. He fought in the battles of Spring Hill, Nashville, and Franklin, among others. Upon his return home he purchased eighty acres of land, which he has since increased to 120 acres. He is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the county. In politics is a Republican, his first presidential vote having been cast for Gen. Taylor, in 1848.

Samuel L. Jewitt was born in Canada in 1858, and is a son of George and Mary Ann (Crosson) Jewitt. The father was born in London, England, in 1815, and when but a youth ran away from the parental roof, taking ship for Canada, where he lived and married. His occupation was that of farming, in which he was very successful, and became the owner of 300 acres of land. His death occurred in 1872. His wife was of German descent, born in Pennsylvania, in 1818, and died in 1872, only surviving her husband's death three weeks. She was the mother of fourteen children, of whom Samuel L. is the thirteenth. He was left an orphan when but thirteen years of age, and immediately afterward came to the United States, living in Lindley, Mo., with his brother, George G., until eighteen years of age. He then borrowed $60 on six months' time and went to California, where he herded cattle for $40 per month. He remained engaged at that work two years, and in 1880 came to Sullivan County, Mo. May 29, the following year, he wedded Miss Mollie, daughter of Silas T. Haley, who was born near her present residence in the year 1864. Two children, named Noel and Charles, have blessed this union. Mr. Jewitt is one of the successful and enterprising farmer citi-

zens of Bowman Township, being the owner of 400 acres of first-class land, and keeping annually about seventy-five head of fine stock. In politics he is a Democrat, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. His wife belongs to the Christian Church, in which she takes an active interest.

Richard M. Johnson was born in Washington County, Ind., in 1843. His parents, Josiah and Rachel (Powell) Johnson, were born in Kentucky in 1809, and South Carolina, in 1817, respectively. They were married in Washington County, Ind., where they had gone during their youth, and there lived until the Mexican War. Mr. Johnson enlisted in the war as major, but circumstances prevented his serving, and he moved to Fulton County, Ill. Eight years later he removed to Henry County, Iowa, and in 1868 went to Linn County, Mo., where his wife died in 1885. He has since made his home with his children. During the days of the militia he held the offices of captain and major. In politics he is a Democrat. Of a family of seven sons and two daughters, only two are now living. Two of the sons, J. L. and W. P., were graduates of the Kirksville and Keokuk Medical Colleges. Col. J. B. attained distinction as an artist, and four of the sons were practical teachers for some time. Richard M. received a good education during his youth, and, after attending the common schools in the vicinity in which he lived, went to Prof. Ed. Howe's select school. For a year he was master of a ward in the Mount Pleasant Insane Asylum. During the late war he served in the United States commissary department. In 1865 he went to Linn County, Mo., and for two years engaged in business there, being the first man who handled groceries exclusively in Browning. In 1869 he married Ann E. Calhoon, who was born in Linn County, in 1853. To this union three children have been born: Pamela I., Ida E., and Josiah A. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, as was also her mother-in-law. Since his residence in Missouri Mr. Johnson has taught school eight terms, but has been chiefly engaged in farming and stock raising. He is a well-to-do citizen, owning 320 acres of good land, and in the line of horses has one of the best two-year-old one-half Norman and one-half Morgan colts in the county.

W. H. Johnson, a farmer of Penn Township, was born in Ripley County, Ind., in 1847, and is a son of James R. and Mary A. (Robertson) Johnson. The father was of English origin, born in Christian County, Va., in 1816, and was a son of William R. Johnson, a native of Virginia, and a volunteer in the War of 1812. He came to Indiana during its early history, and in 1856 removed to Sullivan County, where he died in 1870.

James R. was married in Indiana in 1834, and settled in Ripley County, where he remained until 1858, when he removed to Sullivan County, and located two miles south of Greencastle. He has always been engaged in farming. The mother was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1820. She is still living and a member of the United Brethren Church. Our subject was reared at home, and received but a common country school education. At the youthful age of sixteen he offered his services in defense of the stars and stripes, and in 1863, enlisted in Company L, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, and operated in Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, and in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. He served in the Sixteenth Army Corps until 1864, when the cavalry was consolidated under Gen. Wilson, with whom he remained until the close of the war, when he accompanied Col. Cole's Northwestern Indian expedition, remaining in service until the spring of 1866. Then, after having served his country actively for about three years, he was discharged from service, and returned home, and resumed his duties upon the farm. In 1868 he was married to Miss Charlotte, daughter of Isaac and Dorethy Turner, formerly of Kentucky. Mrs. Johnson is a native of Adair County, Mo., and to her and our subject six children have been born, viz.: Charles E., Melvina, Ralph W., Adlisa, Minnie and Alice. Our subject has since been a resident of Penn Township, where he has a fine farm of 260 acres two miles south of Greencastle, making him one of the substantial and prosperous farmers of Sullivan County. For about five years he was quite extensively engaged in furnishing the railroad timber, etc. He was reared a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1864. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the A. O. U. W., Select Knights and G. A. R.

Milas Johnson, farmer, is a son of Elenton and Sarah (McKune) Johnson. The father was born in Kentucky in 1824, and the mother in Pennsylvania in 1821. The latter moved to Henry County, Iowa, in 1844, and there was married to Mr. Johnson. They resided there until 1854, when they came to Daviess County, Mo., where they lived a year. In 1855 they came to Sullivan County, where Mr. Johnson entered land, and spent the rest of his life farming, very successfully. In politics he was very conservative, and always voted for the man he considered most worthy without regard to his party affiliations. His death occurred in 1886. Of a family of three sons and five daughters the subject of this sketch was the youngest. His birth occurred in Sullivan County in 1856. He was educated at the common schools of the county, and lived at home with his parents. Since the death of his father he has devoted his attention to his mother

and sister. One sister, Mary A., is the wife of George Baker, a farmer of the neighborhood, and a stanch Democrat. Another is the wife of Abner Page, a farmer of Pleasant Hill Township. The Johnson family have been residents of this county for more than thirty-two years, and are among its most respected and worthy settlers.

Augustine Jones was born in 1841, in Sullivan County, Mo., which at that time was Linn County. His father, Col. Gabriel Jones, was born in Patrick County, Va., in 1804, and was of English descent. In 1831 he immigrated to Monroe County, Mo., and in 1840 came to Sullivan County, entering 320 acres of land in Liberty Township, upon which he located and passed the greater portion of his life. He became the owner of 600 acres of land, but in 1873 gave up housekeeping, and lived with his children until his death, in Milan, in 1883. He was one of the pioneer and influential citizens of the county, and served as county commissioner about two years. At the time he located in Sullivan County the entire surrounding country was a vast, unbroken prairie, with but few white settlers. His wife, Susan (Thomas) Jones, was of English descent, born in Patrick County, Va., in 1813, and died in 1866. She was the mother of seven children, of whom four are living: Augustine, Charles (sheriff of Sullivan County), Mary F. (wife of Rev. James K. S. Todd, of Gault) and Sarah E. (wife of E. Ash, president of the National Bank of Milan). Augustine is the eldest living child, and lived with his parents until twenty-seven years of age, receiving a district-school education during his youth. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and after six months' service was discharged at home on account of disability. After a sickness of four years he was married, in January, 1869, to Miss Rachel T. Haley, daughter of Charles Haley, who located in Sullivan County in 1841. Mrs. Jones is a native of Sullivan County, and was born in 1841. By her five children have been born: Gabriel, Charles H., William T., Susan and Wade Hampton. In 1869 Mr. Jones located where he now resides. At present he is the owner of 1,310 acres of land, making him the largest land holder in Bowman Township, and one of the largest in the county. One hundred and seventy acres of this land were inherited from his father, and 670 acres were brought him by his wife; but the remainder is the result of a life of economy, attention to business and good management. He is largely interested in stock dealing, and keeps on an average 175 head of stock per annum. His farm is well improved, and upon it stands the dwelling he occupies, which was built in 1883, at a cost of $1,200. He is a Democrat, but cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1864. His wife is a member of the Christian Church, and he is a Royal Arch Mason.

William Noah Keener, M. D., was born in Appanoose County, Iowa, September 24, 1860, and is a son of George W. and Dorcas A. (Langford) Keener, natives of Tennessee. About 1853 the family moved from Tennessee to Iowa, where Mr. Keener bought and improved land. In 1866 he moved to Mercer County, Mo., where he now resides. The subject of this sketch spent his youth and grew to manhood in Mercer County, Mo. He received a good education at the common schools in the neighborhood, which was supplemented with a few terms at the Ravanna select school. He taught a few terms in the common schools, and in the summer of 1881 commenced the study of medicine at Ravanna under the tutelage of Dr. J. L. Shipley, one of the best physicians of the county. He then attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the winter of 1883-84, and the following winter attended another course. He graduated from that institution in the spring of 1885, and then began to practice in the community where he now resides. He is now a member of the Mercer County Medical Association, and is one of the most popular and successful physicians in the vicinity in which he lives. February 7, 1886, he married Miss Flora V., daughter of Madison S. and Nannie M. (Thompson) Higgins. Mrs. Keener is a native of Sullivan County, and a member of the Protestant Methodist Church.

John Kenley is a son of Hiram and Patsey (Gray) Kenley, natives of Kentucky, where they grew to maturity, and passed their lives. The mother was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died in 1835. The father was a well-to-do farmer, and a Democrat in politics. He met his death at Perryville, Ky., accidentally. He was standing a short distance from two men who were engaged in a heated altercation. One of them fired a pistol with the intention of killing his antagonist, but the ball missed its mark, and passed through the heart of Mr. Kenley, killing him instantly. Mr. Kenley was twice married, his second wife being Mrs. Nancy Gray. John Kenley was the second of a family of three sons and three daughters. He was born in Boyle County, Ky., January 5, 1826, and reared upon his father's farm. Being the eldest son whose services were required in the field, his educational opportunities were very limited. At the age of sixteen he began life upon his own responsibility as a farmer. In 1843 he married Margaret Harmon, who was born in Boyle County, Ky., in 1822, and is a daughter of Jacob Harmon. To this union one child—Elizabeth, wife of William Bingham—was born. In 1845 the family moved to Sullivan County, Mo., located in the wilderness, and began to clear and improve land. Mr. Kenley, at the time of his location in Missouri, had but $50

and two horses, which property he loaned and lost. He is of an energetic and industrious disposition, and by labor and economy is now a successful farmer, and the owner of 400 acres of good land. He sustained no injury during the war but loss of property, although at that period he suffered many hardships. He has been a resident of Sullivan County over forty-two years, and is, consequently, much interested in the social and intellectual advancement of the country. He is a stanch Democrat, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

George H. Kent was born in Greene County, Penn., in 1840, and is a son of William and Mary (Hoge) Kent, the former of Irish and the latter of Irish-Scotch descent. The father was born in Pennsylvania, in 1810, married in 1834, and in 1844 immigrated to Chillicothe, Mo. Two years later he came to Sullivan County, locating in Section 10, of Bowman Township, where he has passed the remainder of his life. He was one of the pioneer settlers of the county, a farmer by occupation, and the owner of 240 acres of land. His death occurred in 1882. Mrs. Kent was born in 1818, and is now living upon the old home place. She bore her husband ten children, all of whom are living: Susan (widow of Silas Haley), Rachel (wife of E. McNabb), George H., Winfield S., Jane (wife of Martin Scovil), Uriah M., Millard, William T., Mary (wife of James Jackson), and David L. George H., the subject of this sketch, was eight years old when brought to Sullivan County, and until the age of twenty-two lived with his parents. April 11, 1861, he married Miss Mary Jackson, who was born in Kentucky, in 1844. To this union four children have been born: William R., Mary E. (wife of William Whan), Charles T. and Jennie. During the war he served his country in the State Militia, and upon his return home resumed his duties in the shop. The year of his marriage he began to work at the blacksmith's trade, at which he is still engaged, in connection with which he owns a general repair shop, and also manufactures wagons and buggies, turning out about twenty per annum. His two sons assist him in the business, being good workmen, and, like their father, honest in their dealings. In 1863 Mr. Kent located upon his present place, which consists of 107 acres of land. He is a member of the Christian Church, and Mrs. Kent of the Baptist Church.

William T. Kent, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Sullivan County, Mo., in 1855, and is a son of William and Mary (Hoge) Kent [see sketch of G. H. Kent]. William T. was educated at the district schools of the neighborhood, and remained under the parental roof until nearly of age. In March, 1875, he traveled westward as far as Nevada, and remained in that and

other western Territories and States about three years, working in a furnace smelting silver and lead ore. He returned to his birthplace in 1878, where, November 30, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret P. Jaynes, who was born in Grundy County, Mo., in 1861, and is a daughter of Norman H. and Esther (Simpson) Jaynes. This union has thus far been blessed with three children: Uriah W., Mary Esther and Eva Jane. Mr. Kent resides upon the old home place, which consists of 240 acres of good land, which he well cares for. He enjoys a good reputation, is honest in his convictions, and one of the enterprising young farmers of the township. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Hayes in 1876.

William T. Kent, a farmer and stock raiser of Penn Township, was born in Greene County, Penn., in 1859, and is the second of ten children of Harrison and Elizabeth J. (Philips) Kent, also natives of the same county, and born in 1830 and 1837, respectively. They were married in the same county in 1856, and in 1865 removed to Sullivan County, and located in Penn Township, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. Kent was of Dutch origin, and a son of William Kent, who is now living in Greene County, Penn. Harrison spent his life farming, and died in 1882. His wife died two years previous. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was reared at home, and educated in the common country schools. In 1882 he married Miss Mary Olive, daughter of William T. and Elizabeth Bailey, a native of Knox County, by whom he has had two children: Minnie Emma and Glenie Ernest. Mr. Bailey was born in Indiana, in 1844, and married Elizabeth C. Marlin, April 11, 1863, in Knox County, she being a native of Fayette County, Penn., born in 1845 and died in 1872. Mr. Kent soon located on the old farm, two and a half miles southwest of Green City, which consists of 204 acres. He is a Republican, and the first President he voted for was James A. Garfield. He and his wife are Christians, of the Holiness order.

James M. Kinnett is a native of Brown County, Ohio, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Morrow) Kinnett, and was born in 1829. His father was of Irish descent, and born in Brown County, Ohio, where he passed his entire life as a farmer. One term he served as sheriff of his county. The mother was of Scotch descent, and born in Johnson County, Ohio. After the death of Mr. Kinnett she became the wife of John McFadden, who moved to Johnson County, Ind., in 1852, where both died. To each of Mrs. McFadden's marriages four children were born, the subject of this sketch being the third child of the first marriage. He was but two years old at the death of his father, and continued to live

with his mother until twenty-four years of age. When nineteen he went to Johnson County, Ind., where he married Sarah Ann Musselman, a native of that county, by whom he had four children: John H. (who married Artimitia Compon), Sarah E. (wife of James Leslie), James Thomas (who first married Clara Sloan, and after her death, in 1884, married Lydia Peck, in 1886), Bertha (wife of Luther Summers) and Daniel V. In 1865 Mr. Kinnett came to Sullivan County, Mo., and located in Polk Township, where he now resides. He lost his first wife in 1884, and in September, of 1886, wedded Elizabeth Allen, *nee* Milburn, daughter of Thomas Milburn. This lady was born in Jackson County, W. Va., in 1834. To her first marriage the following children were born: Thomas A. (who married Miss Lucinda Schate), William R., Arizona R. (wife of Thomas Mason), Hosea B., Victoria J. (wife of Nathan W. Sells) and Ida F. (wife of Robert Moffet). Mr. Kinnett is the owner of 286 acres of desirably located and well-improved land, and ranks among the honored and substantial farmers of the county. He is a Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Franklin Pierce, in 1852. While in Johnson County, Ind., he served one year as sheriff and six years as constable.

Charles C. Knapp was born in Berrien County, Mich., July 6, 1860. His father, John W. Knapp was born in New York State, and came west, when a child, with his parents, settling in St. Joseph County, Mich. He was married, in Berrien County, to Miss M. McKee, a native of New York State, and afterward engaged in farming in that county. Charles C. Knapp was reared in his native county, receiving a good common-school education. He was married in Berrien County, October 18, 1882, to Miss Myra A. Spencer, a native of the same county. Before her marriage she was a teacher. Two years later Mr. and Mrs. Knapp came west, and in 1885 located in Sullivan County, Mo. In March, 1886, Mr. Knapp moved upon the farm he now owns, which contains 160 acres of good land, well fenced and improved. He lives in a two-story residence, and owns good barns and outbuildings. He is engaged in handling thoroughbred Percheron horses and fine stock. He now owns for breeding purposes a four-year-old Percheron horse, imported in 1884 by W. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill. This horse is a beautiful dapple gray of symmetrical form, and weighs about 1,600 pounds. He also has a half-blood Percheron and Morgan horse, four years old, weighing 1,300 pounds. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp are worthy citizens and members of the Presbyterian Church. They have but one child—Lucia E., two years of age, having lost Frankie M. in August, 1885, who was but two years old.

James P. Knifong was born in Sullivan County, Mo., in 1845, and is a son of John J. and Anna (Lambert) Knifong, natives of Russell County, Va., and born in 1805 and 1810, respectively. After their marriage they lived in Virginia for some time, and then came to Sullivan County, Mo., with almost nothing. By hard work and energy, however, he became the owner of 600 acres of land, and was known as one of the substantial farmers of the county. For some time he held the office of county judge, and also served as magistrate many years. Both himself and wife were Methodists. He died in 1864, and his wife in 1882. James P. was the eldest son of a family of ten children, and spent his younger days upon his father's farm.

Adam B. Law, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Harrison County, Va., March 12, 1830. His father, William Law, was a native of the same county and State, and his mother, Susan (Baird) Law, was born in Pennsylvania, and reared in Virginia. The former died in Virginia in 1881 but the latter still resides in that State. Our subject was reared in the Old Dominion, and married in Harrison County, December 9, 1853, Miss Julia Tharp, a native of Virginia, and born in Lewis County. The following year Mr. Law removed to Iowa, and settled in Monroe County, where he improved a farm upon which he resided until 1864, when he sold out, and sought a new home in Sullivan County, Mo. In the fall of that year he purchased 200 acres of the farm upon which he now resides, which he immediately proceeded to improve and to which he has since added until he now possesses 600 acres of good land, mostly prairie, all fenced, about 400 acres of which are under a fine state of cultivation. He also owns a comfortable, good, one-and-a-half story and cellar residence, with a good barn, and surrounded by a fine orchard. Mr. Law served nine months during the late war, in the Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was in the reserve forces at the last battle of Nashville. After receiving his discharge he returned home August 2, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Law are the parents of the following five children: W. Marion, of Kansas; Adeline, wife of Wallace Pratt, of Sullivan County; Marshall, married, and the head of a family, and present township clerk and assessor; Susan, wife of Charles Smart, of Sullivan County, and Iowa V. Mr. and Mrs. Law are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the former is a member of the J. L. Clark Post, No. 47, G. A. R., Green City. He is a Republican, and twice voted for Lincoln, but was a Whig during the days of that party. While in Iowa Mr. and Mrs. Law lost one infant and two children during their childhood. Our subject and his son now own some Shorthorn thoroughbred cattle, and are improving the quality of

the remainder of their stock. Mr. Law is a pleasant, hospitable and sociable gentleman, and one of the substantial farmers of this region.

Edward M. C. Ledford was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., September 1, 1837. His father, Elbert B. Ledford, was born in Georgia, and when a young man went to Tennessee, where he married Polly A. Morelock, a native of Tennessee. They moved to Sullivan County, Mo., in 1844, but, after a few years' residence here, moved across the line into Adair County, where Mr. Ledford entered land, improved a farm, reared his family and still resides. He is now seventy-six years old, and lost his wife September 3, 1882. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Adair County, receiving a good education at the common schools and the Milan High School. After completing his studies he taught in Sullivan and Adair Counties a few terms, and then engaged in farming. He was married in Adair County, September 11, 1857, to Miss Sarah E. Childress, a native of Indiana. Mrs. Ledford was reared in Illinois, and died November 3, 1875. After his marriage Mr. Ledford located upon a farm in Buchanan Township, where he farmed a number of years. He then located in Pollock, and, after working at the blacksmith's trade about a year, was engaged as section superintendent by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. March 31, 1879, he was married, in Sullivan County, to Mrs. Seney Meyers, daughter of Jacob Bomgardner. After this marriage Mr. Ledford engaged in farming in the same section where he now lives. He is the owner of 280 acres of land in one tract, 140 of which are cultivated. He has a comfortable one-and-a-half story house, with ordinary stables and outbuildings. August 4, 1864, Mr. Ledford enlisted in Company B, Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served until May 18, 1865. For three months he was an inmate of the Marine Hospital, at St. Louis. Mr. Ledworth served two terms as justice of the peace in Jackson Township, previous to 1884, when he was again elected to that office, and served a year. He is a Democrat, and has held several offices of honor and trust. Mr. Ledford reared a family of six children by his first marriage, viz.: Mary J. (wife of Henry E. Smith), John R., Clara (wife of D. M. Bomgardner), Polly C. (wife of J. A. Trentham), Elizabeth and Della. To his last marriage one child, William E., a boy now three years old, has been born. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ledford are members of the Christian Union Church, and the former is a member of the G. A. R. and Masonic lodges at Pollock.

Benedict J. Lee was born in Marion County, Ky., in 1832, and is a son of James and Sarah (Hayden) Lee, natives of Kentucky, and born in 1803. The parents were married in Marion

County, Ky., and in 1832 immigrated to Howard County, Mo. Three years later they went to Linn County, and in 1836 came to Sullivan County, Mo. Mr. Lee bought a farm in Polk Township, where he died in 1876. He was one of the first settlers in what is now Sullivan County, and at one time owned over 1,400 acres of land. He was twice married, his second wife being Miss Lucinda Cunningham, *nee* Stephens. His first wife died in 1859, and was the mother of eight children: John B., Samuel (deceased), James A. (died February 2, 1852, aged twenty-one years, one month and one day), Benedict J., Melinda J. (wife of William Frazier), Sarah A. (widow of John Frazier), Mary (wife of Ben Frazier), and Henry C. (died September 27, 1853, aged nine years, eight months and seven days). Benedict J. was only four years old when brought to Sullivan County, and he continued to live with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, working upon the farm. In 1859 he married Miss Mary L. Rhodes, daughter of Lewis N. Rhodes. Mrs. Lee was born in Monroe County, Ky., in 1842, and came to Sullivan County when thirteen years of age. To this union eleven children were born: James W., Martha J. (wife of Daniel W. Nichols), Sarah Elizabeth (wife of Robert Glidwell), Nance E. (wife of Martin M. Harris), Lewis N., Cora (died September 26, 1872, aged one year, seven months and five days), Samuel H. (born March 10, 1875, died October 19, 1875), Mary A., John B., Thomas H. and Frank B. After his marriage he located upon the old home place, where he has since resided. He is a well-to-do and prosperous farmer citizen, and the owner of 329 acres of good land. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan in 1856. During the late war he served in the Missouri State Militia a short time. Mr. Lee now lives in a handsome dwelling, erected in 1883 at a cost of $900.

A. R. Linhart is the fourth child of a family of eight sons and four daughters born to Adam and Elizabeth (Brown) Linhart. His parents were reared and married in Pennsylvania, living in that State until about 1853, when they moved to Linn County, Mo., where they have since made their home. Both are Presbyterians, and by occupation the father was a farmer. A. R. Linhart was born in Litchburg, Penn., in 1834. He attended school during his boyhood until thirteen years old. He lived at home until nineteen, and then borrowed $15 of his father, promising to repay him as soon as he was able. With this money he started west, and the first month of his absence returned his father the amount borrowed. By working for $15 per month he accumulated enough money to buy seventy-one acres of land, in Sullivan County, Mo. He is now a moderately well-to-do

farmer, and owns a nice little farm of eighty acres, which is well managed and cared for. In 1864 he joined Company F, under Capt. Shook, Forty-second Missouri Infantry, United States army, serving in same until the close of the war. After hostilities had ceased he returned to his farm, and, in 1866, married Princess Dell, of Sullivan County. To this union four children have been born: Viola, John, Veda E. and Herman. The last two named are dead. Mrs. Linhart died in 1874, and the following year Mr. Linhart married Margaret Smith, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom one child has been born, Oscar A. Mrs. Linhart is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also Mr. Linhart's first wife. Mr. Linhart is a Democrat, and during his thirty-four years' residence in this county has become one of its most respected citizens, being a man of integrity and industry.

Corey B. Long was born in Edgar County, Ill., in January, 1861, and is a son of John and Mary (Clark) Long. The father was born in Ohio, and while a youth went to Edgar County, Ill. After becoming of age he embarked upon the mercantile sea at Bloomfield, and engaged in business successfully up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1863, at Bloomfield, Ill. The mother was born in Vigo County, Ind., in 1836, and died in 1873. She was the mother of two children, Corey B. being the only one now living. He was but two years old when his father died, and twelve at the time of his mother's decease, and from that tender age was deprived of a father's guidance and care, and a mother's sympathy and love. He went to live with his uncle, Charles Clark, who was his legal guardian, and proved to be a kind and wise adviser. He was educated at the public schools of Terre Haute, Ind., and the State Normal at Kirksville, Mo., having come to the latter State in 1876. He lived alternately in Missouri and Illinois for several years, and then, in 1878, purchased 160 acres of land in Polk Township, Sullivan Co., Mo. In the spring of 1882 he married Miss Ada Troxell, daughter of Irvin Troxell. Mrs. Long was born in Rockford, Ill., in October, 1861, and to her union with Mr. Long one child, Marie, has been born. Mr. Long is an enterprising citizen and good neighbor, and has won the honor and esteem of the community. He owns a fine farm of 480 acres, with good buildings, fences, etc., and, in connection with farming, is extensively engaged in raising and feeding sheep, of which he owns 1,000 head. He also has thirty head of horses and cattle. In politics he is a stanch Republican.

Judge Thomas McCallister was born in Mason County, W. Va., May 21, 1825. His father, William McCallister, was born

in Kentucky in 1788, but moved to Virginia in childhood, where he was reared and married. His wife, Bellana Frazier, was a native of Virginia. Mr. McCallister held a commission in the War of 1812, and held several local offices in his county, of trust and profit. The family removed to Indiana in the fall of 1835, and settled in Madison County. There the father died in February, 1864, having lived upon the same farm twenty-nine years. Our subject grew to manhood in Madison County, and received a good common-school education. He was there married in 1849 to Miss Mary J. Poindexter, a native of West Virginia, and daughter of Josephus Poindexter. This lady died in May, 1882. After his marriage Thomas farmed in Madison County until 1856, and then removed to Sullivan County, Mo., buying a place slightly improved, upon which he still resides. He now owns 350 acres of land, 300 in the home place, all fenced, and nearly all improved, and also owns fifty acres of timber land in another tract. He lives in a good, new house, and is one of the successful and prosperous farmer citizens of the county. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served his county until discharged at Atlanta, Ga., in September, 1864. He enlisted as a private, but before his discharge had been promoted to orderly sergeant. At the battle of Pittsburg Landing he was taken prisoner, and held about six and one-half months, six weeks being spent at Montgomery, Ala., and the balance of the time at Macon, Ga. He was paroled from there, and taken to the hospital at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., where he remained until the spring of 1863. The same year he joined his regiment at Gasconade, Mo., and then served in Missouri, chasing "bushwhackers," etc., until the spring of 1864, when he joined Sherman on his march to the sea. July 27, 1864, he was wounded in the right shoulder, and taken to the hospital where he remained until September, when he went to Atlanta. After being mustered out at that place he returned home. Previous to the war the Judge was a Democrat, but since that time has been identified with the Republican party. His first public office was that of township collector, which he filled two terms. The office of justice of the peace he has also filled two terms. In the fall of 1878 he was nominated and elected county judge, the duties of which office he faithfully discharged one term. In March, 1885, he was united in marriage to Margaret Mairs, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Dr. Joseph Mairs, formerly of Virginia. The Judge has reared a family of six children: Josephus, married and living with his family in Sullivan County; William, who died in 1883, aged twenty-six, leaving a family; Thomas O., a young man at home; Madlum, wife of S. S. Milledge, of Car-

rollton, Ill.; Lois, wife of J. L. Taylor, of Sedan, Kas.; and Sidney A., wife of W. M. Reger. Judge and Mrs. McCallister are members of the Methodist Church.

Hedgeman T. McClanahan was born in Braxton County, W. Va., September 28, 1828, and is a son of William S. and Elizabeth (Triplett) McClanahan. The grandfather of William S., William McClanahan, was a native of Ireland, and, with a brother, came to America previous to the Revolutionary War, and located in Fauquier County, Va. The grandfather of our immediate subject, Thomas, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War five years, and at an early date moved to Bourbon County, Ky., and it was there that William S. was born, in 1800. In 1822 he went to Virginia, and the following year married Miss Elizabeth Triplett, who was born in Stafford County in 1800. In 1836 they immigrated to Boone County, Ky., and located near Columbia, where the father engaged in farming and teaching. In 1848 they moved to Linn County, Mo., and in 1853 Mr. McClanahan was appointed county surveyor by Gov. Sterling Price, and in 1856 was elected to that office. In 1862 he was elected county court clerk, and in 1864 re-elected. During the years 1872 and 1873 he was mayor of the city of Linneus. During his official career he established a worthy reputation for efficiency, and his death, which occurred March 29, 1884, was mourned by a large host of friends. He had been a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity since 1852, and also belonged to the Baptist Church. Mrs. McClanahan died in 1867. She was the mother of eight children, of whom our subject is the third. He was educated in Boone County, Mo., and made his home with his parents until eighteen years of age, when he went to Bourbon County, Ky. June 2, 1849, he married Miss Mary Holloway, who was born in Bourbon County in 1828, and this union has been blessed with seven children: Charles, William, Samuel W., Robert H., John, Helen (widow of Samuel Harvey) and Susan (wife of E. B. Crocker). In 1850 Mr. McClanahan went to Linn County, Mo., and located at Linneus, but at the expiration of three years returned to Sullivan County, of which he has since been a resident. He engaged in mercantile business until 1858, and then became interested in farming. During that year he was elected clerk of the county court, and served six years with great efficiency. In 1864 he was elected clerk of the circuit court and recorder, serving two years. In 1874 he was again elected clerk of the circuit court. and on account of his able and efficient service has since been elected three times. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Scott in 1852. Previous to the war he belonged to the Whig party. He is a Master Mason of Seaman Lodge, No. 126, at Milan.

William McClanahan, an enterprising business man of Milan, was born in Linn County, Mo., in 1849, and is a son of H. T. McClanahan. When a child he was brought by his parents to Milan, and was sent to school. He was not fond of study, and the promise of his youth was not of an encouraging character. At the age of nineteen, however, he went to Linneus, Linn County, and accepted a position as clerk in a mercantile establishment at $20 per month, boarding himself. His services soon proved so valuable that his wages were finally increased until he received $100 per month, and in addition he was given a $20 gold piece, in acknowledgment of his faithful work. This Mr. McClanahan still retains as a souvenir. For two years and a half he engaged in merchandising in Linneus, and then, in 1877, returned to Milan, clerking and conducting a furniture store of his own for some time. For a number of years he bought good notes, but of recent years has been dealing in stock and land, and by good management and foresight has accumulated a handsome competency, owning property in Milan and the surrounding country. He is a genial gentleman, fond of hunting, etc., although he does not allow pleasure to interfere with business. In 1880 he married Mollie Murto, a native of Illinois, by whom he has had four children: William and Maggie (twins), James and Bessie. Mr. McClanahan is a Democrat and a member of the Masonic fraternity and the A. O. U. W., serving as secretary of his lodge in both societies.

James McClaskey is a native of Washington County, Ind., and was born in 1821. The father, John, was born in Pennsylvania in 1796, and at the age of sixteen began to learn the blacksmith's trade. While he was but a small lad, his father moved to Nelson County, Ky., where he died. A few years later John moved with his mother to Washington County, Ind., where he was married. About 1825 he moved to Crawford County, and in 1836 to Carroll County. In 1841 he moved to Callaway County, Mo., and in 1843 came to Sullivan County, Mo. In 1850 he went to the Indian agency in Kansas, and about 1855 returned to Missouri, and located in Andrew County, where he passed the remainder of his life; he died in 1866. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War of 1832. He was justice of the peace a few years in Sullivan County, Mo. The mother, Elizabeth (Arbuckle) McClaskey, was born in Pennsylvania in 1796, and was of Irish descent; her death occurred in 1865. The subject of this sketch was the eldest of eleven children, only two of whom are living. James received but a limited education, not attending school more than three months during his entire life. When twenty-one years of age he came to Sullivan County,

where he has since resided. July 14, 1849, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Shatto. Mrs. McClaskey was born in Ohio in 1823, and is the mother of eight children: Willard H., Catherine (wife of John Caldwell), John, Elizabeth (wife of A. S. May), Daniel, Robert, William J. and Mary J. After starting out in life for himself, our subject worked at various kinds of labor and employment for several years. About 1856 he bought 125 acres of land in Section 5, Township 62, Range 20, where he has since resided. He has increased his possessions to 200 acres of land, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. He is one of the pioneer settlers of the same, having located here when the country was a vast wilderness, and is one of the most esteemed citizens of the community in which he lives. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk in 1844. During the late war he served in the State Militia. In 1883 he was appointed public administrator of Sullivan County by Gov. Crittenden, and was elected to the same office in 1884 for a term of four years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Perry McCollum was born in Clay County, Ky., in 1835, and is the fourth of a family of seven children of Daniel and Lydia (Johnson) McCollum. The parents were both natives of Kentucky, and born in 1806 and 1808, respectively. The father was an extensive and successful farmer, and, in connection with agricultural pursuits, engaged in flatboat building. He was a Whig, and a man of considerable political influence in his county. He once ran as representative of his county, but, through the perfidy of a trusted friend, was beaten by twenty-nine votes. Both himself and wife are worthy members of the Baptist Church. Their entire lives were spent in their native State, where they died in 1880 and 1884, respectively. Perry McCollum passed his youth upon his father's farm, receiving but a limited education, as he did not attend school more than two years in all. At the age of twenty he went to Linn County, Mo., and there married Margaret McCollum, a native of that county, and born in 1841. By her he has had ten children: Nannie, Martha, Rachel, Albert, Minnie, Curtis, Nellie, Herman, Floyd and Beverly. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1864 they moved to Sullivan County, Mo., where they have since resided. In politics Mr. McCollum is a Democrat, and when the first call for soldiers was given during the late war he enlisted in Company I, Missouri Volunteers, of which he was elected sergeant. After one month's service he was obliged to return home on account of poor health, and although

he afterward tried to re-enter the army several times, he was always rejected. When coming to Missouri he purchased 160 acres of land, giving all the money he had in payment for it. In order to make more money he began to work at the blacksmith's trade in which he became very proficient. He has since added more land to his original purchase, and is now the owner of 731 acres of good land, and in connection with his farming has for the past ten years been engaged in making ax handles of an excellent quality, sometimes making as many as twenty-five in one day. He is a Master Mason, and one of the enterprising citizens of the township.

Sharon McCullough, in whose honor McCullough's Station (now Cora Station) was named, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Bell) McCullough, and was born in New Orleans, August 16, 1833. When three years old he was brought by his parents to Boonville, Mo. In 1840 he came to Sullivan County, before the same was laid out, and is, therefore, one of the oldest pioneer citizens of the county. He received a limited education at the log school-house in the neighborhood, and made his home with his parents until their death. During the early part of the war he ran a herd of mules into Iowa for safe keeping from the invasion of the Confederate army, until the Government should need them. Since that time he has been engaged in farming and stock raising, and now owns 560 acres of good land, well stocked and improved. He is a successful man, of good business ability, and is well known as a man of integrity and high character. He is a public-spirited citizen, and a liberal contributor to all educational and laudable enterprises. He was reared by a Republican father, and has adhered to that party all his life, although he has never aspired to or held office. Mr. McCullough has never married.

Warren McCullough was born in Boonville, Mo., January 30, 1839, and is a son of Maj. John and Elizabeth (Bell) McCullough. The father was of Irish descent, and born in Pennsylvania in 1809. He worked at the carpenter's trade during his early life, but later engaged in farming. He was married in Pittsburgh, Penn., and in 1836 immigrated to Cooper County, Mo., and located at Boonville. In 1840 he moved to Sullivan County, Mo., and became the owner of more than 3,000 acres of land in Pleasant Hill Township. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, being elected and commissioned major of the same. He commanded the regiment until the fall of 1863, when he was taken sick, and died at Raleigh, Mo. He was captured and taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, and retained at Chat-

tanooga, Tenn., and Macon, Ga., for six months. In the fall of 1862 he was elected State senator, and occupied that position at the time of his death. By his death the county lost one of its most influential and respected citizens. The mother was of Scotch descent, and born at Pittsburgh, in 1810. She was the mother of nine children, of whom our subject was the fifth, and died in 1886. Warren was educated in the common schools at Milan. He accompanied his parents to Sullivan County when a year old, and lived with them until he became twenty-four years of age, working upon his father's farm and in his saw-mill. During the war he was a member of the State Militia, serving as first lieutenant of Company I, and afterward as captain of Company B. He was present but not a participant at the battle of Shiloh. July 2, 1865, he married Miss Josephine, daughter of Dr. Joel DeWitt. Mrs. McCullough was born in Sullivan County in 1849. To this union eight children were born: John J. (deceased), Elfie (wife of I. S. Bolt), Annie E., Bertha, Elmo (deceased), Gird, Pearl and Goldie. In 1864 Mr. McCullough was elected sheriff of Sullivan County, serving as such four years. In 1869 he located on a farm in Duncan Township, where he remained until his return to Milan in 1880. In 1876 he was one of three to form a private bank at Milan, which did business until 1884, when it was reorganized and became a First National Bank. In 1876, he in connection with H. T. Knight, engaged in the lumber business under the firm name of Knight & McCullough, and in 1877 they bought a one-half interest in the hardware firm of Birnbaum & Hart; Mr. Birnbaum retiring, the business was thereafter conducted under the firm name of J. S. Hart & Co., and in 1880 they erected a large two-story brick building, at a cost of $6,500. In the spring of 1881 Mr. Knight sold his interest, and for six years the firm was known as Hart & McCullough, but from July, 1886, to the present, Mr. McCullough has been doing business upon his own responsibility. He carries a large stock of hardware, tinware, stoves, etc., valued at about $8,000, and is one of the successful business men of the town. He also owns 1,500 acres of land, a fine dwelling in Milan, and two business blocks. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Bell in 1860. He is a member of the Masonic Order of the Knights Templar degree.

J. C. McCoy is a native of Schoharie County, N. Y., and was born February 28, 1854. The father, Archibald, was born in Ireland in 1811, and was a farmer by occupation. During his youth he immigrated with two brothers to the United States, and located in the State of New York, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1861. He was

twice married, his first wife having been a Miss Chapman. His second wife, and the mother of our subject, was Miss Caroline Sternburg, a lady of Holland-Dutch descent, and born in the State of New York about 1820. She died in 1886 in the same State. J. C. McCoy was the fourth child of a family of six, and was but seven years old at the death of his father. He afterward lived two years with Simeon Shaul, and five with Samuel Tillotson, at the end of which time he started out in life for himself. He worked as a laborer until 1871, and in August of that year went to Burlington, Iowa, but soon after went to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he engaged in teaching, for which he had prepared himself in the district schools, and at the Hungerford Collegiate Institute, in Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y. In the winter of 1872–73 he taught school a term in Scotland County, Mo., and the following summer attended the above named college. During the winter of 1875–76 he taught in New York State. In the spring of 1876 he went to Sandusky, Ohio, and attended the commercial college from which he graduated in bookkeeping and telegraphing. In October of that year he came to Milan, where he was employed in the railroad office of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, now the Chicago Burlington & Kansas City Railroad, as ticket agent, telegraph operator, freight and express agent. In February, 1879, Mr. McCoy was elected assistant cashier of the private bank of Hatfield, Knight & McCullough, in Milan. In February, 1884, when the First National Bank of Milan was organized, Mr. McCoy was elected cashier, which office he is now filling. In October he married Miss Mollie Preston, daughter of George W. A. Preston. Mrs. McCoy was born in Sullivan County, Mo., in 1864, and is the mother of two children: Willie and Anna. Mrs. McCoy is a worthy member of the Catholic Church. Mr. McCoy is a Knight Templar, and a member of the A. O. U. W. In politics he is a Democrat. He is one of the highly respected and honored citizens of the township.

Jacob G. McCully, the subject of this sketch, and a farmer and stock raiser of this county, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, January 19, 1838. His father, John McCully, was born in Ireland, but reared in Virginia, and married in Ohio to Elizabeth Goff, a native of Virginia. The father moved to Missouri, in 1859, and settled in Sullivan County, where he died November 13, 1874. The mother still lives. Our subject grew to manhood in Meigs County, Ohio, and was married in Vinton County, of that State, April 29, 1858, to Lovisa Ferell, daughter of Bethnel Ferell, of Vinton County, Ohio, where she was mostly reared, although her birthplace was Athens County. Mr. and Mrs.

McCully have a family of nine children: John C. (married and in this county), Bethnel (married, and in Green City), Howard S., Jacob E., Mary E., George E., David H., Daniel W. and Rosa (a little girl of six). Mr. McCully moved to Missouri in 1859, and located in Sullivan County. August 22, 1862, he enlisted in the Thirty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and received his discharge in St. Louis, in 1865. He enlisted as a private, but became first sergeant. He participated in many minor engagements, and was in the battle at Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863. He also fought for two days at Nashville, Tenn., and also participated in the fight at Spanish Fort, Ala. He followed Price on his last raid through Missouri. After receiving his discharge he went for his wife, who had returned to Ohio to stay with her people during her husband's enlistment, and then returned to Missouri, where they lived for two years in Penn Township, although Mr. McCully was unable to work for three years after coming out of the army. He moved upon his present place in 1867, and now owns eighty acres of good land. Mr. McCully is identified with the Republican party, and held the office of justice of the peace for four years. He was elected, and served as township assessor two terms in succession, and is now performing the duties of his second term as township trustee. He is a member of the G. A. R., and is the commander of Capt. J. L. Clark Post, No. 47, Department of Missouri, Green City.

Charles H. McCully, a farmer and stock raiser of Buchanan Township, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Meigs County, June 17, 1841. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Goff) McCully, and a brother of J. G. McCully, whose sketch precedes this. Charles H. accompanied his parents to Missouri in 1859, and located in Sullivan County, Buchanan Township, when he was nineteen years old. He remained with his parents until July, 1861, when he enlisted on the 27th of that month in Company E, Eighteen Missouri Volunteer Infantry, as a private. He was in the siege of Island No. 10, Mississippi River, and was in the battle of Shiloh two days. He was discharged December 11, 1862, on account of wounds received at the battle of Corinth, Miss., October 3, 1862, at the time Price and Van Doren were trying to recapture that place. He re-enlisted in Company E, Forty-second Missouri Infantry, August 11, 1864, for twelve months, was examined, recommended, and commissioned second lieutenant of the company. He was stationed in Tennessee, but did not participate in any battles, and was mustered out June 28, 1865. After the close of the war he returned home and engaged in farming, and December 30, 1868, was united in marriage to Miss Obedience S. Goforth, daughter of Robert and

Eliza Ann Goforth, a native of Fulton County, Ill., where she was reared. After his marriage he engaged in farming in Penn Township, south of Green City, for about seven years, and moved from there upon his present farm in 1876, where he now owns 120 acres of good prairie land, and thirty acres of timber in another tract. Mr. McCully has a family of seven children: James William, John W., Joseph G., Hazen, Harry, Anna and George. One son died in infancy. Our subject is a member of the G. A. R. and A. O. U. W. fraternities, having passed all the chairs in the former order.

John E. McCurdy, farmer and stock dealer, is a native of Ireland, having been born in County Tyrone in 1830, and is a son of William and Eliza McCurdy, natives of Scotland, and born in 1792 and 1807, respectively. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died January 28, 1883, his widow yet surviving. John E. is one of a family of nine children, all of whom are living, and was reared and educated in his native country, from which he emigrated to the United States in 1863. He located first near Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y., working as a farm laborer, and here resided until 1865, when he came to Sullivan County, Mo. He then worked for Thomas Mairs at $18 per month, and followed teaching seven winter seasons. After the first summer he spent that season of the year in buying and selling sheep, one season handling 1,300 of those animals. About 1870 he began to speculate in buying and selling cattle, in which business he continued with marked success until 1879. He then became interested almost exclusively in Shorthorn cattle, at first purchasing but nine head. He is now, however, one of the most successful and extensive cattle raisers in the district, and has at present about 100 head of fine stock, and keeps on an average about 80 head. He has a bull, Kirklevington Duke 5th, No. 46388, which he bought November 18, 1884, for $1,200, of Rigdon Huston, of Blandinsville, Ill. For one bull which Mr. McCurdy sold he received $400, and for six and eight months' old male calves he received from $75 to $100 each. He has one of the best Shorthorn herds in Northeast Missouri, in which he takes special pride, and the quality of which reflects great credit upon the community. All of his stock is on the "Short Horn American Herd Book." When Mr. McCurdy came to Sullivan County he had nothing, but, being of an enterprising and industrious disposition, he at present owns 500 acres of land, and ranks among the substantial citizens of the county. October 25, 1866, he married Miss Sarah J. Glaze, who was born within a half mile of her present residence, in the year 1847. Both Mr. and Mrs. McCurdy are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the former is an ancient

member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat.

A. S. McDuff, merchant, was born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, May 12, 1838, and is a son of Allen and Jane (Steel) McDuff, natives of Scotland, and born in 1806 and 1807, respectively. The father was an overseer in a cotton factory, and in 1868 immigrated to the United States. He located at once in Milan, where he died in November of the same year, his widow surviving him but one year. Of a family of fourteen children, eight are now living: three sons and one daughter in Iowa, two daughters in Scotland, one in New Zealand, and A. S. McDuff in Milan. The latter was educated in Scotland for the ministry, being a follower of the Calvinistic doctrine, but, as he finally decided that he was not fitted for that calling, in 1854 he immigrated to America, locating in Linn County, Iowa, where he worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1856 he went to Linn County, Mo., and a year later settled in Milan, Sullivan County, where he clerked in a dry goods store. In 1858 he opened the first tin shop in Milan, and in 1860 added dry goods, groceries, hats, caps, boots and shoes, drugs, queensware, etc., to his stock. During the same year he erected the building in which he is now doing business, and until 1865 was in partnership with Dr. De Witt, the firm being know as A. S. McDuff & Co. In 1865 $7,000 in cash was stolen from the store, but the culprits were never captured. Mr. McDuff has been a business man of Milan since 1858, with the exception of the year 1869. During this time he has made for himself a competency and an unsullied name in business circles for integrity and commercial honor. In 1872 the A. S. McDuff addition was made to Milan, which included sixty-six lots, and May 6, 1877, twenty-one lots more were added. Mr. McDuff now possesses eighty-five acres of land, and a business block in Milan, and is considered one of the substantial business men of the city. December 28, 1862, he married Miss Mary Montgomery, daughter of William Montgomery. Mrs. McDuff was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1840, and has borne our subject six children: Ulisses Allan, Jennie Belle, Lizzie May (deceased), Dora May, Ida Maud and Alexander Ralph. Mr. and Mrs. McDuff and the two eldest children are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. McDuff is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln. He was an ancient member of the K. of H. and Triple Alliance.

Andrew J. McLaughlin, a merchant at Winigan, is a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, where he was born in 1854, and is a son of John and Edith (Shupler) McLaughlin. The father was of Scotch and Irish ancestry, and was born near Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1826, but when a boy accompanied his parents to Coshocton

County, Ohio, where he was married about 1848, and remained until 1857, when he removed to Sullivan County, and located in Penn Township, ten miles east of Milan, where he remained until 1880. He then sold his farm to A. J., and in 1885 went to Northwest Iowa, where he has since made his home. He has been a very successful farmer, and, although he began life as a poor boy, is now a well-to-do and substantial farmer. In 1862 he enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, and after about eighteen months of active service was honorably discharged on account of disability. His father, Andrew McLaughlin, was a native of Scotland, from where he was banished when a young man. He immediately departed for the United States, probably about 1813. He was in England at the time of Gen. Packenham's departure for America, to assist in the War of 1812, and heard him deliver his farewell address, in which he said he would never live to return to his native home. The mother of our subject was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1824, and is now living in Milan, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. The father is a Methodist. Our subject received his education at home, attending the common schools of that vicinity, where he remained until he was seventeen, and then taught for several years with remarkable success, being acknowledged the most proficient instructor in Sullivan County at the time. His pupils came a distance of sixty miles from three districts. In 1876–77 he attended the North Missouri State Normal, that he might better fit himself for his noble work. In 1876 he was married to Miss Lovina, daughter of T. H. and Jane Laughead, a native of Penn Township, and born in 1857. Four children have blessed this union, viz.: Bertha, Burtes, Myrtle and Lovina. He remained on the farm until 1884, when he entered the mercantile business at Winigan, which he has since conducted with his customary energy and success, his sales amounting to about $15,000 per annum, and his stock of general merchandise is estimated to be worth about $3,500. Mr. McLaughlin is one of the county's active and capable business men, and one who has the implicit confidence of the community. He has frequently been solicited to accept the candidacy for public offices, but has always refused. He is an earnest Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for R. B. Hayes in 1876. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the A. O. U. W. Mrs. McLaughlin has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from her youth.

Thomas McNaught was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1831, and was a son of Thomas and Eliza (Custer) McNaught. The father was of Scotch descent, and born in Pennsylvania, where he spent his youth and was married. He then went to

Richland County, Ohio, from there, in 1842, to Knox County, Ill., and in 1848 to Warren County. He also resided in Stark County about two years, but, at the time of his death, was a resident of Knox County, Ill. He was a carpenter by trade. Mrs. McNaught was a native of Richland County, Ohio, but her last days were spent in Illinois. Thomas McNaught was the seventh of a family of eleven children. At the age of eleven he accompanied his parents to Illinois, where he was reared and educated. At the age of twenty-three he left the paternal roof, and in March, 1855, was united in marriage to Miss R. C. Riggin, who was born in Peoria, Ill., in 1838. This union has been blessed with five children: H. James, Imri F., William H., Eva Ora and Lenora. In 1867 Mr. McNaught came to Milan, where he engaged in farming, and for three years was interested in the transfer business at this place. In 1872 he bought a half-interest in a saw and grist-mill, two miles west of Milan, his partner being Aaron Glidwell. In 1875 Mr. McNaught bought his partner's interest, and moved the mill to Milan. In 1878 he sold the business to Alexander Brown, who was afterward killed by a mill explosion. Upon his death Mr. McNaught bought a half-interest in the mill, with Philip Albright and Webster Clark. He continued in business with these gentlemen for two years, and, having sold his interest in 1882, went into the mill business in Milan with Mr. Glidwell, whom he bought out in 1884. Three years later he exchanged his business for Mr. Glidwell's saw-mill, to which he has since added a feed-mill. Mr. McNaught is an energetic man, of good business ability, and is highly esteemed by the community at large. In politics he is a Republican, but cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan in 1856.

J. W. P. McQuown is a son of Patrick and Mary (Knifong) McQuown, and was born in Sullivan County, Mo., in 1842. He is of Irish and Dutch descent on the paternal, and Dutch descent upon the maternal side. The father was born in Virginia in 1803, and the mother in the same State in 1800. After reaching years of maturity they were married in their native State, where they resided until 1841. They then came to Sullivan County, Mo., which was then a wilderness, and began to clear a farm. By industry and economy they became well-to-do citizens and prominent people in their township. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In politics Mr. McQuown was a Democrat, and for several years served as county judge. The subject of this sketch was one of a family of eight children, and is the only living son. He spent his boyhood days working upon his father's farm and attending the common schools of his neighborhood. He remained with his father until thirty-four

years of age. In 1875 he was united in marriage to Julia E. Davis, a native of Ohio, and born in 1854. Mrs. McQuown is the mother of three children: Effie M., Elvie L. and Corey L. Mr. McQuown is a substantial farmer owning 360 acres of land, well improved, and in connection with farming is engaged in stock-raising. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mark B. Mairs was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1829, and is a son of Dr. Joseph and Margaret (Bell) Mairs. The father was born in County Derry, Ireland, and upon arriving at maturity immigrated to the United States, where he taught school several terms in Pennsylvania. He was a finely cultured and educated man, being very proficient in mathematics and penmanship, and at one time was offered $3,500 per annum to teach in Philadelphia. While teaching he began to study medicine which he afterward practiced successfully in Jackson County, Va., having moved there from Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1832. About 1860 he practically abandoned his profession and in 1865 immigrated to Sullivan County, Mo., purchasing the farm now owned by J. C. De Witt. He was the owner of 320 acres of land and one of the influential citizens of the township at the time of his death, which was very sudden, he being at work in the hay-field when called hence. The mother was of Scotch-Irish descent, and born in Ohio, in 1806. Her death occurred in 1852. Mark B. Mairs is the fourth of a family of nine children, and was but two years old when taken by his parents to Jackson County, Va. He received a district school education, and lived at home until twenty-four years of age. February 3, 1853, he married Miss Louisiana Fowler, daughter of Braxton Fowler. This lady was born in Charles City, Va., in 1830, and is the mother of eight children: William (physician and druggist of Humphreys), Ezekiel M., John Braxton, Mary B. (wife of Wade H. Jones), Henry T., Lucy M. (deceased), Ida, and Wallace (deceased). After his marriage Judge Mairs farmed upon the old home place until 1865, and then moved to Sullivan County, Mo., purchasing 320 acres of land upon which he now resides. He owns a finely cultivated and improved farm, as nicely situated as any in the county, consisting of 720 acres, and well equipped with necessary agricultural implements. He lives in a comfortable residence surrounded with good out-buildings, etc. In politics Judge Mairs is a Democrat, and as such served about nine years as township trustee. In 1886 he was elected county judge of Sullivan County for the Western Division, the duties of which office he is now discharging. He is one of the substantial citizens of the county, and a highly esteemed gentleman. He is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry.

Joseph W. Mairs is a son of Thomas and Louisa (Arnold) Mairs. The father was born in Ireland, and when ten years old came with his parents to Jefferson County, Ohio, and later to Jackson County, Va., where he married Miss Arnold, who was born in Harrison County, Va., in 1825. They then lived in Virginia until 1863, when Mrs. Mairs died. Two years later the father with his five sons and two daughters came to Sullivan County, Mo., where he died in 1876. Mr. Mairs was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Mairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In early life Mr. Mairs engaged in flat-boating, but after his residence in Virginia was chiefly engaged in farming, although at times he became interested in milling and merchandising. In politics he was a Whig during the days of that party, but afterward became a Republican. Joseph was born in Jackson County, Va., in 1847, and is the third child. He was reared upon his father's farm, and educated at the log school-house of his neighborhood. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in a company of Virginia troops, in which he served two years. While in service his left thumb was torn off by his own revolver, which he had laid across his hand as a rest. In 1865 he came to Sullivan County, and in 1870 was married to Mary Curtis, who was born in the county in 1850. By her six children were born: Thomas I., Lydia A., Lillian, John L., Dora B. and Ada S. Mr. Mairs has been a resident of Sullivan County for twenty-two years, eleven of which have been passed upon the farm on which he is now living. He owns 280 acres of good land, and is one of the substantial farmers and stock raisers of the county. He is a Republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F. Mrs. Mairs belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Ezekiel M. Mairs was born in Jackson County, W. Va., in 1856, and is a son of Mark B. and Louisiana (Fowler) Mairs [see M. B. Mairs' sketch]. E. M. Mairs is the second child of a family of eight, and was but nine years of age when he came to Sullivan County. He received his early education at the district schools of the neighborhood during his youth, and lived with his parents until twenty-two years old. In January, 1878, he married Miss Flora, daughter of C. H. and Louisa Cowardin. Mrs. Mairs was born in Logan County, Ill., in 1857, and was brought to Sullivan County when four years old. This union has been blessed with four children: Mark, Lillie, Frederick and Chester. After his marriage Mr. Mairs first made his home in Grundy County, Mo., but in 1881 moved where he now resides. He is one of the enterprising young farmers of the township, and is comfortably situated in a nice house, and the owner of 320 acres of good land. Himself and wife are consistent members of the

Protestant Methodist Church, and the former is an ancient member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics Mr. Mairs is a Democrat.

John Maphet was born in Campbell County, Ky., February 6, 1814, and is a son of John and Patience (Harris) Maphet, natives of Ohio and Bullitt County, Ky., respectively. The father was of Irish parentage, a cabinet-maker by trade, at which he worked in Cincinnati. The subject of this sketch was born while his parents were on a visit in Kentucky. He was but a child three years of age at the time of his father's death, in 1817. He was then reared by his grandparents, and with them went to Indiana, and settled near Evansville. At the age of eighteen he went to his native county, where he remained about four years. In the fall of 1836 he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy, daughter of William Ginn. Mrs. Maphet was born in Kentucky in 1818. In 1838 Mr. Maphet moved to Henry County, Ind., where he improved a farm, and resided about sixteen years. In the fall of 1854 he moved to Missouri, settling first in Putnam County, where he entered and bought land, which he improved, and upon which he lived about fifteen years. He then traded that property for the place where he now resides, upon which he moved in the fall of 1868. His present farm consists of 160 acres of land, well improved, upon which a good house and comfortable outbuildings are located. Mrs. Maphet died in January, 1869, and by her three children were born, all of whom are now deceased: Octavia, who was the wife of Sol. Reger; Simeon, a soldier in the Eighteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, killed at the battle of Shiloh; and E. C., a soldier in Company D, Forty-fourth Regiment, who died at Rolla, Mo. Mr. Maphet was married, in Putnam County, in 1871, to Mrs. Mary Ann Rowan, daughter of William Bradley, and former wife of Alex. Rowan. Both Mr. and Mrs. Maphet are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and well respected citizens of the township in which they live.

William H. Martin, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Penn Township, is a native of Morgan County, Ind., and was born in 1838. His parents, Dan and Eliza (Vaughn) Martin, are natives of New York and Ohio, respectively, and were united in marriage in Allen County, Ohio, in 1835. From there they moved to Indiana, and from there to North Iowa. They afterward went to Jefferson and Lee Counties, and in 1850 came to Sullivan County, and located two miles west of the present site of Green City, where they have a comfortable home. Mr. Martin was born in 1809, and is of Welsh and Irish ancestry. He is a son of Dan Martin, also a native of New York, whose father

came from Ireland. Dan Martin, Jr., was twice married, his last wife being Miss Susan Reynolds. His first wife was born about 1814, and died in Keokuk, Iowa. Mr. Martin has made farming his chief occupation. The subject of our sketch was reared under the parental roof, and received a very limited common-school education during his youth. He has been thrice married. His first wife, whom he married in 1857, was Miss Maria Carter, by whom he had eight children, five of whom are living: Adeline (wife of Edward Smart, of Kansas), Daniel L., Minerva, Susan and Rosy. Mrs. Martin died about 1872, and two years later our subject married Miss Elizabeth Hunsaker, by whom he had one child, which is now deceased. Mrs. Martin died about three years after her marriage, and his third wife was Miss Caroline King. This last union has been blessed with two children: Charles and Herman. Mr. Martin has been a resident of Penn Township since his first marriage, and has resided upon his present farm since 1877. He is pleasantly located two miles west of Green City, and his farm consists of 400 acres, all of which is the result of his own industry, indefatigable will and close application to business. Although Mr. Martin has met with many reverses and losses throughout his life, he has never lost the hopeful and cheery disposition with which he is blessed, and has risen from poverty and obscurity to a successful and prominent position as one of the best farmers and stock raisers of his township. He was reared under Democratic influence, but has long been identified with the Republican party. His first presidential vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas.

Henry Clay Martin is a native of Illinois, and was born in Adams County, September 26, 1842. His father, Hon. Philip W. Martin, was born in Kentucky, January 30, 1801, of which State his mother, Mary (Barnett) Martin, was also a native. Mr. Martin moved from Kentucky with his family about 1822, and settled in Adams County, Ill., where he lived twenty years. During that time he was elected by his county to represent it in the Legislature of Illinois, which he did with general satisfaction to all. During the Black Hawk War he served as brigadier-general. In 1842 he settled in Liberty Township, Sullivan Co., Mo., where he entered 400 acres of land, and cultivated a farm. His death occurred April 27, 1874. Henry Clay Martin, when but an infant, was brought by his parents to Sullivan County, in 1842, and here was reared and educated. February 23, 1864, he was united in marriage, in Putnam County, Mo., to Miss Elizabeth A., eldest daughter of Martin Stone, and a native of Sullivan County, born June 17, 1846. This union was blessed with nine children, six of whom are living: Susan Belle (wife of N. G.

Auxier), Alda (wife of G. W. Peters), Mary E. (wife of Lewis F. Hayes), Byron L., Ora M. and Ida May. Those deceased are John L., who died August 2, 1878, aged six years; Novia C., died August 6, 1878, aged two, and David L., died August 7, 1878, aged four. During the same year many families lost as many as seven children. After his marriage Mr. Martin located in the eastern portion of Liberty Township, and in 1870 removed upon the place where he now resides, which is near the land originally entered by his father. Mr. Martin is a well-to-do farmer, and owns 114 acres of land. He is a Democrat, and as such is now serving his third term as township clerk and assessor. He has also held the office of justice of the peace. Both himself and wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Daniel E. Mathews is a hardware merchant and tinner at Greencastle, and was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1845. He is the second son of Joshua and P. J. (Wasson) Mathews, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. They were married in Ohio, and about 1852 removed to Illinois, and from there, in the year 1871, removed to Schuyler County, Mo., where they remained until 1875. They then settled in Sullivan County, and are now living in Greencastle. The father is sixty-two and the mother sixty-three years of age. Both were formerly members of the Missionary Baptist Church, but are now Methodists. Our subject was reared under the parental roof, and received his education at the common schools, and at Geneseo, Ill. In early life he partially learned the tinner's trade, but abandoned that and went to farming. He came to Sullivan County in 1875, and farmed until 1882, when he removed to Greencastle, where he has since been engaged as above stated. In November, 1872, he married Miss Prudence J., daughter of Martin and Mary Stout, formerly of West Virginia, where Mrs. Mathews was born. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews have two children. Our subject is a stanch Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Grant in 1868. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Select Knights. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Michael, a farmer and stock raiser of Union Township, is a native of Marion County, Ohio, where he was born in 1832, and is a son of David and Sarah (Hobbs) Michael, natives of what is now West Virginia, and born in 1798 and 1795, respectively, where they were reared and married, but a few years after moved to Marion County, Ohio, where they made their home until 1835, when they moved to La Grange County, Ind., and from there to Shelby County, Mo., in about 1840. They next

went to Adair, and located near Nineveh, where the father died about 1844. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. In 1851 the family removed to Sullivan County, and located one-half mile west of Owasco, where our subject now resides. The mother died in Idaho about 1881. The father of David Michael, Paul Michael, was a native of Germany and an old Revolutionary soldier, but was a farmer by occupation. John was reared under the parental roof, and received but a common-school education, which was paid for by the work of his mother at her loom. He accompanied his mother to this county where he was married in 1857 to Miss Samantha, daughter of James and Mary Fansher, formerly of Tennessee; Mrs. Michael is a native of Illinois, where she was born, in Morgan County, in 1835. He has since been a resident of the old home farm, and is now the owner of 184 acres of land, nearly all of which he has accumulated by his own labor, converting it from brush and timber to finely cultivated fields. Mr. Michael has fulfilled the wish of his mother that he should become a well-informed man, by applying himself closely, and reading what books he has had access to, and by this means has obtained a good knowledge of the outside world. He has been a Democrat all his life, and cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan in 1856.

John H. Moberly is a native of Sullivan County, Mo., and was born in 1850. His parents, Dr. William and Sarah J. (Haley) Moberly, were born in Madison County, Ky., in 1814 and 1820, respectively. When a young man the father went to Livingston County, Mo., and in 1846 came to Sullivan County, where he entered land, and became the owner of 640 acres. Although a farmer by occupation, being one of the few professional medical men in the county, he also practiced his profession to some extent. He died in 1856. Mrs. Moberly afterward married John T. Moberly, her first husband's brother, and is an enterprising woman of rare business ability engaged in looking after the estate left her by her first husband, to which 1,100 acres were added, making over 1,700 in all. Of eight children born to Mrs. Moberly, all save two are living: Mary A. (wife of John L. Clawson), Elizabeth (wife of Dr. Leonard Dell), Rachel (wife of J. M. Atkinson), John H., Lewis W. and Nancy J. (wife of Levi Cox). John H. Moberly was but six years old at the time of his father's death, but continued to live with his mother until twenty-five years of age. During his youth he was educated at the district schools of the neighborhood. December 24, 1874, he married Miss Mary E. Thomas, who was born in Sullivan County, in 1851, and is a daughter of John F. Thomas. To this union there are three living children; John W., Charles C,

and Betha A. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Moberly moved upon their present place which consists of 460 acres of good land. They also own 400 acres in Clay Township, making 860 in all. Mr. Moberly is a successful farmer and stock raiser, keeping about 250 head of stock per annum, and is one of the respected citizens of the county.

Lewis W. Moberly, farmer and stock raiser, is a native citizen of Sullivan County, Mo., and was born in 1852. [For sketch of his parents, Dr. William and Sarah J. (Haley) Moberly, see biography of John H. Moberly.] Lewis was the fifth child, and but four years of age when bereft of a father's guidance and care. He made his home with his mother during her widowhood, working upon the farm and receiving his early education at district schools. In 1872 he traveled west to Colorado and Wyoming, being absent eighteen months. October 26, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Sprout, daughter of F. M. Sprout, of Grundy County, Mo. This lady was born in Grundy County, Mo., in 1859, and has borne our subject two children—Evert J. and Sadie. After his marriage, Mr. Moberly located upon the old home place where he now resides. He is the owner of 340 acres of good land, which is well cultivated and improved. In 1883 he built a large frame dwelling at a cost of $1,300, in which he is very comfortably domiciled. He is a successful young farmer and stock raiser, and keeps upon an average 100 head of cattle per annum. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Samuel J. Tilden in 1876.

James W. Moffitt, one of the prominent farmers and stock raisers of Morris Township, Section 21, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1835, and is a son of Lawrence W. and Eliza (Covington) Moffitt, also natives of Champaign County, where they were reared and married about 1834, and about 1841 removed to Edgar County, Ill., where the mother died in 1861, her husband dying in Champaign County, Ohio, nine years later. He served about two years during the latter part of the Rebellion as an Ohio volunteer. He was of Irish ancestry, and a son of Nathan Moffitt, a soldier in the War of 1812. His occupation was that of a millwright and carpenter. Both Mr. and Mrs. Moffitt were members of the Christian Church. Our subject was reared at home during the early days of Edgar County, Ill., when public schools were in their infancy, and hence his educational advantages were very limited. He was united in marriage, in 1854, to Miss Eliza Eleanor Smith, daughter of Capt. Philip B. and Susan Smith, the former an officer in the War of 1812. To this union four children came, three of whom are living: William, Robert, John A. and Philip S. Mrs. Moffitt died in 1865, and a year

later our subject married Miss Emeline, daughter of Absalom and Huldah Webb, then of Douglas County, Ill., but formerly of Indiana, where Mrs. Moffitt was born. To this latter union eleven children were given, ten of whom are living: Frank, Jennie, Absalom, Edward, Della, Benjamin, George, Nate L., Mary and Elmer. Mr. Moffitt remained in Edgar and Douglas Counties until 1870, when he came to Sullivan County, and located in Morris Township, three miles north of Winigan, where he has since made his home, and is now one of the land holders and extensive farmers of the county, being the owner of 1,095 acres. Mr. Moffitt started in life a poor man, from which condition he has risen to his present circumstances by his industry, frugality and extraordinary business ability. He has accumulated nearly all his property since his residence in Missouri, and has made farming his sole occupation. In 1882 he was elected township trustee, and has been twice re-elected, having held the office with general satisfaction. Since his residence in Sullivan County, he has spent two winters in Kirksville for the purpose of educating his children. He has been a Democrat all his life, and his first presidential vote was cast for Buchanan. His second wife died March 2, 1886, and both she and his first wife were members of the Christian Church.

Capt. Isaac H. Montgomery, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Penn Township, is a native of Crawfordsville, Ind., and was born in 1828. His parents were Archibald and Cynthia (Herod) Montgomery, who were natives of Kentucky. The father was of Irish ancestry, born in 1792, and served as a volunteer in the War of 1812. His father was a native of Ireland. He served during the entire period of the War of the Revolution, and was several times wounded. He died in what is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," at the ripe old age of one hundred and seven years eleven months and five days. Archibald was married in 1816, and about two years later removed to Scott County, Ind., and afterward to Montgomery County, and later to Tipton County, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1876. For many years in the early part of his life he was a shoemaker, but later engaged in farming. The mother was of Scotch extraction, and was born in 1800, and died in 1868. Both parents were for many years devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of this sketch was reared under parental instruction and common schools, and by close application to his books, and the watchfulness of his parents, obtained sufficient knowledge to enable him to enter the profession of teaching. Later, after he was married, he attended the Kokomo Normal School, that he might better fit himself for the profession of

teaching. He became a capable instructor, and continued at that occupation until the breaking out of the late war, when he took a prominent stand for the Union, and greatly aided in securing volunteers during the first year of the war. In July, 1862, he organized Company B, Seventy-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was immediately elected captain of the company, and at once joined the Fourteenth Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, and took an active part in all the engagements in which his regiment participated. He was engaged in the battles of Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. At the latter place he received a severe injury from a fall, which rendered him incapable of further field duty, although he remained at his post until May, 1864, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. He returned home, and was appointed deputy provost-marshal for Tipton County, which position he held efficiently until the downfall of the Confederacy. He then entered the mercantile business at Tipton, which he continued with success until 1884, when be removed to Sullivan County, Mo., and located about nine miles east of Milan, in Penn Township, where he has a fine farm of 200 acres, which he has under a high state of cultivation and improvement. The Captain has held various local offices, always with high credit to himself. In 1880 he was a candidate before the Republican State convention of Indiana for the office of Secretary of State, and out of six candidates in the field he had the honor of making the second best race. Since his residence in Sullivan County he has devoted his attention exclusively to his farm. He has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Elizabeth J., daughter of Andrew and Susan Evans, this lady being a native of Owen County, Ind. Their marriage took place in 1848, and five children born to this marriage are living: Eudora (a teacher in the Eldorado (Kas.) school), Wiley B. (a railroad engineer at West Cliff, Col.), Belle (a music teacher), Andrew D. (a druggist at Dighton, Kas.) and Elizabeth (wife of A. R. Bray, traveling salesman for a Quincy drug house). His first wife died in 1866, and the same year he married Mrs. Sarah J. Evans, *nee* Smith, by whom he had three children, one of whom is living—Isaac Marion. In politics the Captain was formerly a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Taylor, in 1848. Since the dissolution of the Whig party he has affiliated with the Republicans, and has been an earnest and honored member among them. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the G. A. R., and himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Jarow Moore was born in Adair County, Mo., in 1862, and is a son of William and Sarah Ann (Gates) Moore. The father is

of Irish descent, and was born in Kentucky in 1829. His father, Garland Moore, is now living in Adair County, at the age of one-hundred and fifteen years, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. William was married in his native State, and in 1854 immigrated to Adair County, Mo., purchasing land in Morrow Township, where he passed the remainder of his days, his death occurring in 1871. He was a Union sympathizer during the late Rebellion, and enlisted and remained in service until discharged for disability, on account of being thrown from his horse and breaking his shoulder, and also because he was suffering from that dread disease, small-pox. He died from the effects of injuries received during the war. His wife was born in Kentucky, and died in May, 1887, at the age of fifty-nine. Jarow Moore was the youngest of five children, and at the tender age of nine was left to fight the battle of life for himself. He worked upon a farm for board and clothes for six years, and at the age of fifteen was hired for one year for $50 compensation. He afterward worked as a day laborer for about eleven years, the scenes of his toil lying in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. In 1885 he came to Jackson Township, Sullivan Co., Mo., where he now resides, and where he was happily married to Miss Ada Jewett, daughter of Capt. J. W. Jewett. This lady was born in Sullivan County in 1868, and is the mother of one child, Hazel May. Mr. Moore is the owner of seventy acres of land, for which he cares systematically. In politics he is a Republican. Mrs. Moore is a member of the Free United Brethren Church.

William M. Morehead was born in Monroe County, Ky., in 1837, and is a son of John and Isabelle (Payne) Morehead. The father was born in Virginia in 1811, but in his youth moved to Monroe County, Ky., where he lived, married and died. Two years, however, were spent in Indianapolis, Ind. His death occurred in 1871. The mother was born in Monroe County, Ky., in 1813, and died in 1852. William M. was the second of a family of eight children, and made his home with his parents until twenty-seven years of age, working upon the farm. His education was received at the common schools of the neighborhood. Being a strong Union man, in September, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Stone River, Chickamauga, Perryville, Atlanta, and several skirmishes. At the battle of Stone River he was captured, and taken to Libby prison, where he was retained thirty-one days. He then spent six months at Camp Chase before being exchanged. He was discharged in December, 1864, at Louisville, Ky., and October 5 of the following year married Miss Isabelle Payne, daughter

of Reuben Payne. Mrs. Morehead was born in Monroe County, Ky., in 1848, and bore our subject two children: John and Ida (born in 1868, died September 5, 1886). In 1869 Mr. Morehead left his native State, and located in Polk Township, Sullivan Co., Mo. In 1869 he bought 120 acres of land, where he has since resided, and to which, by hard work and good management, he has added acre by acre, until he is now the owner of 600 acres of well improved and cultivated land, and a good home. In connection with farming he is extensively engaged in stock raising, and has, on an average, 125 head of cattle per annum. Mrs. Morehead having died in October, 1870, Mr. Morehead was united in marriage, in July, 1871, to Miss Sarah Page, who was born in Monroe County, Ky., in 1852, and is a daughter of Samuel Page. To this union seven children have been born: Addison, James, William, Jesse and Lillie, living, and Lizzie and Charles, deceased; Charles died in January, 1882, and Lizzie in 1885. Mr. Morehead is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for G. B. McClellan in 1864. He is a Master Mason, and himself and wife are worthy members of the Baptist Church.

L. C. Morgan is a son of Jackson and Salinda (Payne) Morgan, and was born in Sullivan County in 1840. He was reared upon the farm, but owing to ill health received but a poor education. At the age of ten years he began to work for wages at different times, and thus, although very young, furnished himself with clothes. He showed so much business ability that his father soon gave him the management of his business affairs, always finding him faithful and capable. In 1867 he married Elizabeth Hatcher, daughter of John Hatcher, who was born in this country in 1843. This union has been blessed with eight children, all, save one, now living: Mary M. (deceased), Martha E., Salinda M., Annie L., John J., Ranson, Ivin and an infant. Mr. Morgan began life for himself with but little, and upon beginning to keep house manufactured his own furniture. He is an industrious and energetic man, and by economy and good management is now the owner of 274 acres of land. He has been a resident of the county for over forty-seven years, and is a highly respected and prosperous citizen and farmer. His father was born in Middle Tennessee in 1813, and is a son of Martin and Elizabeth (McDaniel) Morgan, natives of South Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. They lived in the latter State until 1816, and then immigrated to Chariton County, Mo., where they died. In 1838 Jackson Morgan was married, in Boone County, Mo., to Salinda Payne, born in 1821. Mr. Morgan was a good sportsman during his youth, when the country abounded in game and animals, and during his residence in Chariton County once treed

and shot a panther which measured seven feet from tip to tip. In 1839 he moved to Sullivan County, Mo., where he has since resided. Both himself and wife are members of the Primitive Baptist Church, and to them ten children have been born, eight of whom are living. Mr. Morgan is now seventy-four years of age, and is enjoying good health. He is a Democrat, as was his father and grandfather, the latter having been a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Roberson Morris, one of the early pioneer farmers of Morris Township, is a native of Floyd County, Ky., where he was born in 1807. His parents, Daniel and Mary (Crosswight) Morris, were natives of Henry and Albemarle Counties, respectively, but when young went to Kentucky, where they were married and where they resided until about 1828, when they removed to Schuyler County, Ill., the father dying there about 1833. He was of Irish ancestry, and farming was his occupation. The mother was a member of the Baptist Church, and died in Jefferson County, Ill., about 1839. Our subject was reared under the parental roof in the wilds of Kentucky, without any educational advantages, and removed to Illinois with his parents, where he was married in 1833 to Miss Susannah, daughter of John and Mary Johnson, formerly of Floyd County, Ky., where Mrs. Morris was born in 1814. To this couple nine children have been born of whom five sons and two daughters are now living, viz.: James, Elizabeth (wife of Samuel Baker), William, Mary (wife of James Conner, of Adair County), John, Alfred and Charles. All of these, save one, live within a few miles of the place where they were reared. In 1835 Mr. Morris removed to Henry County, Iowa, where he lived until 1840, when he moved to Linn County, Mo., and the year following located ten miles southeast of Milan, in Morris Township, this township receiving its name in honor of our subject. Mr. Morris now owns a farm of 400 acres at this place, but at one time possessed over 1,000 acres, but being of a generous disposition and wishing to do well by his children, he has given away several hundred acres that they might have a good start in life. Having spent his early life in the wilds of Kentucky, where game was plenty, our subject became an expert sportsman, and being also of a roving disposition, passed a good deal of time chasing deer, turkeys, and other wild animals. When he first came to this country his intention was to abide here but a short time and then remove to the wild west (Oregon), but unforseen circumstances compelled him to abandon this idea and he concluded to settle permanently in Sullivan County. Although beginning life with no capital, his course through life has been such, that now he is one

of the well-to-do and influential farmers of Morris Township, and although not an educated man himself, he is always interested in educational projects, and his children have received all the advantages offered in that region for instruction. Mr. Morris is one of the very earliest settlers of Sullivan County, his nearest neighbor at the time of his settlement here being twenty miles distant on the east. The present site of Milan was then the nearest settlement in that direction, and directly north he had no neighbors in the county. Mr. Morris has battled against all the hardships and privations that pioneer and frontier life are heir to, but has kept pace with the advancement and improvement of the country, up to the present, and through his honesty, kindness, and generous hospitality has won the esteem of the entire community. He has been a Democrat all his life, and cast his first presidential vote for Jackson. Mrs. Morris is a member of the Christian Church.

James Morris, a farmer and stock raiser of Pleasant Hill Township, is a native of Schuyler County, Ill., where he was born in 1834, and is the eldest of seven children of Roberson and Susannah (Johnson) Morris [see history in sketch of Roberson Morris]. Our subject was brought from Iowa, where they lived a short time, to Linn County, in 1840, and the year following to Sullivan County, where he spent most of his youthful days, during the pioneer period of that county. He received his education in the common schools of Linn and Sullivan Counties, and when nineteen years of age he crossed the plains for the El Dorado of the West, where he spent the most of four years mining, with reasonable success. He returned in the fall of 1856, via the Isthmus of Panama. March 8, 1857, he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Rebecca Muncy, formerly of Indiana, where Mrs. Morris was born. The parents of Mrs. Morris were, however, among the early settlers of Sullivan County. To this union nine children were born, and of these four sons and three daughters are living, viz.: Joseph (of Custer County, Neb.), Lester, Mollie (wife of W. Halliburton), Hester (wife of R. B. Ash), Chester, Anster and Norma. Those deceased are Susie R. and Llewella M. Soon after his marriage Mr. Morris removed to Jefferson County, Iowa, where he remained five years. He then returned to Sullivan County, and located in Pleasant Hill Township, where he has a fine farm of 1,040 acres, which lies in Morris and Pleasant Hill Townships, thirteen miles southeast of Milan, making one of the most desirable and valuable pieces of property in the county. Mr. Morris has made farming his chief occupation during his life, although he has spent thirteen years in Milan, ten of which were spent in

public office. In 1872 he was elected county collector and held that office for a term of two years. Then, in 1874, he was elected county court clerk for a term of four years and was re-elected in 1878, thus filling this office eight years to the general satisfaction of all. He had previously served two years as justice of the peace of Morris Township. In 1883 he again purchased his farm which he had sold while living at Milan, and in 1885 again returned to farming, and has since made his home on the old farm. Mr. Morris is one of the most energetic and enterprising citizens of Sullivan County, and his fine property is to a great extent the result of his own labor and management. During the late war he served for a short time in the Missouri State Militia under Capt. Daniel Lafener. He cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan, and has been a Democrat all his life. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the A. O. U. W. In the former society he has taken the Royal Arch and Knight Templar degrees.

John Morris is a son of Roberson and Susannah (Johnson) Morris, and was born June 11, 1846, in Sullivan County, Mo. His early education was received at the old subscription schools, but, not satisfied with his literary attainments, he afterward attended the Kirksville Normal School. In 1864 he enlisted in Company I, Forty-second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, United States army, and served about eight months. He received an honorable discharge at Nashville, and then returned to Sullivan County, where he farmed and attended school as above stated. He then devoted his time to school teaching for about a year, but was obliged to abandon that vocation on account of ill health, and return to farming. In 1875 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Muncy, who was born in this county August 15, 1850. Mrs. Morris is a daughter of John and Rebecca (Smith) Muncy, and has borne our subject three children: Ivy P., Charles M. and Ray. Mr. Morris is a Master Mason and a Democrat. As a farmer he has been very successful. He received some assistance from his father and father-in-law upon starting out in life, but has since by industry and good management, and the help of his faithful wife, added to his possessions until he is now the owner of 946 acres of land. He resides in one of the best houses in the county, which is surrounded by good outbuildings, and is considered one of the substantial farmers of the township.

Robert D. Morrison was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1813, and is a son of William H. and Mary (Haynes) Morrison. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and born in Iredell County, N. C., January 8, 1767. The grandfather of Robert

was born in Pennsylvania, and served in the Revolutionary War three years under Gen. Washington, and during the cold winter of 1777 was at Valley Forge. William H. participated in the battle of Guilford Court-House, and in 1795 was married in Rowan County, N. C., to Mary Haynes, a native of that place, and born in 1779. About the first of the nineteenth century he moved to Bedford County, Tenn., and in 1817 removed to Franklin County, Tenn., and passed there the remainder of his life. His death occurred in 1837. Robert D. was the twelfth child of fifteen born to Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, and was reared under the parental roof until nineteen years of age. He received his education at a primitive log school-house, and the academy at Winchester, Tenn. He taught school in Tennessee, Alabama and Missouri for nine years, beginning at the early age of nineteen, and in 1834 went to Morgan County, Ala., where he resided two years. June 10 of that year he married Miss Sarah Sawyers, daughter of Bailey and Sarah Sawyers. Mrs. Morrison was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., in 1817, and has borne ten children, five of whom are living: William B., Gilbert M. L., Harriet E. (wife of Isaac Hornbeck), Maria L. (wife of Joseph Baker, of Nebraska) and Robert D. In 1836 our subject returned to the home of his boyhood to care for his father in his declining years. In 1841 he began the study of law under Judge Nathan Green, of Winchester, and in fifteen months was admitted to the bar. In 1842 he removed to Carroll County, in 1844 to Ray County, and in 1845 to Sullivan County, Mo., locating near Milan, the county seat. In 1857 he became a resident of the county seat, where he has since lived. He has for years been a prominent man in his county as the following career indicates: In 1846 he was elected justice of the peace for four years, and also began to serve a term of four years as county treasurer; in 1851 was appointed circuit attorney for the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, and in 1852 was elected for a term of four years to the same position. In 1856 he was sent to the Legislature, but after the first regular session resigned. In 1857 he was appointed register of the land office by President Buchanan, and served two years, the office being at Milan, but was removed to Boonville in 1859. In 1863 he was again elected justice of the peace, and served two years; in 1872 was elected county attorney of Sullivan County, and in 1874 was re-elected. In 1880 served again as justice of the peace, and was twice re-elected to that office at the expiration of his terms. In 1884 he was elected probate judge, and is now discharging the duties of that office, having been again elected in 1886. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and in 1880 was

ordained elder by Bishop Keener. He has officiated as a local preacher, having expounded the gospel for over two years in Milan, and about fifteen years in different parts of the county. He also preached in Linn County about three months. In 1885–86 he organized a class at Humphreys, Mo., being the first Southern Methodist to preach there, and left that place with a Methodist Episcopal Church of about seventy members. Judge Morrison is one of the early pioneer settlers of Sullivan County, and it was he who carried the chain to lay out the county seat. He is an able lawyer and a good citizen, one whose character is unstained, and whose official record is clear. In Masonry he is a Master Mason, and a charter member of Seaman Lodge, No. 126. He has served as Secretary for seven years, as Senior Warden one year, and as Worshipful Master three years. The Judge has a taste for poetry, and among the productions from his pen are "Winter's Triumph over Autumn," written upon the ringing of the first church bell in Milan in 1873; "Last Day of Summer," and "Funeral Flowers."

John W. Muncy, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Union Township, is a native of Sullivan County, where he was born in 1847, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Smith) Muncy. John Muncy is of French and English ancestry, and was born in Kentucky, in 1809, but, when a young man, went to Indiana, where he was married about 1835; and in 1841 came to Sullivan County, and located in Morris Township, afterward removing to Union Township. He was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion in the Confederate army, under Gen. Sterling Price, but the rest of his life was spent in farming, in which occupation he was very successful. He was one of the early pioneer settlers of Sullivan County, and underwent his full share of the trials and hardships incident to pioneer life. He came west with no capital, but, through frugality and industry, amassed a handsome competency. His latter days were spent at Milan, where he died in July, 1885. The mother was born in 1815, and is still living at Milan. Our subject was reared at home, and received his education at the common schools of the country and at Milan. When twenty-five years old he attended the North Missouri State Normal at Kirksville, one term. Previous to this, when about twenty years old, he went to the far West, and was in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for some time. He then traveled through Washington and Idaho Territories for two years, and then returned home and resumed farming. He was married in 1872 to Miss Ruth Delia, daughter of Emery and Ruth Smeed, of Berrien County, Mich., where Mrs. Muncy was born and reared. To this couple six children have been born, viz.: Clyde,

Maud, Ruth, Edith, Effie and Cleo. Mr. Muncy has been a resident of his present farm in Union Township since 1873. He is the owner of a fine, well-improved farm of 280 acres and 35 acres of timber. He has made farming and stock raising his chief occupations, and has accumulated his property through his own industry and good management. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley in 1872. He has been a Mason since his majority.

Jesse J. Murphy, a farmer and stock raiser of Buchanan Township, was born in Rush County, Ind., October 2, 1829, and is a son of Elias and Nancy (Wheat) Murphy, natives of North Carolina. His parents were among the early settlers of Rush County, Ind., where they both lived until their respective deaths. Our subject grew to maturity in that county, where he was married, in the fall of 1852, at the age of twenty-three, to Miss Mary W. Arnold, a native of the same county. This lady is of English parentage, being a daughter of William Arnold, an Englishman. Mr. Murphy learned the carpenter's trade when quite young, and followed that business for a number of years. He went west in the fall of 1870, bought a farm in Miami County, and farmed for eight years, but in the fall of 1878 went to Missouri, and located in Barton County, where he bought a farm which he operated for four years. In 1883 he sold this farm, and bought the place in Sullivan County where he now resides, which consists of 300 acres in the home place, nearly all fenced, 110 acres of which are finely cultivated, and he also owns a fine residence with good new barn, etc. In 1885 Mr. Murphy began to deal in fine stock, and bought a thoroughbred Holstein bull, and now owns quite a number of heifers, calves, etc. Mr. Murphy is the father of three sons and four daughters: Mollie (wife of William Stephens), Carrie (a young lady), Alma (a girl of ten years), Edward, Jesse (a young man), and John D. (fourteen years of age). Mr. Murphy is a self-made man, and is considered one of the most enterprising and substantial farmers of Buchanan Township.

Frank P. Murray, editor and publisher of the Greencastle *Independent*, is a native of Shelby County, Mo., where he was born in 1854, and is a son of James F. and Ann J. (Shannon) Murray, natives of Philadelphia, Penn., where they were reared and married, and in 1836 removed to Marion County, Mo. In a few years after, they went to Shelby County, where they spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1885, at the age of seventy-six, and the mother in 1887, aged seventy-four. When young, Mr. Murray learned the printer's trade, which he followed until he went west, but after that lived on a farm, and for some years taught school. For over thirty consecutive years he

held the office of justice of the peace. He was of Scotch origin, and of the old Quaker family, but, after his removal west, he united with the Methodist Church. The mother was of Irish parentage, and belonged to the Presbyterian Church all her life. Her father, Dr. W. L., lost his life in the Florida War. Our subject spent his youth at home, and, there being then no facilities for receiving an education, he was obliged to wait until he could become educated at his own expense after reaching manhood. In 1881 he came to Greencastle, and has since made his home in Sullivan County. In 1883 he and Dr. W. L. Taylor purchased the Greencastle *Independent*, but the latter withdrew after a time, and our subject has now assumed the sole management of the paper. In 1882 he was united in marriage to Miss Ettie, daughter of Adam B. and Exonia Miller, by whom he has had one son, Sylvester Gail. Mr. Murray is a Republican, and the first president he voted for was James A. Garfield.

John N. Opel is a son of W. and Anna (Fisher) Opel, natives of Bavaria, Germany, born in 1794 and 1809, respectively. Previous to his marriage with Miss Fisher, Mr. Opel was married to Margaret Zimmerman, by whom he had five children. To his second marriage four sons and two daughters were born. In 1852 the family started for America, the journey occupying ninety days. Having landed at New York, they immediately went to Decatur County, Ind., but during their later years the parents came to Sullivan County, Mo., and spent their last days with the subject of this sketch. The father died in 1879 and the mother in 1887. Mr. Opel was a farmer by occupation. Previous to the late war he was a Democrat, but afterward became identified with the Republican party. John N. was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1843, and there spent his childhood upon a farm. After coming to America he received but a poor education on account of the few opportunities offered in that line. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Seventh Indiana Infantry, and participated in the battles at Winchester, Port Republic, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, siege of Petersburg and Yellow Tavern. At the battle of Port Republic he received a life injury in the right elbow, for which he draws a pension. The first day of the battle of the Wilderness he captured a rebel flag, for which he was awarded a medal by Congress. After three years' service he returned home, and in 1867 was united in marriage to Miss Phœbe A., daughter of Benjamin Sloan. Mrs. Opel was born in Decatur County, Ind., in 1845, and is the mother of six children: Bertha F., Laura J., Anna B., Effie P., Benjamin L. and Mary C. Mr. Opel is a stanch Republican in politics, and one of the respected and well-to-do

farmer citizens of the township. As the fruit of his industry and economy he now has 220 acres of good land, well cultivated and improved. In 1882 a post-office was established on his land, which was named in his honor, and of which he has since been postmaster.

Egbert C. Ostrom, a farmer and stock raiser of Union Township, was born in Albany County, N. Y., April 18, 1831. His parents were John and Sarah (Vanvaltenburg) Ostrom, also natives of the same State. The former was born in Dutchess County, June 19, 1773. The latter was born in Albany County, April 17, 1798. John Ostrom was twice married, losing his first wife in Canada. Shortly after his first marriage he moved to Canada, and settled in a locality whose only inhabitants were Indians and the wild beasts of the forest, and there cleared and improved a farm in that cold and heavily timbered region; but during the War of 1812 he was compelled to sacrifice his home, or become a British soldier. He chose the former, and conveyed his children to a place of safety, and, while trying to secure some of his personal effects, came near being captured and pressed into the British service, but, mounting a fleet horse, soon made good his escape. He returned to his native State, where he spent the remainder of his life as a shoemaker and farmer. He died in April, 1846, in the county and near the place of his birth, being nearly seventy-three years old. His ancestors were of Holland stock. The mother died in Henry County, Ill., in the month of May, 1880, being in her eighty-third year, and for over forty years of her life was a member of the Baptist Church. Our subject was deprived of educational advantages in his youth, and was compelled to battle for himself in the world at the tender age of eleven, and worked on a farm for his board and clothes until he became seventeen years of age, when he began to receive wages, and the first money he received he paid for the rental of two rooms, in which his mother lived. In 1848 he and the family (consisting of his mother and one younger brother) moved to Warren County, Ill., where, in 1857, he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Abigail McGahey, formerly of Kentucky. Mrs. Ostrom was a native of Indiana, and the union was blessed with seven children, six of whom are living: David, Arminda, Ann (wife of William Collumber), Seth (of Oregon), Clark (of Gentry County, Mo.), Clara (of Henry County, Ill., where she was reared by a relative, having been left an orphan when but an infant at her mother's death, which occurred July 22, 1869). In 1863 Mr. Ostrom removed to Sullivan County, Mo., where he located about four miles south of Green City on land he had entered in 1856, being

then unmarried, and, after combating long and hard with ignorance and adversity, is now the owner of a good farm of 130 acres, being the result of his own efforts, put forth under the guiding hand of a wise and merciful Creator. In the year 1864 he served in Company C, Missouri Home Guards. His first presidential vote was cast for Franklin Pierce, but, soon changing his political views, cast his next presidential vote for John C. Fremont, and has remained with the Republican party until the last few years, when he took strong grounds for temperance, and has worked for the total extermination of the rum power, and has a strong desire to live until that end is accomplished. Religiously the subject of the above sketch is a United Brethren, and has been an official member for the last seventeen years.

Charles T. Overstreet was born in Franklin County, Va., May 17, 1848, and is a son of Jubal J. and Amanda M. V. (Wade) Overstreet, also natives of Virginia. The family moved to Indiana in the fall of 1848, and located in Henry County, where they lived about five years. In 1853 they went to Putnam County, Mo., where Mr. Overstreet bought land and improved a farm, and where the family still resides. Mr. Overstreet died June 23, 1885. C. T. was reared on his father's farm in Putnam County, and received a good education at the common schools of that neighborhood. At the age of twenty he began to teach in Putnam County, which occupation he continued for several terms. September 8, 1867, he was married in Putnam County to Miss Melissa G. Martin, a native of Sullivan County, but reared in Illinois, and a daughter of William H. Martin. After his marriage Mr. Overstreet farmed in Putnam County until 1870, when he bought a farm in Clay Township, Sullivan County. He moved upon his present farm in 1883, which consists of 280 acres of good land in the home place, and twenty acres of timber in another tract. He devotes 180 acres of his land to pasturage and 80 acres to fields. Mr. Overstreet is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Putnam Lodge, No. 190. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, and active workers in the temperance cause. They have a family of eight children: Charles A., Thomas M., Amanda V., Alice M., Benjamin F., Gilbert W., Alderena M., John W. and Mary N.

James Parkey is a son of Peter and Martha (Linville) Parkey, and was born in Pulaski County, Ky., in 1848. The father was of German descent, and born in Kentucky, in 1816. He was a farmer by occupation, and after his marriage lived in his native State until 1854, when he located in Polk Township, Sullivan Co., Mo., and farmed upon 160 acres of land now owned by William Lawrence. In 1878 he sold his farm, and moved to Denton

County, Tex., where he now resides. Mr. Parkey has been twice married, his second wife being Lydia (Baker) Parkey, who still lives. The mother of our subject was born in Kentucky, and died in 1852. She was the mother of six children, of whom James was the fifth. He was only five years old when brought to Sullivan County, and made his home with his father until twenty-six years of age. In June, 1874, he married Miss Sarah Whiteaker, daughter of Jesse Whiteaker. Mrs. Parkey was born in Davis County, Iowa, in 1855, and is the mother of three children: Martha, Ader and Edith Logan. After his marriage Mr. Parkey settled near the old homestead, and in 1881 purchased 410 acres of land in Sections 16 and 17, Township 62, Range 19, where he has since resided. He is interested in stock raising, owning about eighty head of stock. He is a substantial and enterprising citizen, and in 1883 erected a handsome dwelling at a cost of $1,000. In politics he is a Republican, but cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley in 1872. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Judge Addison Payne was born in Monroe County, Ky., in 1830, and is a son of Reuben and Sarah (Norman) Payne. The father was of German-Irish and Scotch ancestry, and born in Sullivan County, East Tenn., in 1805. He was a farmer by occupation. The grandfather of Judge Payne, Daniel, was a native of Virginia, and after residing in Tennessee moved to Monroe County, Ky., where he died. Reuben was thirteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Kentucky, where he was reared, married, and where he died in 1855. He was a well-to-do man, and owned about 330 acres of land at the time of his decease. His wife, Sarah (Norman) Payne, was born in North Carolina, in 1811, and of German and Irish descent. She was brought to Monroe County, Ky., when two years old, and, having come to Sullivan County, Mo., in 1866, died in this county in March, 1872. Addison Payne was the second child and eldest son of a family of eight children, all of whom lived to maturity. He was educated in a log-cabin school-house, and lived with his parents until over twenty years of age. In 1850 he was united in marriage to Miss America V. Bradburn, who was born in Simpson County, Ky., in 1834, and was a daughter of William Bradburn. Of this union there are two living children: Reuben (county court clerk), and Martha (wife of John S. Page). In 1856 Mr. Payne left his native State, and immigrated to Sullivan County, Mo., locating upon the farm now owned by S. McCullough, which he rented one year. The following year he purchased 320 acres in Section 29, Township 63, Range 19, where he has since resided. In May, 1857, Mr. Payne lost his wife, and in December of the same

year wedded Amanda Hill, *nee* Braden, daughter of William Braden. Mrs. Payne was born in Monroe County, Ky., in 1833, and is the mother of eight living children: Manerva J. (wife of James C. Strode), Daniel, Addison, John, Ellen (wife of Samuel T. Kelley), James, Grandison and America. Although Mr. Payne began life a poor young man he has by steady industry and close application to business, combined with shrewd management, become the owner of 2,700 acres of land. He owns the largest single tract of land in the county, consisting of 2,033 acres in the home farm. He also owns property elsewhere. His land is well improved and cultivated, and the family resides in a fine house, surrounded by good outbuildings and barns. The Judge is the largest land holder in Polk Township, and one of the largest in the county. He is a prominent stockholder, and keeps from 250 to 400 head of stock per annum. In politics the Judge is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Pierce, in 1852. He served at one time as constable of Monroe County, Ky., and was also elected judge of Sullivan County, Mo. He is a Knight Templar and a member of the G. A. R. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served one year and fifteen days, participating in the battles of Spanish Fort and the siege of Mobile. He received his discharge at St. Louis, August 16, 1865. Judge Payne is one of the highly respected men of the county, and one of its most enterprising and public-spirited citizens. He is a director of the First National Bank, of Milan. Mrs. Payne is a member of the Christian Church.

Caleb Payne is a native of Monroe County, Ky., was born in 1844, and is a son of Reuben and Sarah (Norman) Payne [see sketch of Judge Addison Payne]. Caleb was the ninth child of a family of twelve, and received but a limited education at the common schools of the vicinity in which he lived. He was but eleven years of age at the death of his father, and when fourteen left his native State, and came to Sullivan County with his brother, John, now a resident of Madison, Neb. After arriving at Missouri he spent a year farming and attending school, and then clerked eighteen months for Lane & McClanahan. In the spring of 1862 he went to Denver City, Colo., with a herd of cattle, the journey occupying the time between May 10 and August 3. He remained West three years engaged in stock dealing and mining. In 1865 he returned to Nebraska City, Neb., and in 1866 to Milan, and the following year returned to his birthplace, where he spent one year. In 1868 he again came to Milan, and in 1869 went to Kentucky returning with his sister. In 1870 he traded in cattle at St. Louis, and the following year established a

livery stable, in which he was interested until 1874. During that year he engaged in business in Scottsville, and in the fall was united in marriage to Miss Martha E. Lane, daughter of Thomas Lane, a pioneer settler of Sullivan County. Mrs. Payne was born in Sullivan County in 1853, and is the mother of three children: Norman, Nova and Harry C. In the fall of 1875 he returned to Sullivan County, and purchased a farm of 120 acres, upon which he farmed and speculated in stock, hogs and cattle. In 1878 he was elected as collector of Sullivan County, to which office he was re-elected in 1880, but in 1881 was deprived of his office by the law of township organization coming into effect. Since 1881 he has dealt in horses, real estate and paper, and is one of the substantial men of the town owning three business houses in Milan, two dwelling houses and 250 acres of land. He is one of the oldest business men of Milan, and greatly interested in all laudable public enterprises. May 12, 1887, he lost about $1,500 by fire, but is now erecting a brick two-story business house, 20x80 feet, adjoining the one burned by fire, giving him two substantial buildings in the block. In politics he is a Democrat, and in Masonry a member of the Chapter.

Harmon B. Payne was born in Monroe County, Ky., in 1849, and is a son of Enoch and Nancy (Frazier) Payne. The father was born in Monroe County, Ky., in 1822, and is a son of Daniel and Martha Payne, who were natives of Virginia and Tennessee, born in 1780 and 1783, and died in 1858 and 1849, respectively. They moved to Monroe County, Ky., in 1818. Enoch was married in 1844, and located in Monroe County, where he lived until 1883, with the exception of nineteen years spent in Barren County, Ky. In 1883 he came to Sullivan County, Mo., and bought 148 acres of land in Polk Township where he resided six months, and then came to Milan where he has since resided. At the age of nineteen Mr. Payne began to teach, but after six terms of school life engaged in farming, which occupation he has since followed, with the exception of a year spent in merchandising in Barren County, at Nobob. He is a Democrat, and while in Barren County served as justice of the peace for four years. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mrs. Payne (the mother of Harmon B.) was born in 1826, in Monroe County, Ky., and is the mother of twelve children, ten of whom are living: Mary Jane, John P., Harmon B., Letha E., Martha E., Jesse T., George W., Joseph H., Nannie B. and Isaphenia E. Harmon B., our immediate subject, was educated at the district schools of his native country and lived with his parents, making himself useful upon the farm until twenty years of age. After leaving the parental roof he went to Cass County, Mo., where he

resided one year. In 1870 he came to Sullivan County, Mo., and August 22, 1872, married Miss Isaphenia, daughter of Samuel Page. This lady was born in Monroe County, Ky., in 1854, and has borne five children: Thomas, Nannie, Ida, Lulu and Frank. In 1876 Mr. Payne bought twenty acres of land, where he has since resided. To his original purchase he has constantly added land, until he now owns 192 acres, all the result of his own industry and good management. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for H. Greeley in 1872. He is a Mason of the Royal Arch Degree, and for the past eighteen months has been clerk of the Christian Church, of which himself and wife are members.

Reuben Payne, farmer and clerk of the county court of Sullivan County, was born October 22, 1851, in Monroe County, Ky. His father is Addison Payne, who belongs to a family well-known in the United States ever since before the Revolutionary War. His mother's maiden name was America Bradburn, whose family history in this country also antedates the War of the Revolution. When the subject of this sketch was five years old his parents moved to Sullivan County, Mo., where both they and he have ever since remained. Reuben Payne received only a common-school education, and since completing that education has followed the occupation of a farmer until elected, in 1886, to the office of county court clerk. He was married, March 8, 1874, to Miss Sarah D. Page, a daughter of Reuben and Minerva Page, formerly of Monroe County, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Payne are the parents of six children, five of whom are living. Their names are as follows: Clara L., born January 9, 1875; Addison, born April 15, 1876; Orizaba, born December 15, 1877, and died September 9, 1878; Bradburn, born October 14, 1879; John, born September 5, 1882; and Dennis, born August 18, 1884.

Hanson M. Peterson was born in Lewis County, Va. (now West Virginia), in 1832, and is the eighth of a family of twelve children born to William B. and Margaret (Lowther) Peterson, natives of Pendleton County and Harrison County, Va., born in 1794 and 1796, respectively. When young the father went to Harrison County, where he was married. When that county was divided he lived in that portion named Lewis County. He was one of the first grand jury to meet in that county, and his father one of the first members of the county court. William B. Peterson was a farmer by occupation, and was a captain of a company of militia. In politics he was a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for James Monroe. Mrs. Peterson died in 1855, and Mr. Peterson subsequently made his home with his son, Hanson, at whose residence he died in Sullivan

County, in the year 1874. Hanson M. was reared upon his father's farm, and educated at a primitive log school-house in the neighborhood. His early education was very meager as he did not attend school more than fourteen months in all, but by steady and persistent application to books, without the aid of an instructor, he grew in knowledge, and at the age of sixteen began to teach subscription schools. Since that time his main occupation has been that of teaching. With the exception of five, he has taught every winter since the age of sixteen, and has also taught through summer sessions. In 1855 he married Mary J. Roach, who was born in Rockbridge County, Va., in 1834. Her father, William B., was the proprietor of a hotel at the great natural bridge. During his residence in Virgin ia Mr. Peterson served six years as magistrate and *ex officio* member of the county court. He came to Sullivan County in 1869, and in 1872 was made superintendent of the schools of the county, and subsequently school commissioner. For four years he was principal of the Milan schools, and then resigned. He is one of the most successful teachers of the county, and is a well-to-do citizen, owning 340 acres of good land which he has accumulated principally through his own hard work and economy. He is a Democrat in politics and is a member of the K. of P. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Church South, and to their union eight children have been born: Clara V., Charles W. (deceased), Mary B. (deceased), Anna L., John M., Lewis S., Hanson M. and Georgia S. The eldest daughter is superintendent of school in Kittitass County, Wash. Ter., and Anna L., John M. and Lewis S. are teachers. Since penning this sketch John M. has died.

Henry Pfeiffer, one of the prominent farmers and stock raisers of Sullivan County, was born in Switzerland in 1823, and is a son of Casper and Fannie (Beglinger) Pfeiffer, natives of the same country, born in 1788 and 1796, respectively, and married in 1817. In 1854 they immigrated to the United States, and spent the first year in Illinois, afterward coming to Sullivan County, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The father died in 1867 and the mother in 1862. Mr. Pfeiffer was employed in a factory while in Switzerland, where he colored and stamped cloth. Our subject received a common-school education, and remained at home until he became eighteen years old, when he went to Germany, Austria and France, but in 1848 returned to the United States, went to Illinois, and was there married in 1853 to Miss Julia, daughter of George and Susan Rister. Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer are the parents of fifteen children, twelve of whom are living, two residing in Iowa; they are

Fannie and Rosa; the others are all living in Sullivan County: Susan, Julian, Henry, Mary, Anna, Rosy, Amelia, Samuel, Martha, Carlysle, Bertha Louisa. Our subject removed to Illinois in 1855, after that going to Sullivan County, where he located one mile east of where Green City now is, the town having been laid off on his land. He has since made his home where he first located, and is now the owner of 550 acres in Sullivan County, and, also, some land in Iowa, all of which is the result of his own labor and economy. In politics he is strictly independent, and votes for men and principles without regard to party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Reformed Church. His wife is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is a native of Germany. Our subject was one of the early pioneers of Sullivan County, and has endured all the trials and hardships incident to pioneer life, but being a thorough and active business man, has kept pace with the progress of civilization in that part of the country, and is now one of the most influential men of the township.

Col. Oliver P. Phillips, one of the pioneers of Sullivan County, is a native of Kentucky, in which State he was born in 1816, and is a son of George M. and Margaret (Johnson) Phillips, natives of Virginia, and born in 1764 and 1766, respectively. They were married in 1794, and in 1800 sought a new home, locating in Mercer County, Ky., where they spent the remainder of their lives. Both were members of the Baptist Church, and they died in July, 1838, and April, 1837, respectively. Mr. Phillips was a son of Jeremiah Phillips, a native of England. Both he and his son, George M., served in the war for independence, where the former received a wound in the knee during the battle of the Brandywine, from the effects of which he died many years after. George M. was present at the surrender at Yorktown. Our subject received a common-school education, and remained at home until the age of twenty, then came to Howard County, Mo., and the year following went to Linn County. In 1838 he was married, in Howard County, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Daniel and Penelope Lay, formerly of Kentucky, but who removed to Missouri in 1816. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips had twelve children, only two of whom are living: Margaret, wife of David Waterfield, of Barton County, and John P. Mrs. Phillips died in 1854, and the following year our subject married Miss Maria C., daughter of Marshall B. and Martha Witter. To this union eight children were born, half of that number being alive at present: Eliza, wife of G. W. Meadows, of Kansas; Maria Louisa, wife of Wilbur McDonald; Hattie, wife of Edward Jones, and Cora. Mr. Phillips' first visit to what is now Sullivan County was in 1837,

when there was but one settlement within its limits. He is, perhaps, the only man now living who was in the county at that early date. The first and only screech of a wild panther which he ever heard was at the present site of Milan. In 1838 he was one of a body of troops, organized in what is now Linn County, to proceed against the Indians, whom they drove to the northern part of the county. Mr. Phillips remained a citizen of Linn County until 1852, when he removed to Milan, where he was engaged in the grocery business until 1853, when he was made deputy sheriff, which position he occupied until 1856. At the same time he was town commissioner and jailer. In 1860 he was elected sheriff of Sullivan County, and two years later was re-elected to the same office, thus serving two terms. In January, 1862, he joined the Union army as captain of Company C, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and operated throughout Northern Missouri until August, 1862, when he resigned on account of disability. After his return he was commissioned as colonel to raise a regiment for home protection, and remained at the head of this regiment until the close of hostilities. Since that time he has been principally engaged in farming, having located in Penn Township in 1864, and for about five years has been a resident of Greencastle, where he is living a retired life. He was reared a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Harrison, but since the war has joined the Democratic ranks. Formerly he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the I. O. O. F., and a member of the G. A. R. Mrs. Phillips is a Methodist, and he is a Universalist.

John Pickens, a farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Sullivan County, of that State, April 2, 1830. His father, John Pickens, was a native of the same State and county, and his mother, Nancy (Proffitt) Pickens, was a native of Carter County, Tenn. This lady died in that State in 1853. Our subject grew to manhood in his native county upon a farm, and was married, in the same county, to Emma R. Varner, a native of Sullivan County, Tenn. Mr. Pickens moved from Tennessee to Sullivan County, Mo., in the fall of 1855, traveling with a team, and being thirty-five days on the road. He spent the first winter in Adair County, and the following spring settled on the farm upon which he now lives, and which he bought when the land was in a raw state, and which he has since improved. The farm now consists of 180 acres of mostly bottom land, fairly improved. August 6, 1864, Mr. Pickens enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry, where he served one year, being mustered out July 19, 1865. He participated in the Centralia massacre, and 155 of his regiment surrendered and

e shot through the head; our subject succeeded, however, in
ting his escape. Mr. Pickens was injured by a rupture while
ervice, when he was assisting in raising a block-house. He
man of fine physique, standing six feet and three inches, well
portioned, and weighing 200 pounds. He has often lifted
pounds by main strength, and by lung test has raised 375
nds. Mr. Pickens has been twice married, and was united to
present wife in Sullivan County, September 20, 1861. This
y, formerly Mrs. Eliza Morelock, was born in Kentucky, near
head of the Cumberland River. He is the father of
nty children—eleven sons and nine daughters in all—eight
s and one daughter of whom were the children of his first
e. Fifteen of his children are still living. Mr. Pickens was
reat hunter in his early days, which he delights to recall. He
often killed three deer in one day, and frequently shot wild
keys from his kitchen window.

Edwin R. Pierce, a farmer and stock raiser of Union Town-
p, was born in Clinton County, N. Y., in 1835, and is a son of
os and Laura (McArthur) Pierce. The father was a native
Hartford, Conn., where he lived until about twenty-two years
age, when he came to New York, where he was married, and
ated in Clinton County, spending the remainder of his days as
rmer. He served a short time in the War of 1812 as a team-
. He died in 1855. The mother was of Scotch descent, and
d in 1865. Both she and her husband were Baptists. Our
ject was reared at home, and received but a meagre educa-
n, in all not amounting to more than eighteen months, and
t when he was quite young. In 1857 he married Miss Mary,
ghter of Cyrus and Jane A. Kimberly, a native of New York.
Pierce some years after removed to Western New York,
ere he remained until 1876, and then came to Sullivan County
l located in Union Township, fourteen miles east of Milan,
ere he has a fine farm of 280 acres and 20 acres of timber.
inherited a small portion of his property, but the greater part
he result of his own diligence and good management. He
made farming and stock raising his sole occupation during
. He has always been a Republican, and cast his first presi-
tial vote for John C. Fremont in 1856. Mrs. Pierce died in
cember, 1886.

Prof. B. W. Pierce, B. S., president of the Green City Col-
e, and author of "Outline Analysis of Civil Government in the
ited States," is a native of Morgan County, Ohio, where he
s born August 28, 1856, and is the sixth child of the seven
s and two daughters of Zachariah and Sarah A. (Taylor)
rce, who are also natives of the same county, where they still

reside, and where they have thus far spent their entire lives. They were born in 1818 and 1826, respectively, and reared in the wilds of Morgan County, with no educational advantages save those offered by the common country schools. Both are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Pierce has made farming his life-long occupation, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. His father, George Pierce, was a Pennsylvanian by birth, of Dutch and Irish origin. He died in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1867. His father-in-law (Philips), the great-grandfather of our subject, was a volunteer in the War of 1812, in which he was wounded for life in the battle of Lundy's Lane. The Professor remained at home, laboring upon the farm until he was seventeen years of age. His opportunites for receiving an education were limited to the common country schools, which he attended during the winter, but his home influence was of such a moral and industrious nature that it has ever since characterized his actions. He applied himself so assiduously to his studies, during the short time available for that purpose, that, at the early age of seventeen, he was a capable and competent teacher, and at that age began to teach in the winter, and in the summer attended the National Normal School, from which institution he graduated with high honors in July, 1881, being one of a class of 65. He then taught for several years in Warren County, Ohio, after which he engaged in the book business, traveling in several of the Southern and Eastern States. In the winter of 1884–85 he taught the public school at Hemlock, in Perry County, Ohio, and in the fall of the latter year came to Green City and assumed charge of the college at that place, which position he has since held with distinction and credit to himself. As an educator Prof. Pierce has but few peers in North Missouri, and under his supervision the school has made rapid and continued progress, and now bids fair to soon become one of the foremost seats of learning in North Missouri. In 1887 the Professor completed a book entitled "Outline Analysis of Civil Government in the United States," a work which purports to give a thorough outline and complete analysis of that subject, and one which will soon occupy a place in the library of nearly every intelligent family in that part of the State. February 16, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E., daughter of Ezekiah and Catharine E. Springer, of Perry County, Ohio, by whom he has had three sons and one daughter: Franklin Earl, Clarence Sylvan, Heber and Bertha May. Both he and wife are members and active workers in the Christian Church.

Solomon Poole was born in London, England, in 1827, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Trat) Poole, natives of England,

. born in 1797 and 1801, respectively. The father was a
:chant, and in 1849 left his native country, and immigrated to
:ersoll County, Canada, where he spent the remainder of his
. He died in 1873, and his wife in 1858. She was the
:her of five children, of whom our subject is the third. Solo-
ɑ was educated in England, and at the age of sixteen began to
'k at the carpenter's trade, which he followed sixteen or seven-
ɑ years. He accompanied his parents to Canada, and in 1852
ɪt to Detroit, Mich., and a year later came to Milan, Sulli-
. Co., Mo., where, in 1855, he married Miss Margaret Webb,
ative of Monroe County, Ky., born February 14, 1831, and a
ɪghter of Washington Webb. Of this union there are seven
ng children; John, Theoɸhilus, Cordelia (wife of Samuel
ɔmer), Byron, Ada, Alfred and Edward (twins). Mr. Poole
:ked at his trade until 1862, and in February of that year, as
was a strong Union man, he enlisted in Company C, First
ɜsouri State Militia, and served ten months as sergeant. He
ɜ discharged at Sedalia, Mo. In 1864 he was elected county
ɪsurer of Sullivan County, and served four years. In May,
69, he established a general store in Milan, and now carries a
t-class stock of boots, shoes, groceries, etc., and is one of the
cessful business men of the town. In politics he is a Repub-
ɪn.

Adam S. Porter, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Albe-
rle County, Va., December 6, 1815, and is a son of Peter Por-
a native of Maryland. When a lad of seven years Peter went
Virginia, with his father, Adam Porter. Adam Porter was a
ive of Maryland, and served in the Revolutionary War four years,
. was in the battle of Yorktown. He afterward moved to, and
ɨled in Virginia, where he died. Peter Porter served in the
r of 1812 as lieutenant, and received for his services a land
'rant of 160 acres of land. He was married in Virginia to Ann
pkins, a native of that State, and the mother of our subject.
Porter moved to Missouri, in 1843, and settled first in Char-
ɪ County, and three years later in Sullivan County, where he
ɨ in 1858. Adam S. Porter, our immediate subject, was
red and educated in Virginia, and in 1843, accompanied his
ents to Missouri, living in Chariton County. In 1846 he
ɜred 480 acres of land in Sullivan County, where he now
des. At that time the country was but sparsely settled, and
ɨ game and beasts abundant. Turkeys and deer were very
ɪtiful, and in those days a deer could be purchased for from 75
ts to $1. Mr. Porter now owns 280 acres of the land he orig-
ly entered, 240 of which are fenced and well cultivated, and
n which is a good house and fair stables. Mr. Porter was

married in Sullivan County, in March, 1863, to Miss Julia Ann Cheighn, a native of Carroll County, Mo., and to this union twelve children have been born, two of whom are married; Mary E. (wife of Samuel Dalzell of Wyoming), Virginia L. (wife of A. R. Wattenbarger of Sullivan County), Margaret E., Martha C., Thomas J., Peter P., Resin R., Ann Isabella, Adam A., Sarah J., C. L., Claudius and William Hopkins. Mrs. Porter is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Judge John G. Rake, a farmer and stock raiser of Union Township, was born in New Jersey, in 1828, and is a son of Jacob and Amy (Fulper) Rake, natives of the same State, and born in 1800. There they passed their youth, and were married in 1821. They then moved to Dearborn County, Ind., and from there to Illinois in 1853, afterward going to Lee County, Iowa, where the father died about 1872. He was of German ancestry, and in early life had been a teacher, but most of his life was spent in farming. He also held several township offices. The mother is still living at Browning, and is a member of the Christian Church. Our subject was reared under the parental roof, receiving but a very limited common-school education, and as his parents were poor, was compelled to assist in the support of the family when about fourteen years old. He passed most of his time as an employe on a farm until he became of age. In 1856 he married Miss Minerva, daughter of Moses and Susan Wallace, formerly of Tennessee. Mrs. Rake is a native of Illinois, and to this union three children were born: George W. (of Washington Territory), Mary Alice and John Albert. In 1858 Mr. Rake removed to Sullivan County, and located seven miles southwest of Greencastle, where he owns 400 acres of land, and twenty acres of timber. This farm is well improved, and under a good state of cultivation, making one of the most valuable farms in this county. Mr. Rake went to California in 1852, where he spent two years teaming and mining. In that way he obtained sufficient means to purchase his home. He is in all respects a self-made man, and has the satisfaction of feeling that his property is due to his own exertion and business ability. During the war he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia under Capt. Doze. In 1886 he was elected county judge by a district which two years before gave a large Republican majority, and has since held that office, giving general satisfaction as an officer of public trust. He has been a Democrat all his life, and cast his first presidential vote for Pierce, while in California. He once belonged to the I. O. O. F.

Joseph R. Reed, justice of the peace, was born in Buncombe County, N. C., October 1, 1831. His father, Maj. E. Reed,

was born in Rowan County, N. C., in 1801, and reared in Buncombe County, where he married Elizabeth Gallmore, a native of Haywood County, N. C. Maj. E. Reed served as justice of Rowan County for a number of years, and was also deputy sheriff and major of the militia. The family moved to Missouri, in 1860, where Mr. Reed improved a farm in Jackson Township, Sullivan County. He lost his wife previous to his removal from North Carolina, and became a victim of death himself, October 17, 1865. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native county, and was there married January 3, 1856, to Miss Harriet Isabella Brevard, daughter of James Brevard, a native of Buncombe County, N. C., where Mrs. Reed was also born. Previous to his marriage, and for about eighteen months after, Mr. Reed served as deputy sheriff of Rowan County. He came to Missouri with his own and his father's family in 1860, and located in Clay Township, Sullivan County, where he bought and settled upon the farm where he now resides. He purchased eighty acres of land in its raw condition in 1866, which he has since improved, and has later increased his possessions to 266 acres, all fenced, and over 200 improved and cultivated. He lives in a comfortable one-and-a-half story house, surrounded by a small orchard and good outbuildings. He was first elected justice of the peace during the war, but has since been re-elected, and is now serving his fourth term of office, having been again re-elected in March, 1887. He is a genial gentleman, and himself and wife are worthy members of the Missionary Baptist Church. They have a family of eight children: J. Thomas (married and living in Mercer County), James, Mahala, Naomi, Joseph, Jane, Vance and Ella. Four of the children belong to the Missionary Baptist Church and one to the Methodist.

William M. Reger was born in Madison County, Ind., October 7, 1846. His father, Saul Reger, and his mother, Mary (Busby) Reger, were natives of Virginia. Mr. Reger settled in Madison County, Ind., during the early history of that county, and there improved a farm in the midst of the wilderness. He located in Sullivan County, Mo., about 1856, and improved two or three farms. His death occurred about 1864. William M. Reger was reared and educated in Sullivan County, and was here married in 1869 to Miss Martha Mairs, a native of Virginia, who died February 5, 1881. After his marriage Mr. Reger settled upon the place where he now resides, which he has since improved, and which contains 600 acres of land, 560 in one tract, well cleared and improved. He has a good one-story house, a good large barn, stock scales, smoke house, and, in fact, has a farm well equipped for farming and stock raising, in which

occupations he has been engaged ever since his residence upon his present place, although he does not handle as much stock now as he formerly did. To his first wife four children were born: Bruce, Gilbert, Shirley and Minnie Blanche. Mr. Reger married his second wife in Sullivan County, in the summer of 1886. This lady's name before marriage was Siddie McCallister, daughter of Judge Thomas McCallister, of Sullivan County. To this union one child has been born—Maud Ammel. Mr. and Mrs. Reger are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Reger is a Republican, and a man of wonderful energy and activity, who well deserves his hard-earned success.

Orra M. Reger is a son of Rev. Solomon Reger, a native of Indiana. The father was reared and married in his native State, and reared a family of nine children. After the death of his first wife he married the mother of Orra M., whose maiden name was Martha Bushy, and by whom he had four sons and one daughter. After living in Indiana until about 1849 he came to Sullivan County, Mo., where he bought a claim and spent the remainder of his life. His chief occupation was that of farming although he was also a local preacher. In politics he was a Republican. Orra M. was the youngest child of Mr. Reger, and was born in Sullivan County in 1864. He received a good education at the common schools of the neighborhood, and also attended the Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Ill. After his return home he was married, in 1882, to Cora A. Schrock, daughter of Isaac Schrock, by whom one child has been born—Ethel Burns Reger. Mr. Reger has spent his life in Sullivan County, and is well known as an industrious, prosperous and well-to-do young farmer and stock raiser. As a farmer he is very successful, and owns a fine farm of 575 acres of good land. Politically he is a Republican. He is a public-spirited citizen, and a liberal supporter of all worthy enterprises in behalf of the advancement of the county.

John P. S. Roberts, M. D., was born in Gallia County, Ohio, April 11, 1824, and is a son of Peter J. L. and Mary (Sweet) Roberts, natives of Massachusetts. The family located in Gallia County, Ohio, in 1818, where the parents both died. Mr. Roberts served in the War of 1812, and was one of the body-guard of Gen. Harrison. John P. S. passed his youth in his native county, and, after attaining his majority, began to study medicine with Dr. N. B. Sisson, of Parter, Ohio. He attended lectures at the Starling Medical College in Columbus, and graduated from that institution about 1847. He had practiced with Dr. Sisson before attending the lectures, and, after completing his studies, located at Great Bend, Meigs Co., Ohio, where he prac-

ticed about two years. He then followed his profession in Spencer, Roane Co., W. Va., three years, during which time he was married to Miss Margaret McWhorter, daughter of Dr. Fields McWhorter, July 3, 1853. In April, 1854, he came to Missouri, and settled upon his present location. Although he entered land and improved a farm he continued to practice medicine until quite recently. He has a farm of about 240 acres now, although he has given his children some of his property; 200 acres of his land are well fenced and improved, and he has a good one-and-a-half-story residence. His practice extended over a large and rough territory, as at the time he came to Sullivan County there were but three physicians in the same. He has reared a family of two sons and three daughters: Margaret E. (wife of E. Calhoun), Mary L. (wife of Virgil Hurst), Minnie, George M. and John C.

Dr. B. F. Roberts, of the firm of Ferrell & Roberts, physicians and surgeons at Green City, is a native of Meigs County, Ohio, where he was born in 1849. He is a son of Dr. J. F. and Mary (Hassey) Roberts. The father was a native of Culpeper County, Va., and was born in 1824, but when a young man went to Ohio, where he was married about 1846, and remained until 1859, when he removed to Afton, Iowa, and in 1866 removed to Brookfield, Mo. In 1882 he went to Centralia, Ill., where he has since been engaged in the drug business in connection with his practice. At the age of twenty-two Dr. Roberts, Sr., graduated from the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, and has been very successfully practicing his profession, both financially and practically. He was medical examiner in Iowa during the war. Mrs. Roberts was born in New York in 1829, soon after her parents' immigration there from Ireland, their native country. Our subject, in youth, received a good education, mainly at Brookfield and Hannibal, Mo., and graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Quincy, Ill., in 1867, and in 1870, after a four years' course, graduated from Rush Medical College, in Chicago, and the year following began the practice of medicine at Atlanta, Macon Co., Mo. Soon afterward he returned to Brookfield, where he engaged in the drug business in connection with his practice until 1874, when he spent about one year as a traveling salesman for a St. Joseph drug firm. In 1876 he removed to Pennville, where he continued his practice until 1885, when he removed to Branford, Fla. In 1887, owing to sickness in his family, he returned to Sullivan County and located at Green City, where he has already established an extensive and lucrative practice. In August, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary B., daughter of Samuel and Eliza McCreary, of

Rushville, Ill., and to this union seven children were born, five of whom are living: Frank, Samuel, Charles, Eva (deceased), Jennie, Dehlia (deceased) and Myrtle Magnolia, named for two Florida trees. The deceased children died in Florida. In politics the Doctor was formerly a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Horatio Seymour, but is now a Republican, and is president of the Green City Red Ribbon Club. Mrs. Roberts is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Hon. Isaac M. Roberts, M. D., was born in Perry County, Ohio, in May, 1850. His father, James W. Roberts, was born in Virginia, and married in Ohio to Miss Sarah Robinson, a native of that State. Mr. Roberts died in Ohio in 1870. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county until sixteen years of age, receiving a good education at the high schools there, and at the Oxford College. In 1867 he located in Brookfield, Mo., and engaged in the drug business with his uncle, Dr. J. F. Roberts, and here first began to study medicine. He first attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the winter of 1869–70, and then began to practice his chosen profession at Cunningham, Mo., where he remained a year. He then practiced in Pennville, Mo., until the fall of 1874, and then took a second course of lectures at Keokuk, Iowa, from which place he graduated in the spring of 1875. The following winter he took a supplementary course at Rush Medical College, and the next spring located in Pollock, which has been his residence most of the time since. In 1883 he went west on account of his health, and during his sojourn of about a year, invested in land in Kansas. He is a member of the Democratic party, and as such was elected a representative in the Legislature in the years 1886 and 1887, which office he filled with fidelity and distinction. In February, 1886, Dr. Roberts was united in marriage to Miss Mary Kidwell, daughter of Dr. I. Kidwell, a druggist of Pollock, Mo. Dr. Roberts is a successful practitioner, and one of the honored citizens of Pollock. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Pollock, of the chapter at Milan, and also of the commandery at Brookfield.

Thomas Ross is of Irish parentage, and was born in County Derry, Dumbo, Ireland, in May, 1830, and is a son of John and Jane (Bonds) Ross. He immigrated to the United States in 1850, when a young man, and for five years lived in Carbon County, Penn. He was thrice married. His first wife, Sarah (Connell) Ross, was also a native of Ireland, and married Mr. Ross in Carbon County, Penn., January 6, 1852. After leaving Carbon County, Mr. Ross located in Sullivan County, Mo., in the year 1855, where he entered

eighty acres of land, and improved a farm. He kept increasing his possessions, and, although he has given some of his property to his sons, still owns 180 acres of land, 100 of which are well cultivated. Mrs. Ross died January 15, 1868. Four of her children are still living, all married, and near residents of their father, viz.: John R., James C., Jacob and Sarah Jane (wife of J. C. Warren). One daughter, Ellen, died January 1, 1865, aged one year six months and eighteen days. The second wife of Mr. Ross was Martha McCloskey, a native of Sullivan County, whom he married in 1868. She was the mother of one son, Thomas N., who lived with his father, and died June 13, 1874. Mr. Ross' present wife is Rebecca D. Warren, a native of Sullivan County. This lady was married to our subject July 15, 1875, and is the mother of one son—William Alexander—and both she and her husband are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Ross is a popular and enterprising man, and enjoys the respect and esteem of the community. In politics he is a Republican, and has held the office of justice of the peace for the past eighteen years, in Sullivan County, Mo., where he now resides with his family.

Samuel Ross, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Liberty Township, Sullivan Co., Mo., February 18, 1849, and is a son of James and Nancy (Wilhite) Ross. James Ross was born in Ireland in 1822, and is a son of Samuel and Nancy (Floyd) Ross. Mrs. Ross died in Ireland, and in 1838 the family immigrated to the United States, locating first in Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1839 they removed to St. Louis, where they remained about a year, and in 1840 came to Sullivan County. They located about four miles west of Milan, where the father died. James grew to manhood in Sullivan County, and in 1844 was married to Miss Nancy Wilhite, daughter of Daniel Wilhite, formerly of Tennessee. After his marriage Mr. Ross located in Liberty Township, and improved a farm which he had previously entered. He soon moved upon his present farm, which consists of 440 acres, 300 of which are fenced, and 200 well improved. He owns a good house, nice barn, outbuildings, etc., and is a well-to-do farmer. He has reared a family of seven children, five of whom are now living: Lena (wife of Robert Caldwell), Samuel, Lydia (wife of Basford Reger), Jane (wife of Dr. Wilhite), Sarah E. and Daniel. Two children are deceased: Margaret, who died June 15, 1887, and John, who died when nineteen years of age. Mr. Ross is a Democrat. Samuel Ross, the subject of this sketch, was reared and educated in his native county, and in January, 1875, was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Sterling, a native of Sullivan County. After marriage they located upon and improved their present farm of 160

acres, sixty of which are well cultivated; forty acres, in another tract, are well fenced, and consist mostly of pasture land. He owns a good house, with a nice orchard and comfortable outbuildings, and is the possessor of some good stock, the quality and quantity of which he is gradually improving and increasing. Mrs. Ross is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the mother of five children: James H., William Albert, Mary Jane, Samuel A. and Robert C.

Jonathan Russell is the youngest child of a family of thirteen born to James and Anne (Heath) Russell, natives of Loudoun County, Va., where they passed their entire lives, dying at the ages of seventy-five and eighty-three, respectively. The father was a farmer by occupation, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. In politics he was a Whig. Previous to his marriage with the mother of our subject he had wedded Sallie Osborn, by whom he had eight children. His second wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1784. Jonathan Russell was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1824. He was reared upon his father's farm, receiving but a limited education at the primitive log school-house of the neighborhood, and, after his father's death, lived with and cared for his widowed mother until twenty-one years of age. In 1848 he married Elizabeth Edwards, a native of the same county as himself. In 1857 Mr. Russell left his native State, and, coming to Sullivan County, Mo., located upon the farm where he now lives. His wife died in 1865, and three years later he married Eliza J. Keithley, a native of St. Charles, Mo. To his first union seven children were born, and to the last six. His present wife is a member of the Christian Church. During the late war Mr. Russell served in the militia. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but is now a Democrat, and for the past four years has been a magistrate. He is an honest, upright citizen, and a successful farmer, owning 160 acres of land, well stocked and improved. He owns a fine stallion, half Norman and half Copperbottom, and also possesses a mammoth jack. Mr. Russell has been a resident of Sullivan County for over thirty years, and is well respected and esteemed by his neighbors and associates.

Dennis Ryan was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1832, and is a son of Patrick E. and Catherine (Dwyer) Ryan, natives of Ireland, and born in 1804 and 1809, respectively. The father died in 1842, a highly respected and well-to-do farmer. His widow afterward married John Ryan, and in 1844 immigrated to America, and located in Syracuse, N. Y. Seven years later they removed to Jackson County, Ohio, and in 1869 located in Polk Township, Sullivan Co., Mo. Mr. Ryan died in 1881, and Mrs.

Ryan on June 11, 1887. Five children were born to Mrs. Ryan's first marriage, and four to the second. Our subject, the eldest child, was educated in his native land and in New York. When twelve years old he accompanied his mother to America, and made his home with her until his marriage. In 1854 he married Miss Elizabeth Hannigan, who was born in Virginia in 1832. To this union thirteen children were born, eight of whom are living: Patrick E., Mary (wife of John Fussleman), Margaret H. (wife of Thomas Dailey), Ida R., Eva C. (wife of Michael O'Donnell), Elizabeth G., Andrew J. and Hannah M. Mr. Ryan spent his early life working upon a canal, farm and railroad. In 1856 he came to Sullivan County, and entered forty acres of land in Polk Township, where he now resides. He now owns 1,115 acres in the home place, and eighty acres on Yellow Creek, and keeps from 200 to 300 head of stock per annum. He lives in a large comfortable house, and is one of the most prosperous and respected farmer citizens of the county, his property being the result of his own labor, honesty and good management. In politics he is a Democrat, and for a few years served as trustee of Polk Township. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in 1864 enlisted in Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment Missouri Infantry. He participated in the battles of Franklin, Nashville, siege of Mobile, Spanish Fort, Blackley, one in Missouri, and many minor engagements. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Judge J. C. Schnelle, a farmer and stock raiser, was born November 26, 1846, in Monroe County, Ohio. His father, Conrad Schnelle, was a native of Hanover, Germany, where he grew to manhood and married Christema Brockmann, who was a native of the same place. Conrad immigrated to the States about 1820, and settled in Monroe County, Ohio. He moved to Sullivan County, Mo., in 1865, where he died in 1868, and his widow in 1872. Our subject lived in his native county until he became seventeen years of age, when he came to Missouri in the spring of 1864, and in August of the same year enlisted in Company C, Forty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, where he remained until his discharge, at Nashville, Tenn., in June, 1865, after which he returned to Missouri, and settled in Sullivan County. In May, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca E. Steele, daughter of Alexander Steele, of Putnam County. This lady is favored with remarkable business talents, good taste and superior wisdom. She was born in Pike County, Mo., and is the mother of eight children, as follows: Thomas F., Christema, Sarah J., Charles D., Frederick M., Ocie A., Rebecca E. and Artie. After his marriage the Judge settled upon the

place where he now resides, which consists of 200 acres of fine prairie land in his home place, all under cultivation, and a large portion of it surrounded with a good hedge. He also has sixty acres of timber in another portion. Our subject has always belonged to the Democratic party, and has filled several local offices in the township. He was nominated for the office of county judge at large in the fall of 1886, and was elected by a handsome majority. He is a member of the G. A. R., Pollock Post, No. 59, of which he is the commander, and is also a member of the A. F. & A. M. and W. M. of lodge at Pollock, and member of chapter at Milan. It may truthfully be said that the Judge is a self-educated man, for his early educational advantages were extremely limited, but, having an ardent desire for knowledge, and embracing every opportunity offered in the way of reading instructive books, which he read thoughtfully, has thus laid by a large store of useful and practical knowledge. He is now a very well-informed man, thoroughly conversant with the great questions and problems of the present day. He is a man greatly esteemed, and one whose influence is felt throughout the entire community.

John T. Schnelle, a farmer and stock raiser, was born in Illinois, October 18, 1853, and is a son of A. F. Schnelle, a native of Germany, who came to America with his parents when a lad of six years and settled in Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and married Sarah J. Hawkins, a native of Ohio. Mr. Schnelle moved to Illinois at an early date, where he remained until 1855, when he moved to Iowa, and from there soon went to Missouri, where he settled in Putnam County, near the south line and in the neighborhood of his present residence. Our subject spent his youth on the Putnam County farm, and was married in Appanoose County, Iowa, October 31, 1874, to Miss Emma S. Snider, a daughter of Hiram Snider, formerly of Ohio. Mrs. Schnelle was reared in Van Buren County, Iowa, and is the mother of three children: Emma Allura, Aaron Friederich and Hiram Julius. The spring after his marriage our subject moved to the place where he now resides, and upon which he has made most of the improvements. He now owns 200 acres of fine prairie land, all fenced and under good cultivation, upon which he has a good one-and-a-half-story house, with a good barn and outbuildings, and surrounded by a fine orchard of about 300 apple trees. Mr. Schnelle is a member of the Green City Lodge of A. O. U. W.

William H. Schnelle, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Putnam County, Mo., April 13, 1856. His father, Aaron F. Schnelle, was born in Germany, and his mother, Sarah Jane (Hawkins) Schnelle, was a native of Pennsylvania. William H.

was reared in Putnam County, Mo.; and after attaining his majority was married, April 8, 1877, to Miss Mary S. Whittaker, daughter of Thomas Whittaker, formerly of Van Buren County, Iowa. Mrs. Schnelle was born in Howard County, Mo., and is the mother of the four following children: Thomas, born February 2, 1878; Mollie, born August 22, 1880; William, born November 4, 1882, and Luella, born February 2, 1886. After his marriage Mr. Schnelle moved upon the farm where he now resides, which consists of 240 acres of land, fenced and well cultivated. The buildings upon it are new and in good condition. William H. is engaged with his brother, A. W., in raising and breeding thoroughbred English Shire and Clydesdale horses. They now have one English Shire horse which they purchased in 1885 and an imported Clyde, which they bought in 1886. In the spring of 1887 they purchased three imported Percheron Normans, two of which are young mares. They have some of the finest thoroughbred horses in Sullivan County, and have taken premiums at every fair at which they have exhibited. Besides horses, they are interested in Holstein cattle and Poland-China hogs, and are constantly improving their stock. They rank among the most enterprising and energetic men of the township, and are well respected in the community in which they live.

A. Wesley Schnelle, a farmer and stock dealer, was born in Putnam County, Mo., June 23, 1858. There he grew to manhood upon the farm. He was married in Appanoose County, Iowa, in December, 1878, to Miss Florence E., daughter of Thomas Whittaker, a native of Appanoose County, where she was reared. After his marriage Mr. Schnelle farmed for one year in Putnam County, but in September, 1879, moved to the place where he now resides, settling upon raw land, which he afterward improved. He now owns 200 acres of fine prairie land, mostly devoted to meadows and pastures, and also owns a comfortable home, with a good barn and outbuildings. Mr. Schnelle is a man of good business ability, and devotes the greater part of his attention to breeding and dealing in imported horses, thoroughbred Holstein cattle and Poland-China hogs, in which business he is in partnership with his brother, William H. Schnelle. Mr. Schnelle is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, and he and his brother deserve credit for introducing such valuable and superior horses into Sullivan County.

Dr. T. H. B. Schooling, a practicing physician, surgeon and druggist, and also pension agent at Greencastle, is a native of Boone County, Mo., where he was born in 1840, and a son of James and Mary S. (Lawson) Schooling, natives of Kentucky, and born in 1793 and 1813, respectively. Mary S.

was the third wife of James Schooling, to whom he was married in 1836. Mr. Schooling was a soldier in the War of 1812, but his occupations were farming and cabinet making. He came to Boone County about 1822, and died in 1844. The mother died at Greencastle in 1876. The Doctor was reared by his mother, and received a common-school education. In 1862 he joined Company G, Eleventh Missouri State Militia, and afterward the Second Missouri State Militia under Gen. McNeil, and operated in Missouri until the close of the war, when he returned to the farm. In 1870 and 1871 he attended McGee College, at College Mound, in Macon County, and in 1872 entered the Keokuk Medical College, where he took one course. Since then he has been more or less engaged in the practice of his profession in Sullivan and some of the adjoining counties. In 1883 he came to Greencastle, where he has since been engaged in the drug business, in connection with his professional duties, and in January, 1887, was appointed pension agent. He was united in marriage February 25, 1872, to Miss Adele, daughter of Jacob Kelley, formerly of Scott County, Ohio, where Mrs. Schooling was born. Mr. Kelley is now a resident of Penn Township, and has reached the good old age of eighty. Mr. and Mrs. Schooling have two children: H. Guy and Clio L. The Doctor is a Democrat, but cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1864. He is a member of the G. A. R. and A. O. U. W. Himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

James W. Scobee is a native of Sullivan County, Mo., and was born June 8, 1844. His father was born in Kentucky, and came to Missouri during the early history of the State, locating first in Monroe County. From there he went to Putnam County, but finally settled in Buchanan Township, Sullivan County, where he improved a farm. He was united in marriage to Hannah Haynes, who died when the subject of this sketch was but a lad. Mr. Scobee died in Putnam County in 1863. James W. was reared upon his father's farm in Putnam County. In February, 1863, he enlisted in the Second Missouri State Militia, and, after seven months' service in this regiment, re-enlisted in the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry. He participated in the fight at Cape Girardeau, Chalk Bluff, Independence, Mo., and a number of skirmishes, finally being mustered out at Fort Leavenworth in May, 1866. In 1868 he bought land in Sullivan County, Mo., and the following year was married, in Adair County, to Lovena Sibole, who was born in Indiana and reared in Missouri. To this marriage five children were born: Anna L., Carl C., John W. and Cassie B. One child died in infancy. After his marriage Mr. Scobee located upon his land, which he at once proceeded to improve.

He now owns 200 acres of land, all fenced, and 150 acres of which are highly cultivated and improved, and upon which is situated a good house and a new barn, besides a number of sheds, etc. In connection with his farming Mr. Scobee has about 100 head of pure blooded Cotswold sheep, of which he makes a specialty. In March, 1885, he was married in Sullivan County to Sarah A. Mason, by whom he has had one child—Albert Berry. Mrs. Scobee is a native of Sullivan County, and both she and her husband are worthy and esteemed members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Arthur Elliott Sears was born in 1848, one mile from his present residence, in Polk Township, Sullivan County, Mo. His father, Ira Sears, was born in the State of New York in 1810, and, when a youth, went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick, and also followed flat-boating on the Ohio River some time. He was married in 1836, and afterward lived in Louisville, Ky., two years. In 1842 he came to Sullivan County, and entered land in Polk Township, where he settled and passed the remainder of his life. He was one of the pioneer settlers of the county, and by hard work and industry added acre after acre to the land originally entered, until he was the possessor of a large tract. He served as county commissioner a number of years. His wife, Amanda (Stockton) Sears, was born in Ohio in 1817, and died in 1883. To Mr. and Mrs. Sears nine children were born, all of whom are living: Alonzo P., Julia (wife of Jasper Baldridge), William, Laura (wife of P. F. Potts), Arthur E., Oscar P., Mary (wife of Alex. Doak), Ira and Amanda (wife of William Barnett). Arthur E. was educated at the common schools of his native county, and resided with his parents until twenty-three years of age. In 1871 he wedded Miss Eliza, daughter of John Scott. Mrs. Sears was born in Greenbrier, Va., in 1849, and came to Sullivan County when fourteen years old. To her union with our subject four children have been born: Hattie Arvilla, John Ira, Susie Amanda and Arthur Asbury. In 1873 Mr. Sears located upon forty acres of land given him by his father, but has since increased his possessions to 160 acres, and is known as one of the enterprising farmers of the county. In politics he is a Republican, having cast his first presidential ballot for Gen. Grant, in 1872.

Levi Seltzer was born in Berks County, Penn., December 28, 1832. His father, Michael Seltzer, was born in the same house as his son, in October, 1805, and at present is living in the town of his birth. His ancestors immigrated to the United States from Alsace, France, in 1742, and located in Pennsylvania. Three uncles were soldiers in the War of the Revolution, and

were taken prisoners. They were held in the British prison ships in New York Harbor, and there died. The subject of this sketch, Levi, grew to manhood in Pennsylvania, and when a boy began to take an interest in horse trading, in which business he has been engaged all his life, his early business being transacted in Boston and Philadelphia. He received a good common and academical education during his youth, and in 1857 came to Missouri, and traded in cattle, horses and mules in Illinois and Missouri until 1868. He then came to Sullivan County, where he married Miss Julia F. Thomas, daughter of John F. Thomas, whose sketch appears in this work. After his marriage Mr. Seltzer lived in Adair County until 1870, trading in horses, and farming. He then moved to St. Louis, and engaged in the old business four years, when they returned to Adair County and lived upon the farm two years. They then resided in Kirksville a short time, but soon returned to the farm. Upon the next removal Mr. Seltzer came to Sullivan County, where he now resides. He owns 370 acres of land in his home place, and eighty acres of timber land in another tract. He has a good two-story house and comfortable outbuildings, and, in connection with farming, deals quite extensively in horses. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and also of the Farmers and Mechanics Mutual Aid Association. To Mr. and Mrs. Seltzer four children have been born: John M., Fred L., Edgar T., and Sarah E. (five years of age).

Among the first settlers of Sullivan County were William and Polly (Richardson) Sevier, descendants of the same family as Gov. Sevier, of Tennessee. The parents of William came from Tennessee, but whether William was a native of Tennessee or Kentucky is not now definitely known. He was married in the last named State, and resided there until about 1825, when he moved to Boone County, Mo. In the spring of 1840 they came to Sullivan County, Mo., and settled near Cora. Neighbors were few at that early date, their nearest being four miles distant. They were also obliged to go a distance of twenty miles or more to mill. The mother was a member of the Baptist Church, and the father a believer in the teachings of the Christian Church, although not a member. When he came to Missouri he owned a team, but had no money, and at the time of his death was considered a well-to-do man. In politics Mr. Sevier was a Whig. Death was kind to Mr. and Mrs. Sevier, and only separated them five days, the latter dying September 19, 1845, and the former September 23, 1845. To them a family of ten children (six sons and four daughters) were born. The second child, Thomas R., was born near Danville, Mercer Co., Ky., November 23, 1819,

and was reared upon a farm. He received but a limited education, not attending school more than six months. He accompanied his parents when they came to Sullivan County, Mo., and remained with them until he became of age. He was an active and energetic young man, and has split as many as 500 rails in a day. After improving what is known as the old McCullough place, he was married, in 1842, to Polly A. Dusky, who bore him one child—Amanda M. This lady lived but eighteen months, and Mr. Sevier, in 1844, wedded her sister, Miss Elizabeth Dusky, by whom he has had six children: Sarah E., Joseph D., Laura J., Mary I., James P. and John R. Both wives were born in Boone County, Mo. Their father, James Dusky, was a native of North Carolina, but went to Kentucky, where he married Lydia Hill, a native of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Dusky settled in Missouri during the early history of the State, and there passed the remainder of their lives. Their deaths occurred in 1832 and 1881, respectively. In politics Mr. Sevier is a Republican, but formerly belonged to the Whig party. He commenced life very poor, and in fact in debt for his first horse, for which he paid by splitting rails at 50 cents per 100. By labor and economy, however, he is now the owner of 800 acres of good land, and one of the prosperous farmers of the county.

John W. Sevier was born in Mercer County, Ky., in 1824, and is a son of William and Mary (Richardson) Sevier. When but a child he was taken to Boone County, Mo., where he was reared and but poorly educated on account of the poor facilities afforded by the neighborhood and the demand made for his services upon the farm. In 1839 he came to Sullivan County, Mo., of which he has been a resident for the past forty-eight years. He lived with his parents until their death, and then began life for himself. Until 1850 he worked as a laborer, and then started for California in an ox wagon, arriving at his destination at the end of three months. He remained west until 1854, and then returned to Sullivan County with the result of his labor and economy, which had amounted to a neat little sum of money. The same year he married Sarah A., daughter of George W. Pipes, an early settler of Sullivan County. Mrs. Sevier was born in Howard County, Mo., in 1830, and to her and our subject nine children have been born: James W., William A., Andrew J., Mary E., Henry H., Martha J., Ida F., Laura B. and Josephine. Soon after his marriage Mr. Sevier located upon the place of which he is now a resident. He is a well-to-do farmer, and owns 940 acres of land, and has given 280 acres to his children. Both himself and wife are worthy members of the Methodist Church.

James W. Sevier, one of the rising and successful young farmers of Sullivan County, is a son of John W. Sevier [see sketch], and was born in Sullivan County, October 7, 1855. He remained under the parental roof, working upon his father's farm, until having attained his majority. He received as good an education as the common schools of the country afforded, which he has since improved by observation and reading. In 1876 he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy, daughter of Solomon Bundridge. To this union one child was born, named Annie E. Mrs. Sevier departed this life in 1879, and in 1883 Mr. Sevier wedded Magdaline Troyer, by whom he has had two children: Elfie M. and Elmer W. Mrs. Sevier is a member of the Presbyterian Church. About 1878 Mr. Sevier moved upon the place where he now resides, and is now the owner of 280 acres of good land, which is the result of his own industry and good management, with the exception of 120 acres which were given him by his father. In politics Mr. Sevier is a Democrat.

James P. Shaw was born in Kentucky, in 1819, and is the second child of Daniel and Elizabeth (Pipes) Shaw. Both parents were natives of Kentucky, where they were reared and married. Mr. Shaw was a farmer by occupation, and both himself and wife were members of the United Baptist Church. After the death of Mr. Shaw his widow was married to Jacob Harmon, and in 1853 came to Sullivan County, where she died. By her first marriage one son and two daughters were born, and by her second two sons and one daughter. James P. Shaw received a good education in his native State, and at the age of twenty began to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked about fifteen years. In 1840 he came to Sullivan County, while the country was yet in a wild and uncultivated State. Indians still inhabited that region, and wild game and beasts were abundant. Mr. Shaw was fond of hunting, and has killed many bears, panthers and deer. In 1851 he returned to Kentucky, and in 1844 he was united in marriage to Elmira T. Crowdis, who was born in Kentucky, in 1824. This union has been blessed with seven children: George D., Eliza J., John W., Berley, Bettie F., and two infants. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In 1860 Mr. Shaw removed to Sullivan County, but, on account of the unsettled condition of that country in regard to war measures, returned to Kentucky in 1864, and remained there until 1870. Since that date he and his family have made their home in Sullivan County. In politics Mr. Shaw is a Democrat. He did not serve in the late war, but his son, George D., was in the Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry, United States Army, about a year, and died on Dorpheus Island

while in service. Mr. Shaw is a well-to-do-farmer, and has nearly 200 acres in cultivation. Mr. Shaw's maternal grandparents, John and Mary Pipes, were natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively, who immigrated to Kentucky in an early day, and located in Mercer County. The grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary War. The parents of Mrs. Shaw—George and Elizabeth (Wiley) Crowdis—were natives of Virginia, who immigrated to Kentucky, and there died.

Dr. William W. Shearer, a practicing physician, and senior member of the firm of Shearer Bros., general merchants, at Greencastle, is a native of Maryland, and was born in 1836. He is a son of Jacob and Juliet (Eyerly) Shearer, natives of Pennsylvania, where they passed their early lives, and were married. Soon after their marriage they removed to Maryland, and from there to Ohio in 1847, and in 1870 came to Greencastle. The father was born in 1808, was of German ancestry, and a plasterer and weaver by trade. He died in Greencastle in 1878. The mother was born in 1812, and died in 1885. The paternal grandfather of our subject served in the War of 1812. William W. received acommon-school education during his youth, and in 1854 went to Iowa. In 1856 he went to Lancaster, Schuyler County, where he taught school for about two years, and in 1858 began the study of medicine, and graduated from Pope's Medical College, St. Louis, in 1859. The year following he began to practice, and in 1861 removed to Greencastle, where he has since resided, with the exception of the two years of 1866 and 1867, which he spent in Milan engaged in the drug business, and during which time he was pension examiner. Upon his return to Greencastle he established a drug house, to which he afterward added groceries and dry goods, and at the present time he is one of the proprietors of a general store. Since about 1872 his youngest brother, Jerome E., has been a partner. In 1864 he was commissioned county surgeon by Gov. Fletcher, and the year following was united in marriage to Miss Mary E., daughter of Rev. Charles L. Bartlett, a Presbyterian minister of the old school. To Doctor and Mrs. Shearer two children have been born: Susie E. (wife of William E. Overstreet) and Mabel. The Doctor is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for S. A. Douglas. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for a number of years. Mrs. Shearer died in 1872, and was a member of the old school Presbyterian Church. Her father was a very scholarly gentleman, and well fitted for his high calling.

D. E. Shearer is a native of Washington County, Md., and was born in 1844. His father, Jacob Shearer, was born in Penn-

sylvania in 1808, and was a weaver and plasterer by trade. After his marriage he moved from Pennsylvania to Maryland, and in 1841 he moved to Richland County, Ohio. In 1867 he came to Sullivan County, where he died in 1878. The mother, Juliette (Eyerly) Shearer, was of German descent, and born in Pennsylvania in 1812. When young she lived upon a farm owned by President Buchanan's father. Her death occurred in 1885. D. E. Shearer was the fifth of a family of nine children, and when three years of age was brought by his parents to Ohio, where he was educated at the common schools of Richmond County. When eighteen years old he left the parental roof, and came to Sullivan County, Mo. He was employed as a clerk in a store at Greencastle until 1864, when he went to Des Moines, Iowa, and worked at the tinner's trade as an apprentice for about three years. In 1866 he returned to Sullivan County, locating in Milan, and became interested in a stove and tin shop. In 1878 he added hardware to his stock, and has since carried a full line of the above mentioned goods. He is now in business alone, but for four years was in partnership with A. Howe. July 2, 1870, he married Miss Adeline Louisa, daughter of Benjamin Walton. Mrs. Shearer was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1847, and is the mother of two children: Carl, and Alice C., who died in 1878. Mr. Shearer is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant in 1868. He has officiated as alderman of Milan several times, has been the treasurer, and has been a member of the school board. He is an old and respected citizen, having resided in Milan since 1866, with the exception of three years (1870 to 1873) spent in Greencastle.

Jacob Shobe was born in Hardy County, W. Va., in 1874. His father, Aaron, was of German descent, and born in the same county and State in 1822. In 1852 he immigrated to Montgomery County, Ind., residing there until 1867, then locating in Sullivan County, Mo., where he purchased sixty acres of land in Bowman Township. He was thrice married, his second wife being Jemima Armantrout, a native of Montgomery County, Ind. His third wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Harter, and she was born in Allen County, Ohio, in 1832. He was the father of eight children. His life occupation was that of farming, and he died in Sullivan County, in 1883. His first wife, Elizabeth Custard, was a native of Pendleton County, Va., and died in 1847. She had but one child, our subject, who, with the exception of two years spent with his father, lived with his grandparents until thirteen. He then went to Indiana, and until twenty-one years of age remained with his father, making himself useful upon the farm. In March, 1865, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred

and Fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and received his discharge at Indianapolis, Ind., in August, of the same year. In 1867 he came to Sullivan County, Mo., and in October, 1872, married Miss Livonia Jaynes, daughter of Norman H. Jaynes. This lady was born in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1852, and is the mother of three living children: Norman Aaron, John Leslie and Zella Esther. After his marriage Mr. Shobe located in Bowman Township, and in 1883 moved upon the place he now occupies. He is the owner of 720 acres of beautifully situated land, nicely cultivated, and keeps about 200 head of stock per annum. Himself and wife are worthy and honored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant, in 1868.

Robert C. Sloan is a son of Benjamin and Amy B. (Humphrey) Sloan, natives of Ohio and Indiana, and born in 1818 and 1824, respectively. They were married in Franklin County, Ind., and soon after removed to Decatur County, of which the mother is still a resident. Mr. Sloan was a Presbyterian in faith, and the mother is a Baptist. In politics Mr. Sloan was a stanch Republican. He was a successful farmer, and lived until 1885. Robert C., the subject of this sketch, was the eldest son in a family of three sons and four daughters. He was born in Decatur County, Ind., in 1848, and spent his youth upon his father's farm. He received a good common-school education, and, after attaining his majority, began life for himself as a farmer, which occupation he has since followed. In 1870 he married Sarah Bower, who was born in Monmouth County, N. J., in 1849. When about fourteen years of age Mrs. Sloan accompanied her parents to Indiana, but, after a residence there of about seven years, they returned to New Jersey, whither Mr. Sloan went for his bride. The young couple then went to Indiana, and in 1872 came to Sullivan County, Mo., settling upon the farm where they now live. Mr. Sloan is a well-to-do farmer, owning 180 acres of good land. His father presented him with eighty acres, when he first came to Sullivan County, but the remainder has been made by steady application to his work, and good management. Mrs. Sloan is a Presbyterian. To her and Mr. Sloan three children have been born: Helen M., Emma B., and Charles E., the latter being the only one now living. Mr. Sloan is a Republican, and a member of the A. O. U. W.

William J. Smart, a farmer and stock raiser of Buchanan Township, was born in Beaver County, Penn., May 22, 1812, and is a son of John Smart, a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., and Ruth (Colman) Smart, a native of New Jersey. The family moved to Missouri about 1856, and located in Sullivan County,

where the parents died in after years. Our subject grew to manhood in Pennsylvania, and in the spring of 1846 came west, and settled in Appanoose County, Iowa, and in October, 1847, was married in that county to Miss Hannah C. Zook, a native of Pennsylvania, where she was reared. After his marriage he farmed for a short time, but in 1854 entered land in Sullivan County, where he now resides, and in the spring of 1855 moved to this place, and commenced improving the land which he had previously entered. He is now one of the few men living here, who entered land directly from the Government. He at first entered only eighty acres, then eighty more, then forty, and afterward forty more, and is now the owner of 320 acres, a large part of which is under cultivation, and 280 acres of which are in the home place, and nearly all fenced. He has a good one-and-a-half-story house with a good barn and outbuildings, and a good orchard. In 1863 he enlisted in the provisional service, and in August, 1864, enlisted in the Forty-second Missouri Infantry, being discharged at the end of the war in 1865. He was stationed at Macon City, guarding Government property. Mr. Smart has seven children: John H., married and living in Kansas; Alfred M., married and in this county; Charles W., married and in this county; Jonathan E., married and in Kansas; Oliver C., married and in this county; Grant, single and in Kansas; and Mary C., wife of Albert Hook, of Southern Kansas. Mrs. Smart died March 30, 1886, and Mr. Smart was afterward married in this county to Mrs. Almaranda T. Ayers, who had six children by her first marriage, two of whom live with Mr. Smart. This lady is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Smart is a member of the G. A. R. post at Green City, and also a member of the Baptist Church. He is one of the few men now living here who still reside upon the land originally entered from the Government.

Joel P. Smith, one of the prominent farmers and stock raisers of Penn Township, is a native of Schuyler County, Ill., where he was born in 1832, and is the second of the six children of Jonathan and Nancy (Skyles) Smith. The father was of English ancestry, and a native of Kentucky. When a young man he went to Schuyler County, Ill., where he married, settled, and became a well-to-do farmer, and lived until our subject was about twelve years old. The mother was born in Tennessee in 1800, and was twice married, her first husband being Mitchell Wood. She is still living in Schuyler County in a hewed-log house that Mr. Smith built soon after his marriage. She has lived there nearly sixty years. The farm is now owned by her son-in-law, James Teal. Mrs. Smith has been an earnest and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for seventy years, and to that

church Mr. Smith was also united. Our subject spent his youth at home, and received a common-school education. The death of his father threw the support of the family upon him to a great extent, and thus he was deprived of further educational advantages. February 1, 1856, he married Miss Valeria, daughter of Rev. James and Harriet Herbert, natives of Pennsylvania, who, in 1871, left Illinois and went to Sullivan County, Mo., where they are now living, at Green City, where Mr. Herbert has charge of the United Brethren Church, and has been a minister for twenty-five years. He is now seventy-seven years old, and his wife has reached the age of eighty. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have four children living, two having died. Those living are: Emma Olive, wife of William H. McGloughlin, of Washington Territory; Harriet M., wife of George W. Rake, also of Washington Territory; Nancy Anna, now Mrs. Lewis Rider, of Linn County, and William, who is on the old farm. In 1856 Mr. Smith removed to Sullivan County, and located four and one-half miles southwest of Greencastle, where he had entered land the previous year. He has since made this place his home, with the exception of one year spent in Green City, where he established the first furniture store of the town. He has made farming his principal occupation, and has been quite successful, being now the owner of 200 acres of good productive land. In 1864 he enlisted in Company E, Forty-second Missouri Infantry, and operated in Tennessee, Alabama and Kentucky. He was mustered out of service at Nashville, Tenn., at the close of the war. Being a man of no education, he has deeply appreciated the advantages of one, and is greatly interested in the literary advancement of his children. Mr. Smith has always been a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for S. A. Douglas, in 1860. He is a member of the G. A. R. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Smith is a sister of H. S. Herbert, the present editor of the Raleigh *Herald*. He was reared an Abolitionist, and some years prior to the war edited a paper at Lebanon, and during the Kansas troubles the Jayhawkers destroyed it, which so disgusted Mr. Herbert, that in order to have revenge he entered the rebel ranks.

George A. Smith, A. M., was born in Claiborne County, East Tenn., December 6, 1849, and is a son of John W. and Lucinda (Ford) Smith. The father is of English and German descent, and a native of Claiborne County, Tenn., and was born in 1828. He was married in that county, and in 1856 moved to Russell County, Ky.; the winter of 1863 was spent in Christian County, Ill.; the following year he moved to Mercer County, Mo., and in the spring of 1865 went to Harrison County;

in the fall of that year he removed to Grundy County, living there until 1873 when he moved to Vernon County, of which he is now a resident. His life occupation has been that of farming. The mother, Lucinda (Ford) Smith, is also of English and German origin, and a native of the same county as her husband, born in 1829. She is the mother of the following ten living children: George A., William A. (minister of Methodist Episcopal Church South), Thirsey A. (wife of John Mims), Lavina J. (wife of Charles P. Barnes), Margaret E. (wife of Dr. P. W. Pope), Robert T. (pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Pierce City, Mo.), Isaac S. (pastor on Norris Circuit, Methodist Episcopal Church South), James H. (telegraph operator at Minden, Mo.), Emery H. (professor of mathematics at Humphreys College) and David W. George A., the subject of this sketch, accompanied his parents during their travels, residing in several States and counties during his boyhood, and receiving his early education at district schools. At the age of eighteen he was fully competent to teach a district school, and from that time until 1877 taught school, in the meantime attending one term at Cainesville High School, and one term at Princeton College. In the spring of 1877 he entered the Kirksville State Normal School, attending the same two years and fourteen weeks, and graduating with the degree of A. B., June 19, 1879. He is a full graduate of the above school, having received in June, 1881, the degree of A. M. from that institution. On June 19, 1879, he received a life certificate from the State superintendent of public instruction of Missouri, and since that time has steadily advanced in his profession until he now ranks among the foremost literary men and instructors of the State. He is a practical and lucid teacher, and a man highly esteemed and honored by his associates. November 9, 1882, he was united in marriage to Mary E. Norton, a native of Mercer County, Mo., born in 1858. This union has been blessed with one child—Georgia Blanche. Both Prof. and Mrs. Smith are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1884 Prof. Smith superintended the management and erection of the Humphreys College, which at present is in a gratifyingly flourishing condition. January 5, 1885, he was appointed school commissioner of Sullivan County, by Gov. Crittenden, to which office he was elected in the spring of 1885, and in the spring of 1887 re-elected, and the duties of which he is now discharging in an efficient and able manner. During his life he has taught sixty-four months in common schools, eight months in special classes at Kirksville State Normal, for two years was principal of Kirksville public schools, two years superintendent of Trenton public schools, three years president of Humphreys College and

Business Institute, and has conducted and assisted in eleven normal institutes. He is master of a Blue Lodge in Masonry, a member of the chapter, and in politics a Democrat.

Samuel Somerville was born in Wood County, W. Va., in 1820, and is a son of Samuel and Susan (Shepard) Somerville. The father was born in Ireland in 1775, and in 1796 immigrated to America, locating in Harrison County, W. Va., where he was married. He afterward moved to Wood County, Va., where he died in 1859. He followed agricultural pursuits his entire life. His wife, Susan (Shepard) Somerville, was born in North Carolina about 1787, and died in 1862. She was the mother of eleven children, seven of whom are living. Samuel was the fifth child, and lived with his parents until twenty-two years of age, receiving but a limited education at the schools of West Virginia. March 4, 1842, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ott, daughter of Fidillas Ott. Mrs. Somerville was born in Wood County, W. Va., in 1822, and is the mother of the following children: Simeon (deceased), Fidillas, John G., Sarah M. (deceased wife of C. P. Montgomery), Alfred O., William S., Susan E. (wife of Thomas G. Jackson), Charles E., Mary C. (deceased), Jefferson L. (deceased) and Nannie E. Mr. Somerville resided in his native State until 1868, and then immigrated to Sullivan County, Mo., locating in Polk Township, where he has since resided. He commenced life a poor man but by industry and good management now owns 560 acres of good land, and is one of the successful farmers and highly respected citizens of the county. In politics he is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for James K. Polk, in 1844. Himself, wife and two children are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Augustus G. Sorge was born in Saxon Weimer, Germany, in 1835. His parents, Henry and Dorete (Lange) Sorge, were natives of Prussia, Germany, where they passed their lives. The father was an extensive and prominent farmer, and a member of the Reichstag. During one of the wars between Germany and France he served as lieutenant-colonel. He was a man of fine intellect, and was well educated. After his marriage he settled upon a farm, and died in 1853, at the age of fifty-one. His wife died in 1883, at the age of seventy-seven. Both were members of the Lutheran Church. Of their family of eleven children but two left their native land, and sought a home in the United States. Augustus G. was the fourth child, and received a good education while in the Fatherland. He studied for seven years with a private tutor, and then attended the schools in Weimar, completing his education at the high school,

and becoming proficient in French, Latin and the higher mathematics. Through the influence of a friend he procured a pass to America, and in 1853 landed in New York City. During his youth he had learned the butcher's trade, and upon coming west, in 1857, to Keokuk, Iowa, worked in a large slaughter house. In 1859 he went to New Mexico and Colorado, where he freighted, mined and dealt in stock until 1863. He afterward handled stock in Nebraska and Iowa, and in 1865 came to Sullivan County, Mo. Two years later he married Mary Frances Warren, daughter of James Madison Warren. Mrs. Sorge was born in Howard County, Mo., in 1846, and is the mother of four children: Dora E., Carrie E., James H. and Bertha A. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sorge are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In politics Mr. Sorge is a Democrat, and as such was elected justice of the peace in 1887. Mr. Sorge is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is one of the prosperous farmers of the county, and is greatly interested in fine horses, owning one of the best general purpose stallions in the county, the same having taken the first premium at five fairs as a general purpose horse. It is half Black Hawk and half Morgan. His farm consists of 320 acres of good land, and although Mr. Sorge began life poor, and has sustained heavy losses, he is now very comfortably fixed in this world's goods.

Elijah A. Spencer is a son of John and Henrietta Spencer, and was born in West Virginia, April 20, 1837. The mother's maiden name was Harris. When about four years old he was brought by his parents to Franklin County, Mo., and the following year came to Sullivan County, Mo., where he was reared and educated. He attended a primitive log school-house, and his first lessons were received from John Harris. He remained at home until 1861, and then joined a company of cavalry, and reported at Brookfield, but was there transferred to Company A, Twenty-third Missouri Volunteers, United States army, on account of the scarcity of horses. His enlistment was for "three years or during the war." He served four years from the date of his first enlistment, and never shirked a duty nor shrank from danger. He received his discharge July 18, 1865. He was captured and taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, and held at Corinth, Miss. He was paroled at Macon, Ga., June 1, 1862, was transferred to Chattanooga, thence to Bellefonte, Ala., was received by United States soldiers at Huntsville, was taken to Columbia, Tenn., thence to Nashville, thence to Louisville, Ky., thence to Cairo, Ill., and finally to Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo. He then rejoined his company, and went to McMinnville, Tenn. The following year he participated in the

siege of Atlanta, and accompanied Gen. Sherman upon his march to the sea. After his return home he married Miss Nancy E. Jones, who was born in Kentucky, in 1840. By her five children have been born: Melissa G., two infants (deceased), Nancy J. and James R. Mr. Spencer owns a little farm of sixty-nine acres, is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife belong to the Baptist Church.

Elder John Starkey, a farmer and mechanic of Penn Township, was born in Pennsylvania in 1810, and is a son of Jesse and Rhoda (Terry) Starkey. Mr. Starkey was born in Greene County, Penn., where he lived, married and ended his days. His death occurred about 1836, and his wife followed him a few years after. Both were members of the Primitive Methodist Church. Our subject was reared at home, and received a common-school education. In 1835 he married Miss Mary, daughter of Return and Sarah Temple; Mr. and Mrs. Starkey have nine children still living: Josiah, of Washington Territory; Lucinda, wife of Hiram Lair; Jasper Gray and James M., both of Washington Territory; Sarah, now Mrs. L. Reichster, of Washington Territory; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Abner Summers; Rachel V., wife of Harrison L. Poolson; Eliza, wife of William Gray, and William T. Mr. Starkey remained in Pennsylvania for several years after his marriage, and then went to Virginia, where he remained a few years, and then came to Sullivan County in 1855, and located one mile south of where Green City now is, where he owns a farm of 120 acres and forty acres of timber. He is one of the pioneers of the county, and has lived for thirty-two years upon one farm, which he has acquired through his industry and economy, as he started in life with no capital. He is an active worker in the Baptist Church, and a minister of the gospel, having been ordained soon after the organization of Yellow Creek Church. He was formerly united with the Missionary Baptist Church. His wife is also a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He served about eleven months in Company G, Eleventh Missouri State Militia, but was discharged in 1863 on account of disability. He was reared a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Jackson, in 1832, but since the war has been a Republican. He is also a member of the G. A. R.

Henry Sterling was born in Ireland September 2, 1831, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Gray) Sterling, also natives of that country. They immigrated to the United States, and located in Carbon County, Penn., where they died and now lie buried side by side. Henry Sterling, the subject of this sketch, accompanied his parents to Carbon County, Penn., and there lived

about fifteen years. June 23, 1861, he enlisted in the Twentieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three years. He was a blacksmith by trade, and while in the war was detailed to that service. He participated in the battle of Antietam, and in 1864 was discharged in Virginia. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and worked at his trade about a year in Carbon County, but then moved to Luzerne County of that State, and worked at his trade eight years. In 1867 he came to Missouri, and since that time has made eight trips back and forth, and has moved his family four times, at each removal residing from one to four years in each place. His first trip was made under many difficulties, sandbars and ice in the Missouri River interfering with progress to such an extent that finally, in company with Mr. Bird Smith, Mr. Sterling made the journey on foot, arriving here first in 1850. He moved upon his present farm in October, 1884, and has a nice farm of 200 acres, seventy being under cultivation. He lives in a good house, and has several comfortable barns and outbuildings. He now lives a rather retired life, working but little either upon his farm or at his trade, as the farm is efficiently managed by his son, Robert B. While in Pennsylvania he was married, in the year 1850, in Carbon County, to Miss Mary Ann Johnson, a native of Ireland. This union has been blessed with five children: Mary (wife of Joseph Johnson), Robert B., Carrie (wife of Silas Debman), Mabel, and Samuel Thomas (who died in July, 1883, at the age of seventeen). Mr. and Mrs. Sterling are genial and hospitable people, and rank among the well respected citizens of the township.

Alexander B. Stewart was born in Clark County, Mo., in 1850, and is a son of H. A. and Finettie (Troxel) Stewart. The father was born in Montgomery County, Mo., in 1823, and when ten years old was taken to Pike County. Upon reaching manhood he went to Clark County, Mo., and in 1852 went to California. He remained at the latter place about two years, when, having accumulated a considerable amount of money he engaged in farming and stock raising. When he first went to Clark County he was a poor man but is now one of the wealthiest men of his county. For four years he held the position of county judge efficiently and faithfully. Of a family of seven children, three sons and two daughters are now living. Alexander B. is the second child, and was reared upon his father's farm. He received a good common-school education during his early life, which was supplemented by a course at the high school of Kahoka. He remained at home until twenty-three years of age, when he was united in marriage to Lizzie S. Harr, a native of Clark County, and born in 1858. To this union three children have been born: Bertha,

Minnie E. and Rachel F. After his marriage he located in Sullivan County, Mo., where he now owns 220 acres of land, and is a successful farmer and upright citizen. He is a Master Mason, and, like his father, is identified with the Democratic party.

John E. Stone, a farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Liberty Township, Sullivan Co., Mo., and was born November 2, 1858. His father, Martin Stone, was born in Russell County, Va., March 22, 1822, and when a young man moved to Howard County, Mo., where he resided about four years. At the age of twenty he came to Sullivan County, Mo., and at once entered land, which he began to improve. It was in this county that he was united in marriage to Miss Chaney Stone, a native of West Virginia, who bore him eight children. Of these, seven are still living, five residents of Sullivan County. Mr. Stone was a prominent farmer and stock raiser of his county, and up to the time of his death was actively interested in his business affairs. At the time of his decease, February 22, 1882, he was the owner of 2,600 acres of land. John E. Stone grew to manhood in his native county, and March 30, 1876, wedded Miss Lydia E. Rinehart, a native of Sullivan County, and daughter of John Rinehart, formerly of West Virginia. To this union five children were born: Clandie May and Walter Olin, living; Sarah V., deceased at the age of three; Olie E., who died when eighteen months old, and Minnie U., when sixteen months old. After his marriage Mr. Stone purchased some raw land, which he at once began to improve. He now owns 518 acres of good land, 478 acres of which constitute the home place. This is mostly meadow, pasture and plow land, and is well fenced and cared for. Mr. Stone resides in a good and comfortable residence, and owns two good barns, sheds, etc. Mr. Stone is a successful stock raiser, and for four years has been engaged in breeding and shipping pure blooded Poland-China hogs, which he exhibits in Sullivan and adjoining counties; and he is a shareholder in the Standard Poland-China Record Association. He belongs to Arcana Lodge, No. 389, at Wintersville, Mo., and is the senior member of same.

Marion C. Stone was born in Sullivan County, Mo., December 30, 1864, and is a son of Martin and Chaney Stone [see sketch of John E. Stone]. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and received a good common-school education during his youth. He has devoted his attention entirely to agricultural pursuits, and is now a successful farmer and stock raiser, and one of the enterprising and industrious young farmer citizens of the county. He owns 880 acres of good land, 400 of which are nicely improved and constitute the home place. He

lives in a comfortable one-story-and-a-half residence, which is surrounded by a fine apple orchard of about 200 trees. He is greatly interested in stock raising, owns stock scales, and is well equipped in all respects for the successful promulgation of his business. June 22, 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss Ursula J., daughter of Jefferson Swanger, formerly of Pennsylvania but now a resident of Polk Township. Mrs. Stone was born, reared and educated in Sullivan County, and is a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James M. Stringer was born in Pulaski County, Ky., in 1839, and is a son of Jefferson and Hannah (Starns) Stringer. His father was a native of the same county, born in 1808, and of English descent. October 17, 1852, he went to Sullivan County, and entered land in Taylor Township, where he spent the remainder of his life engaged in farming. He was one of the pioneer settlers of the county, and one of its most enterprising and successful citizens, at one time owning 2,800 acres of land, making him one of the largest land owners of the county, and also dealing extensively in cattle and mules. His death occurred August 18, 1877. Mrs. Stringer was also a native of Pulaski County, Ky., born in 1818, and died in 1887. She was the mother of ten children, eight of whom are living, our subject being the eldest. He came to Sullivan County with his parents when thirteen years of age, and resided at home until nineteen. November 11, 1858, he married Miss Rachael Humphreys, who was born in Taylor Township, Sullivan County, Mo., in 1840, and is a daughter of George Humphreys. Of this union there are ten children living: Lizzie, Jane (wife of Noble Smith), William D., George J., Cora, John E., Catherine, James, Emma and Ocia. After his marriage Mr. Stringer located near the old home place, where he has since resided. He and his sister Laura were at one time the owners of the present site of the town of Humphreys, he owning the portion west of Main Street, and his sister the eastern part. Mr. Stringer now owns 1,400 acres of fine land, and is one of Sullivan County's most substantial farmer citizens. In 1883 he purchased the Humphreys Mills, at a cost of $12,000. The mill has been improved to a full roller process, and has a capacity of fifty barrels per day, and manufactures "Roller Patent," "Sweep Stake," "O. K," and "Victory" flour for both home and foreign consumption. During the war Mr. Stringer was a member of the State Militia for quite a while. In politics he is a Prohibitionist.

Conrad Stringer, farmer and stock raiser of Humphreys, was born in Pulaski County, Ky., in 1843, and is a son of James M. and Elizabeth (Starns) Stringer. Conrad was the third child

born to his parents, and when but eight years old was brought to Sullivan County, Mo., where he continued to live with his parents until twenty-six years of age. He received a district school education during his boyhood, and during the late war served in the Missouri State Militia. In November, 1869, he married Miss Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wright. This lady was born in Chariton County, Mo., in 1851, and has borne our subject two children: Carrie Lee and Mattie Mabel. After his marriage Mr. Stringer located on the old home place, one mile south of Humphreys, and in 1884 moved upon his present place, where he has since resided. He is the happy possessor of 1,100 acres of land in Taylor Township, and a dwelling house and nine lots in Humphreys. He is a prominent and wealthy citizen, and one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of the county, keeping on an average of from 150 to 200 head of stock. He is united with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and his wife with the Christian Church. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, and his first presidential vote was cast for Lincoln in 1864.

Dr. D. K. Stringer, of Humphreys, was born in Pulaski County, Ky., in 1848, and is a son of James M. and Elizabeth (Starns) Stringer. The father was of Welsh descent, born in Pulaski County, Ky., in 1812, and a farmer and stock raiser by occupation. In 1851 he immigrated to Sullivan County, Mo., entering land in Taylor Township, upon which he located and spent the remainder of his life. He was a successful farmer and citizen, owning at one time 1,000 acres of land, and officiating as justice of the peace of Taylor Township ten years. His death occurred in 1878. The mother is of Irish-Dutch descent, and born in the same county as her husband, in 1822. She is still living, and the mother of eight children, Dr. D. K. Stringer being the sixth. He was brought to Sullivan County when two years old, being educated during his youth at the district schools of the vicinity in which he lived. During the Rebellion he enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, Missouri Cavalry, United States Army, and participated in the battles of Independence, Jefferson City, Pilot Knob, Big Blue and Mine Creek. He served until May, 1866, spending one year on the plains, and received his discharge at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. He then returned to his farm duties, spending the winter evenings in the study of medicine, Dr. W. W. Mantelo being his preceptor, and with whom he afterward practiced three years. In 1875 he went to California for his health, and there practiced his profession until 1877, when he returned to the home of his boyhood. In the winter of 1879–80 he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk,

Iowa, graduating as an M. D. from same, March 2, 1880. He immediately located near Humphreys, and, when that town was laid out moved into the village, being the first physician and surgeon of the place. He has met with good success in his profession, being highly esteemed, and controlling a large practice. In January, 1872, he married Miss Annie E. Russell, daughter of Jonathan Russell. Mrs. Stringer was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1852, and is the mother of three children: Elizabeth (deceased), Jessie B. and Mabel Lee. In politics the doctor is very conservative, voting for the men he thinks best fitted for the position without regard to party affiliations. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 437, situated at Humphreys.

Thomas J. Stringer is a son of Jefferson and Hannah (Starns) Stringer, and was born in 1858 on the same farm on which he now resides. He was reared in his native county, and educated in the common schools of same. At the age of nineteen he began life for himself as an independent farmer, which occupation he has since been engaged in with the exception of a year spent in the mercantile business in Humphreys. He is a well-to-do farmer, and is proud of the fact that he has never lived elsewhere than in his native county. In 1881 he was united in marriage to Eliza Weston, a native of Sullivan County, by whom he has had two children: Maud and Mamie. In politics Mr. Stringer was formerly a Democrat, but is now identified with the Prohibitionist party, of which he is a strong advocate, and for which cause he is an active and earnest worker. Mr. Stringer is not a church member, but, nevertheless, contributes liberally to the support of the gospel.

Abner Summers, a farmer and stock raiser of Pleasant Hill Township, was born in Tazewell County, Ill., in 1834, and is a son of James and Jane (Lester) Summers, a native of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The father was born about 1797 or 1798, and was of Dutch ancestry. He moved with his parents to Southern Illinois, and afterward to Tazewell County, where he was married in 1824. He spent the residue of life in that county, and died there in 1844. He was chiefly occupied attending to his farm, but served some time in the Black Hawk War. The grandfather of our subject was a Revolutionary soldier. Both the father and mother were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The latter was born in 1802, and died in 1883. Our subject was reared at home, and received but a subscription school education. At the commencement of the Rebellion our subject took a firm stand for the Union cause, and in 1861 enlisted in Company B, Third Illinois Cavalry, and operated in

the western department under Gen. Fremont, then in the extreme south as quartermaster-sergeant. He participated in the battles of Rear Ridge, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, and a great many other Union engagements. He remained in service about three years, until the expiration of his enlistment, when he was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in 1864. He then returned home, and in 1865 married Miss Mary, daughter of Daniel and Ruth Dillon, a native of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Summers have had five children, four of whom are now living: Clark (of Kansas), Anna, Edward and Frank. Mrs. Summers died in 1880, and our subject then married Miss Mary, daughter of Elder John and Mary Starkey. In 1871 he removed to Sullivan County, and located eight miles southeast of Milan, where he has since resided, and where he possesses 340 acres of land. He has always devoted his time to farming and stock raising, and has proved successful at both, and by his energy and good business ability has accumulated quite a little property. He was formerly a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Fillmore, in 1856, but since the war has been a Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. Mrs. Summers belongs to the Baptist Church.

James M. Summerville, merchant and postmaster, at Judson, Mo., was born in Jackson County, W. Va., February 8, 1854. His father, A. J., and his mother, Sarah (Ott) Summerville, were both natives of Virginia. The family moved to Missouri, in March, 1885, and now reside five miles west of Milan. James M. grew to manhood in his native county, where he was for several years engaged in buying and shipping cattle. He came to Missouri in the fall of 1885, and located in Sullivan County. Mr. Summerville purchased the store, where he is now located, in July, 1886, and has since carried a stock of general merchandise. By his pleasant and agreeable manners he has secured a very good trade for a country store. He was appointed postmaster of Judson, in 1887. May 1, 1879, he married Miss E. J., a daughter of Andrew Summerville, of Virginia. To this marriage, three children have been born: Ella, Glen and Marvin. Mr. and Mrs. Summerville are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Hon. John M. Swallow was born in Dearborn County, Ind., in 1843, and is a son of Garrett V. and Elizabeth A. (Henderson) Swallow. The family is descended from two brothers, who left England prior to the Revolutionary War, and settled, one in Rhode Island, and one farther west. Garrett V. was a descendant of the latter brother, and was born in Dayton County, Ohio, in 1816. When four years of age he accompanied his father, Garrett Swallow, to Dearborn County, Ind. The father was a pioneer settler of Southeast Indiana, and a soldier in the War of

1812. Garrett V. learned the wagon and carriage maker's trade during his youth, and was married in Dearborn County, Ind. In 1858 he removed to Sullivan County, Mo., where he entered 200 acres of land, and spent the remainder of his life engaged in farming. His death occurred in 1872. Elizabeth A. (Henderson) Swallow is of Irish and German descent, and was born in Kentucky in 1816. She is the mother of eight children, of whom John M. is the second. When fifteen years of age he came to Sullivan County, and received a good education at the high school at Dillsboro, and afterward attended the State Normal School at Kirksville about two years. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union army, serving three months in Capt. Crandall's company. He then returned home, and in March, 1862, enlisted in Company H, Seventh Regiment Missouri Cavalry (known as "Black Hawk Company"), for three years, his services being confined to Southern Missouri and Arkansas. He participated in the battle at Prairie Grove and several severe skirmishes. After receiving his discharge in March, 1865, at Pine Bluff, he returned home, and in 1869 began to teach school, continuing at this vocation two terms. Having begun the study of law in 1867 he was admitted to the bar in 1871, and immediately opened an office in Milan, where he has since devoted his entire attention to his profession. During this time he has practiced alone with the exception of three years, when Mr. L. Cover was his partner. He is an able lawyer, and a forcible and logical debater, and was, therefore, appointed prosecuting attorney of Sullivan County, in 1871, and served in that capacity about a year. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1864. In Masonry he is a Knight Templar. December 28, 1871, he married Miss Fannie C. Hooker, daughter of Judge David C. Hooker, then of Kirksville, but now a resident of Dakota. Mrs. Swallow was born in Ohio in 1853, and is a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church.

John Tallman, a farmer of Morris Township, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1829, and is the son of Jacob and Mary (Gelwick) Tallman, natives of Pennsylvania, who were born in 1802 and 1803, respectively, and married about 1824. In 1857 they removed to Sullivan County, and located in Morris Township, where the mother still lives, and is a member of the Lutheran Church. The father died in 1869. He was of Welsh and German descent, a farmer, and a member of the German Reformed Church. Our subject was reared at home, and received a common-school education. He came to Sullivan County in 1857, and in 1860 was married to Miss Louisa J., daughter of Hilary

and Harriet Pickerel, a native of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Tallman have had seven children, viz.: Mary J., Wilbur, John J., George Burris, Clarence, Charles and Cora Edna. Since his marriage our subject has been a resident of Morris Township, Section 33, where he has a fine farm of about 700 acres, but possesses in all about 1,000 acres, which makes him one of the leading farmers of the township. Most of his property has been obtained by industry and frugality. Quite a number of years during early life he worked at carpentering, having learned that trade when a boy, and in 1848 he went to the Shenandoah Valley, where he remained eight years engaged in contracting and building in nearly all the leading cities and towns of that part of the State. He also worked, during a part of 1856–57, in Fulton County, Ill. He has served several terms as township trustee, and has been asked to accept the position of justice of the peace, but peremptorily refused. He was formerly a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Scott, in 1852, but since 1856 has been a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Seaman Lodge, at Milan, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W., of Browning Lodge. Mrs. Tallman belongs to the Methodist Church. During the war Mr. Tallman remained strictly neutral, "with friendship toward all, and malice toward none." He escaped the ravages and disturbances of war by which so many suffered. It was through his influence, primarily, that the Winigan post-office was established.

Jacob Taylor is a native of East Tennessee, and was born April 8, 1833. His father, Peter Taylor, and his mother, Amelia (Holland) Taylor, were also born in Tennessee. The family moved to Missouri in 1834, locating in Clay County, where Mr. Taylor died the same year. Mrs. Taylor then moved to Sullivan County with her family, where her father had previously settled. Here Jacob passed his youth, and was reared to manhood upon a farm. November 20, 1856, he was united in marriage in Sullivan County to Lucinda Eaton, a native of Shelby County, Mo., by whom he had six children: James E., Mary J. (wife of Thomas Porter), Sarah E. (wife of Lewis Harmon), William H., Lucinda and Thomas P. The last three are unmarried. Mrs. Taylor died February 16, 1875. After his marriage Mr. Taylor located upon land he had previously entered, and upon which he now resides. He originally entered but 120 acres, but has since bought more, until he now owns 280 acres of land, 250 fenced, and 150 of which are cleared and utilized for meadow, pasture and plow land. He was somewhat of a hunter during the time that deer and wild game abounded in this region, and on two different occasions has killed five deer in one day, sometimes killing two at one shot.

Turkeys, bears and wolves were also often seen, and wild honey was plentiful. There were a few Indians in the neighborhood, but they were peaceful and not troublesome. September 8, 1878, Mr. Taylor was married to Emily Auxier, daughter of G. W. Auxier, formerly of Kentucky, where Mrs. Taylor was born and reared. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have lost two children, one dying in infancy and one—Ann Eliza, who died December 19, 1879, while in her eighteenth year. Mr. Taylor is a sociable man, and relates many interesting incidents of his early life in Missouri.

Ex-Judge Reuben S. Taylor, one of the prominent farmers, stock raisers and shippers of Union Township, is a native of Holmes County, Ohio, where he was born in 1843. He is a son of James R. and Fannie (Sheets) Taylor, natives of Pennsylvania, and born in 1816. While young both accompanied their parents to Holmes County, where they were afterward married, in 1840, and remained in that county until 1864, when they departed for Sullivan County, Mo., where they located, fourteen miles east of Milan, purchasing a good farm, upon which the father died in 1873, and where the mother still lives. They both were united to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Taylor was of Irish descent, and, previous to his residence in Missouri, followed the trade of shoemaking, but after that devoted his time to agricultural pursuits for a number of years. He held the office of justice of the peace at the time of his death, and prior to that had filled several other township offices. Our subject lived at home during his younger days, and, as he was the eldest child, was compelled to assist his father during the busy fall season, which necessarily limited his educational advantages, which at most were not very great. He attended the common schools, however, as much as he was able. At the time of the last war he offered his services in behalf of the Union, but was rejected on account of disability. He accompanied his parents to Sullivan County, where he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa L., daughter of Richard and Phœbe Lewis, a native of Holmes County, Ohio, who afterward died in 1868. His second marriage occurred in 1880 to Miss Ida B., born in May, 1857, and who is the daughter of Dr. Isaac B. and Kate Weaver, formerly of New York, where Mrs. Taylor was born, but now living at Ringor Point. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have three children, viz.: Maude E., born September 28, 1881; Claude E., born January 13, 1883, and Jacob Irvin, born January 24, 1885. Mr. Taylor has since made his home on the old farm, being at present the owner of 278 acres, which includes the old homestead. Our subject is one of the thorough business men of Sullivan County, and his property is the result of his close application to business and good finan-

ciering. In 1882 he was elected county judge of the Eastern District by a majority of about thirty-one, and in 1884 was re-elected by a majority of over 300, thus proving his popularity and satisfactory official record. He was solicited by many to become a candidate for the third term, but peremptorily refused, as he has often previously done in regard to other offices. He is a member of the Masonic order, and a good Republican, casting his first presidential vote for Gen. Grant, in 1868.

William H. Taylor is a son of Robert and Barbara (Hay) Taylor, both natives of Orphar Parish, Orkney Islands, where they lived and died. Robert Taylor was the father of six sons and one daughter by his first wife, but after her death was married to Eppie Slater, by whom he had one daughter. Mr. Taylor and both his wives were members of the Presbyterian Church. He was a proficient stone cutter, and in connection with his trade engaged in farming. He was an honest and upright man, well esteemed by his friends and neighbors. William H. was the fifth child born to the first marriage, and his birthplace was the same as his parents'. He was there reared and educated at the common schools, and became a well-informed man, and an earnest admirer of Burns. Being obliged to herd geese and cattle, he became disgusted with life in his native country, and left home on a whaling vessel, but soon abandoned that life. When seventeen years of age he started for Quebec, where he landed with but $5. For three years he sailed upon the Great Lakes, and for sixteen years was engaged in mining coal. In 1865 he came to Sullivan County, where he has since made his home. April 6, 1866, he married Frances, daughter of William and Elizabeth (McMullen) Avery. Mrs. Taylor was born in England September 29, 1846, and is of English parentage. After coming to America Mr. and Mrs. Avery located first in Pennsylvania, but afterward moved to Maryland, where the mother died December 25, 1855, aged fifty-three. She was the mother of fifteen children, of whom Mrs. Taylor was the youngest. After her death Mr. Avery married Elizabeth McMullen, who was, however, not related to his first wife. He died in Sullivan County, Mo., March 7, 1882. To Mr. and Mrs. Taylor one child, Mary Elizabeth, was born February 13, 1867. Mr. Taylor is a self-made and successful man. He is at present the owner of 280 acres of land, well improved and cultivated, and is one of the respected citizens of the county. In politics he is a Democrat. When under the control of his parents he was compelled to act as a strict Presbyterian, and upon his arrival in this country he naturally began to think of the pleasures of this world and the miseries of the world to come as were taught by the theologians of

that day. The fear of the hereafter left him in time, and he became an infidel, and as such became a subscriber to the Boston *Investigator*, in 1862, of which he has since been a patron. Later he became an agnostic upon religious matters. In 1862 he took out his full naturalization papers at Bellville, Ill., and has since been a law-abiding and worthy citizen, although having often been persecuted for opinion's sake.

Dr. William L. Taylor, a practicing physician and surgeon at Greencastle, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, November 6, 1853, and received his education during early life, partly from his father and partly at the common schools. He accompanied his parents to Adair County in 1866, and in 1873 began the study of medicine under Dr. George A. Shirley, of Willmathsville, and in the winter of 1874–75 attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa. In the spring of 1876 he graduated from the American Medical College, of St. Louis, and immediately began the practice of his chosen profession at Willmathsville, but in the fall of 1876 removed to Greencastle, where he continued his practice with renewed energy and great success, and has already established a lucrative and extended practice, ranking among the foremost of the medical fraternity of Sullivan County. In 1877 he was appointed pension examiner for Sullivan County, which position he held until the change of administration, when he was removed for political reasons. He was chairman of the town board of trustees for four years. In 1877 he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Mary Gribeler, formerly of Ohio, where Mrs. Taylor was born in Holmes County. To Mr. and Mrs. Taylor two children have been born: Ola and Dot. Our subject is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Hayes. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Select Knights. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Doctor's parents, Prof. Isaac N. and Sidney C. (Beal) Taylor, are natives of Belmont County, Ohio, where they were reared and married. They remained in that State until 1866, when they moved to Adair County, later, in 1881, coming to Sullivan County, and now reside eight miles southwest of Greencastle. Mr. Taylor received a good college education, and is a fine Greek and Latin scholar. He was admitted to the bar, but abandoned that profession, and until within a few years his occupation has been that of teaching. His father was a native of Ireland, and a physician by profession. Soon after his removal to Missouri Prof. Taylor was licensed by the Methodist Episcopal Church to preach the gospel, which he has done more or less ever since.

Rev. Ira L. Terry, a farmer and stock raiser of Penn Township, was born in Morris County, N. J., March 5, 1818, and is the eldest son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Coleman) Terry, also natives of the same county, and born February 13, 1793, and May 6, 1794, respectively. They received but a meager education, and were married February 1, 1817, and in February, 1823, removed to New York, and, some time after the war, in 1866, removed to Flushing, Mich., where they lived the remainder of their lives. The father died April 2, 1879, and the mother four or five years previous. The former was of English, and the latter of Dutch origin. Mr. Terry was a farmer, and a son of Caleb Terry. Our subject was reared under the parental roof, and received a common-school education, but for the greater part of his knowledge he is indebted to his own efforts. After teaching a few years he attended Groton Academy. After that he worked at carpentering during the summer, and taught school during the winter months for several years. September 7, 1841, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Philo and Lois (Osborn) Foot, a native of New York. To this couple seven children were given, five of whom are living, viz.: Nathaniel W. (of Kansas), Philo Foot, Lois Ida (wife of James F. Van Vleet, of New York), Mary Ella (wife of Clement W. Meals), and Bishop Olin. Mr. Terry remained in New York until 1873, when he removed to Sullivan County, and located in Penn Township, where he has a fine farm of 286 acres, one and one-half miles west of Greencastle, 240 acres north of Green City, and eighty acres in Buchanan Township. Mr. Terry is one of the prominent and enterprising agriculturists of the county, and his property is nearly all the result of his own industry, frugality, good management and financiering. He has made farming his sole occupation, in connection with which he has, for a number of years, been engaged in carpentering. He is an active worker in educational enterprises, and is greatly interested in the general welfare and prosperity of the country, and has given his children the advantages of a good business education. In early life he was a Whig, being reared under Whig influence, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Harrison, but recently he has identified himself with the Prohibition party, of which he is an active and earnest worker. He was formerly a Mason. When about twenty-two years of age, Mr. Terry received a license from the Methodist Episcopal Church to act as a local preacher, and has been more or less engaged in that good work ever since, meeting with encouraging results. Soon after his removal to Sullivan County he succeeded in rallying the disorganization of the denomination at that place, which has been in a healthy con-

dition ever since. Mr. Terry has been a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Church almost ever since his youth.

R. H. B. Terry, a farmer and stock raiser of Penn Township, is a native of what is now Schuyler County, N. Y., where he was born in 1828. He is a son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Coleman) Terry [see sketch of Ira L. Terry], and lived with his parents, receiving a common-school education, which he afterward supplemented with a good business education gained through his own exertions. When twenty years old he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed exclusively for twenty years, but has since devoted his attention and time to farming, in which he has been quite successful. In 1856 he went to Wisconsin, where he was married in 1862 to Miss Mary F., daughter of Abraham and Emeline Coleman, of Wisconsin, where Mrs. Terry was born, and where her parents still live. In 1869 Mr. Terry removed to Sullivan County, Mo., and has since been a resident of Penn Township, where he has a fine and well-improved farm of 120 acres, two miles west of Greencastle, and forty acres in another tract. He served one term as justice of the peace while in Wisconsin. He was reared a Whig Abolitionist, and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, in 1856, but recently has identified himself with the Prohibition party, of which he is an earnest worker. Mr. Terry has been also identified with various prominent detective associations, through which he has been the means of bringing a number of noted criminals to justice. He is at present a member of the "Kansas Detective Bureau." Mrs. Terry is a member of the Methodist Church.

Charles W. Thomas is a son of John F. and Sarah (Crutcher) Thomas. John F. was born in Patrick County, Va., in 1811, and is a son of Washington and Polly (France) Thomas. Washington Thomas was born in Virginia, and was a farmer by occupation. John F. is the third of a family of seven children, and the only one now living. He left the parental roof at the age of twenty-three, and assumed charge of and managed a plantation for five years, and the next two years was foreman of a farm of his uncle's. In 1839 he left his native State, and located in Saline County, Mo. In 1840 he came to Sullivan County, and entered 160 acres of land in Clay Township. In October, 1842, he married Miss Sallie Crutcher, daughter of Charles Crutcher, of Monroe County, Mo. Mrs. Thomas was born in Patrick County, Va., in 1809, and was the mother of four living children: Charles W., John, Julia (wife of Levi Seltzer), and Mollie (wife of John H. Moberly. After his marriage Mr. Thomas located upon his farm, where he resided until 1884, when he moved to Milan, since which time he has been living a retired life. His first wife

died in 1880, and in December, 1883, Mr. Thomas was united in marriage to Mrs. Rachel Payne, *nee* Burgess, widow of William Payne, and daughter of Henry D. Burgess. Mrs. Thomas was born in Fleming County, Ky., in 1836, and by her first marriage had two children: Virginia Eva (wife of Dr. W. L. M. Witter, of Milan) and Delia (wife of John P. Butler, attorney at law, of Milan). Mr. Thomas began life comparatively a poor man, but by hard work and good management has attained a handsome competency, at one time owning 1,490 acres of land, and being one of the largest land holders in Clay Township. He is an active and enterprising man, and, although he never attended school, after his marriage learned to read and write. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Harrison in 1840. His wife is a member of the Christian Church. Charles W. Thomas was born January 25, 1845, in Clay Township, within half a mile of his present residence. He grew to manhood upon his father's farm, and, April 11, 1872, was united in marriage, in Putnam County, Mo., to Miss Nancy Belle Williams, daughter of Joseph and Laurana Williams. Mrs. Thomas was born in Medicine Township, Putnam County. After his marriage Mr. Thomas located upon his present farm, which consists of 560 acres of land on West Locust Creek, all in one tract and well fenced. Five hundred acres are well cultivated and devoted to meadows, pastures and fields. He lives in a good one-and-a-half-story residence, which is surrounded by a good orchard and outbuildings. In connection with his farm Mr. Thomas deals some in stock, and owns some fine grade cattle. To his union with Mrs. Thomas one son, Joseph W., was born March 27, 1873. Mr. Thomas is a member of Putnam Lodge, No. 190, A. F. & A M., and also of the A. O. U. W. lodge, at Milan.

Simeon Thompson, a farmer and stock raiser, was born in Montgomery County, Ind., February 11, 1835, and is a son of Henry Thompson, who was a native of Kentucky, and Elizabeth (Cront) Thompson, a native of North Carolina. Henry Thompson was an early settler in Montgomery County, Ind., and in 1838 he moved and settled in Louisa County, Iowa, where he died in 1843. Our subject grew to manhood in the last named county, but came to Missouri while a young man in 1857, and settled in Sullivan County, in company with one older and two younger brothers. July 2, 1858, he was married, in Putnam County, to Miss Mary J., daughter of Nicholas Kennly, formerly of Kentucky, and one of the pioneers from that State. Mrs. Thompson was born in Shelby County, Mo., on the banks of Salt Creek. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Thompson settled on a farm in Putnam County, where they remained about five years,

In 1863 he sold this farm and purchased the land upon which he now resides. February 10, 1862, Mr. Thompson enlisted in the Second Missouri Cavalry, Company L, and remained in service until his discharge January 10, 1863. He participated in the battle of Cherry Grove and numerous other minor engagements and skirmishes. After his discharge he returned to farm life, and now owns a farm of 240 acres, 160 of which are fenced and under good cultivation. He also has a good orchard of about 200 apple trees. Mr. Thompson is the father of the following nine children: Andy, Missouri (wife of J. W. Casson), Nancy (wife of William Clark), Laura (wife of T. J. White), Caroline (wife of John Rumley), John S., Henrietta, Robert and James W. Mr. Thompson is a true pioneer at heart, and longs for the days of his youth, and a country like the unsettled Sullivan County of yore, when he often spent days hunting and returned with three deer and as many turkeys and other game as one could wish. He delights in reminiscences, and many a pleasant hour can be spent listening to stories of his youth. He is a member of the G. A. R. post at Green City, Mo.

Ben. J. Thompson, a farmer and teacher of Union Township, is a native of Knox County, Ohio, where he was born in 1838. He is a son of Col. William and Catherine (Parker) Thompson. Col. Thompson was of Irish and French ancestry, and born in Pennsylvania, in 1812, but when two years old was brought by his parents to Ohio, where he passed his youth, and about 1837 was married, and about 1840 moved to Illinois, and from there to Iowa, in 1842, where he enlisted in the service of his country in 1861, as captain of Company C, First Iowa Cavalry, serving during the entire war in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and during his service was promoted to the brevet-brigadier generalcy. He afterward joined the regular army, and did service under Gen. Custer. He was placed on the retired list about 1875, and is now residing at Bismarck, Dak. The General was one of Iowa's first representatives in Congress, and served one term He was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by a small majority. The mother, a native of Kentucky, died when our subject was an infant. Ben. J. Thompson was reared by his Grandfather Thompson until about eleven years of age, when he accompanied his father to Iowa. There he attended Howe's Academy, at Mount Pleasant, until 1856, and then went to Galesburg, Ill., where he spent some time at Knox College. In 1859 he went to California, and in 1861 enlisted in the service of his country, joining Company C, First Cavalry Volunteer Infantry, and operated in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, etc., until August 31, 1864, when he was honorably discharged at expiration of enlist-

ment. He then proceeded to Ohio, where he was married in 1869 to Miss Caroline J., daughter of Hezekiah K. and Eliza Robertson, a native of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson two children have been born: William C. and Walter B. In 1870 Mr. Thompson came to Sullivan County, and located seven miles east of Milan, where he has a good and well-improved farm of 240 acres and sixteen acres of timber, which property he has accumulated by his own exertions. In connection with his farming, Mr. Thompson has been more or less engaged in teaching school ever since 1859, being one of the efficient and practical educators of the county. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Douglas. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Alson N. Thurlo is of English descent, and was born in Marion County, Ohio, in 1829. His parents, John and Abagail (Hussey) Thurlo, were natives of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, respectively, and during their youth moved to Ohio, where they were married in 1822. In 1838 they started by wagon for Sullivan County, Mo., with but a meager supply of this world's goods. Arriving at their destination Mr. Thurlo engaged in farming, which was his life occupation. Both himself and wife belonged to the Methodist Church, and both lie buried in Sullivan County. In politics Mr. Thurlo was once a Whig, but later changed his views and became a Democrat. Alson N. is one of a family of six sons and three daughters, and, accompanying his parents to Sullivan County during the early history of same, his educational advantages were naturally very limited, being confined to the old subscription schools of the neighborhood. In 1852 he was engaged to drive cattle from Milan to Sacramento City, Cal., and made the round trip upon the same mule. While there he earned a little money by purchasing a yoke of cattle on credit for $300 and selling them for $700, which was his first business venture. By teaming, mining and various other occupations, he steadily increased his savings, until in 1855 he returned home, and purchased a portion of the land upon which he now resides. In 1860 he married Amanda Johnson, daughter of Sampson Johnson. Mrs. Thurlo was born in Sullivan County in 1841, and is the mother of three children: Columbus, Hinda and Henry. Mr. Thurlo has been a resident of Sullivan County for over forty years, during which time by honesty and upright dealing he has won an enviable reputation, and is honored and respected by the community. He is a successful farmer, and quite an extensive stock raiser, and, although he began life a poor boy, his efforts have been blessed and he now owns 540 acres of good land, under a fine state of cultivation. In politics he is a Demo-

crat, but has never been an aspirant for official honors, preferring the quiet of farm life.

Columbus Thurlo is the seventh child of John and Abigail (Hussey) Thurlo [see sketch of Alson N. Thurlo], and was born in 1839. He was one of the first children born in Sullivan County, and, living during the pioneer days of same, was obliged to help in clearing the home place, and consequently was but poorly educated. At the age of twenty-one he left home and began life for himself. In 1862 he went to Nevada, and the following year traveled still further; went as far as California, where he engaged in teaming and kindred pursuits for about two years. After leaving San Francisco upon his return voyage he landed at Nicaragua, crossing to Nicaragua River upon pack mules. He sailed down the river to the Atlantic, and thence to New York City, thirty days being consumed by the entire journey. After returning home he engaged in farming, in which he has been successful. Although when he arrived in Nevada Mr. Thurlo had but one Mexican dollar, he has by economy and industry made his own way through the world, and is now the owner of 355 acres of good land in Sullivan County, and is considered a well-to-do farmer. In 1867 he married Mary C., daughter of George Smith, by whom he has had two children: John M. and Henry I. Mr. Thurlo is a stanch Democrat.

James T. Triplett was born in Sullivan County, in the same neighborhood where he now resides, July, 4, 1849. His father, A. J. Triplett, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., November 15, 1825. His father, Hon. James C. Triplett, was a native of Virginia, but moved to Kentucky with his parents, when a child, where he grew to manhood, and married Nancy Lydick, a native of Kentucky. The family moved from Kentucky to Missouri in 1832, and located in Monroe County, where J. C. improved a farm. He served the county as deputy sheriff, and also as county assessor. In January, 1862, he enlisted in the Eighteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, at the age of sixty-two. He was a Jackson Democrat, and named the father of the subject of this sketch in honor of Andrew Jackson. He moved to Putnam County, in 1855, where he resided until his death February 14, 1884. In 1884 he was nominated and elected representative of Putnam County. A. J. Triplett, the father of our subject, went with his parents from Monroe to Sullivan County, in 1841, where he grew to manhood, and was married, October 29, 1847, to Miss Sarah Ann Wood, daughter of Thomas Wood, formerly from Kentucky. Mrs. Triplett died here April 20, 1881, and was the mother of six children, all of whom were raised to maturity. After his marriage Mr. Triplett located in Clay Township, where he has since been

engaged in farming. He has filled several local offices of honor and trust, and has been a member of the Milan Lodge of Masonry since 1885. James T. Triplett, our immediate subject, was reared and educated in Clay Township, and was here married, November 14, 1872, to Miss Ann T., daughter of A. J. McClannahan. Mrs. Triplett was born and reared in Clay Township, and is the mother of three children: Cora F., Robert L. and Sarah A. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Triplett engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1879 he embarked in the mercantile business at Judson, but in 1886 sold out and returned to farming and stock dealing. He owns 160 acres of land in his home place, all under cultivation, and upon which are good buildings. He is identified with the Democratic party, and as such has served as constable about six years. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

W. H. Tripp, was born in Lorain County, Ohio, in 1836, and is a son of Hervey and Caroline M. (Thomas) Tripp. The father was born in New Bedford, Mass., in 1810, and was of English descent. The grandfather, Abner Tripp, was a native of England, and a sea captain by occupation. He settled in New Bedford, Mass., at an early date. Hervey spent most of his youth at Union Springs, N. Y., where he was married. In 1835 he moved to Lorain County, Ohio, but, after a residence there of three years, returned to Union Springs. In 1864 he moved to Bronson, Mich., where he died the following year. By trade he was a stone and brick mason. The mother of our subject was born at Saratoga, N. Y., in 1810, and died in 1858. W. H. was the eldest of seven children, and was reared and educated at Union Springs, N. Y. When seventeen he began to work at his father's trade, and after becoming of age until the breaking out of the late war worked as a journeyman. September 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, First Wisconsin Cavalry, having moved to Palmyra, Wis., in 1859. He participated in the battles at Cape Girardeau, Mo., Chickamauga, Tenn., Dalton, Resaca, besides several skirmishes, and accompanied Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta. He served as bugler of his division, and received his discharge September 1, 1864, at Cartersville, Ga. He then went to Bronson, Mich., and January 2, 1865, married Miss Marion R. Winnegar, daughter of Datus E. Winnegar, of Madison, Mich. Mrs. Tripp was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1840, and by her two children were born: Datus W. and William H. After his marriage Mr. Tripp farmed in Bronson until 1869, when he sold his farm and moved to Kirksville, Mo., and for five years engaged in contracting and building. In 1874 he removed to Milan, where he has since resided. In 1880 he erected one of the finest three-story

brick buildings in Milan, the upper part being used for an opera hall, and the lower being devoted to his liquor store. The building is known as Tripp's Opera Hall. From 1874 to the present Mr. Tripp has been a liquor dealer, and is one of the prosperous business men of the town. He also owns a dwelling house and two lots. He is a member of the G. A. R. and K. of P., and in politics has always been a Republican. For six months during the year 1883 he served efficiently as the postmaster of Milan.

Nicholas Troyer (deceased) was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1826, and was a son of Christopher Troyer, a native of Pennsylvania, and Magdaline (Cober). The father was a Menonite minister, who went to Canada. Nicholas was the third child of a family of six sons and two daughters. His early education was very limited. At the age of twenty-four he left the parental roof, and in 1850 was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of David and Mary (Troop) Eyer. Mrs. Troyer was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1834, and to her union with Mr. Troyer seven children were born: John H., Lewis N., Elizabeth, Mary A., Lena J., Lydia P. and Hattie E. Mr. Eyer was a native of Pennsylvania, and in his youth went to Ontario, where he married Mary Troop, a native of Ontario, and there passed the remainder of his days. In 1872 Mr. and Mrs. Troyer left Canada, and located in Linn County, Mo., where Mr. Troyer died of consumption in 1875. Both himself and wife belonged to the Menonite Church. Mr. Troyer had been crippled with rheumatism some time prior to his death, and, although a man of weak constitution, was full of energy. In 1876 his widow and children removed to Sullivan County, Mo., and located upon a farm of 200 acres, where they now live. The farm is ably and efficiently managed by Lewis N., the eldest and only living son, who is an enterprising and industrious young farmer. He is a Republican, and well merits the honor and respect accorded him by his associates.

Stephen S. Tunnell was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., November 29, 1829, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Charles) Tunnell, natives of the same county and State. In the fall of 1851 the family moved from Tennessee to Missouri, settling in Sullivan County, where Mr. Tunnell entered about 2,500 acres of land, and improved a farm upon which he lived until his death in 1876. Nine sons and two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tunnell, all of whom grew to maturity. Six sons and one daughter are now living, Stephen being the only resident of Sullivan County. He accompanied his parents to Missouri when about sixteen years of age, and was here raised to manhood. He was united in marriage, in May, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth, daugh-

ter of John and Celia (Baily) Callahan, of Sullivan County, but formerly of Tennessee. Mrs. Tunnell was born in Tennessee, but reared in Clay County, Ill., and is the mother of eight children: Mary J. (wife of John Edson), Martha A. (wife of William Ellis), Nancy Ann (wife of John Dulin), Letitia A. (wife of John Neidy), Sarah F., Celia C., John A. and Lucy J. Mr. and Mrs. Tunnell have eight grandchildren; they are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. After his marriage Mr. Tunnell entered 200 acres of land, to which he has since added until he is now the owner of 900 acres of land in Sullivan County, 600 acres being meadow and pasture land. He came to the county when it was but little settled, and during those days killed quite anumber of wild turkeys, etc. He is identified with the Democratic party.

Enoch W. Van Wye was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., July 8, 1830. His father, James Van Wye, was born in Washington County, Penn., June 12, 1800, and his mother, Jane (Laird) Van Wye, was also a native of Pennsylvania. The family moved to Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1832, and from there went to Bartholomew County, Ind., where both father and mother died. Enoch W. received a fair-education at the public schools, but most of his information has been acquired by his own efforts and study without the aid of teachers. Before attaining his majority he taught school in Ohio and Indiana, and in April, 1856, came west, remaining a year and a half in Scotland County, Mo. He came to Sullivan County, and entered 120 acres of land in 1856, locating upon it in October, 1857. He taught school a few terms after coming to Missouri, and when the town of Boynton was started engaged in the mercantile business here. In 1860 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held seven successive years, and was the only acting justice of this locality during the war. He has since held the office of assessor, and also of collector of his township. He has a farm adjoining Boynton, and resides in the town upon a corner of his farm. He has about 300 acres in his home place, and his landed property in all amounts to about 1,300 acres. Mr. Van Wye was married in Columbus, Ind., September 1, 1853, to Miss Lucy, daughter of Arthur Van Wye. Mrs. Van Wye was born in Jennings County, Ind., in 1835, and is the mother of four children: Frank, Sherman, Olive (wife of J. W. Tysor, of Kansas) and Lee. Mr. Van Wye joined the Masonic fraternity in 1863. Although somewhat advanced in years, Mr. Van Wye has never been addicted to the use of tobacco or intoxicating liquors. He is a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association; is president of Boynton Sub-Order and Deputy Grand President of the State of Missouri, of the above society. In politics he is a Democrat; in religion, a Baptist,

George Van Wye was born near Pittsburgh, Penn., September 17, 1830, and is a son of Arthur and Amanda (Selly) Van Wye, natives of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively. Mr. Van Wye came to Sullivan County, Mo., in 1858, and died in this county at the residence of our subject in 1875. George accompanied his parents when they moved to Ohio in about 1835, settling in Scioto County, where they lived about six years. They then moved to Jennings County, Ind., where George Van Wye grew to manhood and was married. He moved from there to Sullivan County, Mo., in 1858, and entered and improved a farm of eighty acres upon which he now resides. He was married, in Bartholomew County, Ind., in February, 1855, to Miss Rebecca Hamler, a native of that county, by whom he has seven children: Joseph (married and in Denver, Colo.), Electa (wife of Charles H. Miller, of Denver), Amanda (wife of David D. Grindstaff), Fannie, George, Edmond and Rubie. Mr. Van Wye is a member of the G. A. R. post at Pollock, and was formerly a member of the Baptist Church.

Isaac M. Vinson was born in Adams County, Ill., in 1843. His father, Isaac D. Vinson, was born in Tennessee. He came to Missouri, where he married Kittie Orr, a native of Bourbon County, Ky. After his marriage he moved to Adams County, Ill., where he entered land and improved a farm, and where he and his wife both died. Isaac M. passed his youth in Adams County, Ill., receiving a good common-school education, and at the age of twenty started for the far west. He spent three years in Idaho, California and Oregon, engaged in mining. He then returned via San Francisco, the Isthmus and Charleston, in 1866, and through the south to St. Louis in that year. He then engaged in farming in his native county, but while a young man came to Missouri. He was married in Putnam County, Mo., to Nancy A. Wells, November 14, 1872. Mrs. Vinson is a daughter of James H. Wells, a substantial farmer of Putnam County, and was born in Adams County, Ill. To her union with our subject five children have been born: Cora Alta, Kitty Victoria, Jesse James, Joel Thomas, and Elizabeth N. (who died December 12, 1879, at the age of two years seven months and twenty days). After his marriage Mr. Vinson resided one year in Putnam County, but in the spring of 1874 bought land and located in Sullivan County, upon its northern line. He at first bought 320 acres of land, which he began to improve, but has since added to his original purchase, and now owns 800 acres in one tract, 400 being situated in Putnam County, and 400 in Sullivan. About 700 acres are utilized as pasture, plow and meadow land. His farm is well equipped for stock raising, and he makes a specialty of graded Shorthorns,

of which he keeps on an average about 200 head. He also has about twenty horses. He is a member of the Putnam Lodge A. F. & A. M., and is one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers of the county.

Lieut. James Walker, a farmer and stock raiser of Union Township, was born in Perry County, Ind., in 1824, and is a son of Elijah and Nancy (Shaver) Walker, natives of Kentucky, born in 1793 and 1794, respectively. When about grown they removed to Indiana, where they were married and spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. Walker was a soldier in the national war department of the War of 1812, but spent most of his life farming. He died in 1872. Mrs. Walker was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in 1846. Our subject lived at home during his youth, with no education save that afforded by the common schools of that day. In 1856 he came to Sullivan County, and located five and a half miles south of Greencastle, where he has a fine farm of 303 acres all the result of his labor and management. Ten years of his early life were spent flatboating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, but he has devoted most of his time to farming and stock raising. The first $10 which he earned he worked for thirty-one days. He was married in 1871 to Miss Anna C., daughter of Sylvester and Hester Rider, formerly of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Walker nine children have been given, seven of whom are living, as follows: Harden, Lillie, Alice, Elijah, Rose, Allen and Henry. In February, 1862, Mr. Walker enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, Company G, Second Regiment Cavalry, and operated in Northeast Missouri and Southeast Missouri for about twenty-two months, when he resigned on account of disability, then holding the office of second lieutenant. Mr. Walker is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Taylor in 1848. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also the G. A. R.

Joseph R. Walters, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Penn Township, is a native of Butler County, Ohio, where he was born in 1839, and is a son of Isaac M. and Sarah A. (Hunsaker) Walters. Mr. Walters was of Anglo-Scotch origin, and was born in Maryland, in 1810, and when but a small boy was brought by his parents to Ohio, where he was reared, and in 1838 was married. When young he learned the printer's art, which he followed for some years as journeyman, after which he went to Liberty, Ind., where he published the Liberty *Portfolio* for about two years. He then returned to Hamilton, Ohio, where he conducted the Hamilton *Intelligencer* until 1840, when he retired from his journalistic labors. He then removed to Preble County, Ohio, where our subject spent the most of his

younger days. He removed from the latter place in 1856, and went to Edgar County, Ill., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Shortly before his death he removed across the line to Dana, Ind., where he died in November, 1885. Mrs. Walters was born in Pennsylvania, in 1815, and is still living at Dana, Ind. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. J. R. was reared under the parental roof, and received a common-school education. In 1856 he accompanied his parents to Edgar County, Ill., where he was married in 1860 to Miss Amanda, daughter of Jacob B. and Catherine Myers, formerly of Ohio, where Mrs. Walters was born. Mr. and Mrs. Walters have had seven children, all of whom are living: Theodore M. (a graduate of Mussleman Business College at Quincy, Ill., but now of Washington Territory), Anna A. (now Mrs. E. J. Hannah), Laura R. (wife of John P. Hook, of Morton County, Kas.), George H. (a graduate of Smith Bros. Business College, of Kirksville), Leotie, May and Maud. Mr. Walters came to Sullivan County in 1870, and located three miles south of Greencastle, where he has a fine farm of 300 acres, all of which he has obtained by his own diligence, labor and good management. In December, 1863, he enlisted in Company F, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, and entered the army of the Cumberland. He was in the second Nashville and Franklin fights, and also a great many other minor engagements. He remained in service until the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Indianapolis in June, 1865. Mr. Walters is an earnest worker for all educational projects, and for the general welfare and prosperity of the country. He has given his children the advantages of a good business education. Four of them were principally educated at the North Missouri State Normal, and three of them have been teachers. Mr. Walters is a Republican, and the first president he voted for was Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. He is a member of the G. A. R.

Christian Wampler is a son of Christian and Mary (Whetzell) Wampler, natives of Virginia, the former born May 14, 1794, and the latter May 20, 1797. They were married in 1815, and after living in Wythe County, Va., a short time removed to Russell County, of that State. In 1869 they left Russell County and came to Sullivan County, Mo., where they passed the remainder of their lives. Both were members of the Methodist Church. The father was a farmer by occupation, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mrs. Wampler died in 1874, and Mr. Wampler in 1884. The subject of this sketch is of German descent, and was born in Russell County, Va., in 1826, and was one of a family of eight sons and three daughters. He was reared upon the farm,

and although his educational advantages were quite meager, and he did not attend school more than six months, by patient study alone he gained enough practical education to transact his own business. In 1855 he came to Sullivan County, Mo., where he has since made his home. As a farmer here he has been very successful and now owns 170 acres of good land, and ranks among the old and respected citizens of the township. In 1856 he married Margaret E. Knifong, who was born in Russell County, Va., in 1834. This union was blessed with six children: Mary A., Martha J., John B. F., Louisa M., William J. and Thomas J. J. Mrs. Wampler died in 1868, and in 1878 Mr. Wampler wedded Eliza Meade, a native of Russell County, Va., and born in 1859, by whom he had one child—Thuliah—born in 1879. Both wives of Mr. Wampler united with the Methodist Church. Mr. Wampler is a Democrat in politics.

Dr. J. Ben Ward is a native of Ireland, and was born in Wexford in 1837. He is a son of Jacob and Frances (White) Ward, the former a farmer and stock dealer who started for America in 1852, but died before reaching this country. The mother and six children finished the journey and located in Cairo, Ill. Mrs. Ward and her son then opened a store boat on the Ohio River, but in 1852 the mother was drowned. Our subject was about fifteen when he came to the United States. At the age of eighteen he began to study medicine with Dr. William Wood, of Cairo, Ill., but the war coming on he joined the Southern Army, and served in the First Mississippi Valley Regiment as surgeon. After the battle of Shiloh he was taken to Rio Grande and served as interpreter to the Spanish cotton merchants. The last eleven months of the war he spent at Havana, Cuba, but in 1865 returned to the United States, and began to practice his profession at Metropolis City, Ill. In the summer of 1886 he opened an office in Cincinnati, Ohio, but in November of the same year sold out and removed to St. Louis, Mo. In February, 1867, he came to Milan, where he has since enjoyed a good and lucrative practice and is accounted one of the most skillful and successful practitioners of the county. In September, 1886, he established a drug store with John S. Poole as a partner. He is the oldest physician in Milan, and the senior partner of the above named firm. In January, 1882, he married Lizzie O'Riley, a native of Ohio, and a member of the Roman Catholic Church. The Doctor is a Republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

Hugh C. Warren, Jr. Hugh C. Warren, Sr., is a son of William B. and Elizabeth (Canida) Warren, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively, and born in 1774. After their

marriage they settled in Tennessee, and about 1820 located in Howard County, Mo. Mr. Warren was a Democrat, and for several years served as sheriff of Howard County. His occupation was that of farming. Mr. and Mrs. Warren had nine children, three of whom are living, the youngest (at whose house they died) being about seventy-seven years old. He is the only living son, and was born in East Tennessee in 1810. He remained at home with his parents until twenty-six years of age, and in 1836 married Manerva Morris, who was born in Howard County, Mo., in 1816. In 1836 they moved to Sullivan County, Mo., where Mr. Warren has since made his home. He at first entered a small tract of land which he cleared and fenced, hauling the rails on a sled, but afterward became the owner of 1,000 acres of good land. In 1865 Mrs. Warren died; she was the mother of six children, four of whom are living. Two years later Mr. Warren married Ariminta D. Putman, *nee* McPheeters. Mr. and Mrs. Warren are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church, as was also Mr. Warren's first wife. Mr. Warren is an enterprising merchant of Scottsville, Mo., having abandoned farming in 1876, and engaged in business with W. W. Ireland, whose interest was bought by Hugh C. Warren, Jr., the following year. The firm is now known as Warren & Son. H. C. Warren, Jr., the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Sullivan County, Mo., in 1846, and was here married to Emily E. McPheeters, a native of Illinois, by whom eight children have been born, six of whom are living. He was engaged in farming until February, 1877, when he engaged with his father in the above named business. Both himself and father are Masons, the former having been secretary, and the latter treasurer, for many years. The father held the office of magistrate for some time, and Hugh C., Jr., has served at township trustee and assessor. H. C. Warren, Sr., has been a resident of Sullivan County over fifty years, and is one of its oldest and most respected citizens.

William L. Watson was born in Ripley County, Ind., June 13, 1841, and is a son of William and Honor (Low) Watson, natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively. In 1845 the family moved to Lee County, Iowa, where Mr. Watson bought and improved a farm. He died there in 1881. William L. spent his youth upon the farm in Lee County, and October 1, 1861, enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, for three years. He then re-enlisted in December, 1863, and served until discharged at Davenport, in July, 1865. The first battle of importance in which he participated was that of Pittsburgh Landing; next came Corinth, Iuka, siege of Vicksburg and Atlanta. He also accompanied Sherman on his celebrated

march to the sea. Although he fought in many skirmishes with his regiment he never received a serious wound. He was present at the grand review held in Washington, and after his discharge returned home to Lee County. Having heretofore had but limited educational advantages he then attended the West Point, Iowa, school, and afterward took a complete course at the Keokuk Commercial College. He then engaged in the mercantile business in Clark County, Mo., about four years, during which time he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Callahan, December 31, 1868. Mrs. Watson was born in Ohio, and was a teacher in Clark County, being a lady of fine education and attainments. In 1871 Mr. Watson moved to Butler County, Kas. After two years of business life in that place he returned to Clark County, and engaged in farming. In 1879 he sold his farm and removed to Putnam County, Mo. In 1880 he came to Sullivan County, and embarked in business in Pollock, where he is now occupied in dealing in stock, the grain and general merchandise business. He is a Republican, and was nominated by that party in 1886 to represent his county in the Legislature. He is a member of the G. A. R. post at Pollock, and also the Masonic lodge. Mrs. Watson died February 16, 1887, leaving the following family of children: Charles W., Oscar G., R. Edith, H. Jessie, Frank C. and Alice P.

James C. Watson, farmer, stock dealer and brick manufacturer, was born in Lee County, Iowa, April 23, 1853, and spent his youth in his native county upon a farm, becoming familiar with farm life. He received a liberal education at the common schools of the neighborhood, and at the Whittier College in Henry County, Iowa. After completing his studies he engaged in the mercantile business in Clark County, Mo., where he remained until 1877. He then sold out his business interests, and removed to Sullivan County. In the spring of 1881 he went into the mercantile business in Pollock, continuing in the same until 1886, since which time he has been engaged in buying and shipping cattle and grain. In the summer of 1887 he became interested in the manufacture of brick, and is also engaged in that business in Pollock. September 7, 1877, he was married to Miss Alice, daughter of Granville Wilson, of Clark County, Mo., where Mrs. Watson was born. This union has been blessed with three children: Otho, May and Guy. Mr. and Mrs. Watson are worthy and respected citizens, and members of the Christian Union Church. Mr. Watson is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Pollock Masonic Lodge, and also of the Chapter at Milan.

Madison W. Webb, farmer, was born August 2, 1845, in Monroe County, Ky., and is a son of Washington and Priscilla (Marshall) Webb. The father was born in Tennessee in 1800, and was a farmer by occupation. After his marriage he lived in Kentucky until 1845, when he immigrated to Sullivan County, Mo., and located in Polk Township. His death occurred in 1879. Mrs. Webb was born in Monroe County, Ky., in 1808, and died in 1879. Madison was the ninth in a family of thirteen children, and when two years old was brought to Sullivan County, living with his parents until nineteen years of age. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and fought for the Union until his discharge in April, 1865. He participated in the battles of Columbia, Spring Hill, Franklin, Tenn., and Nashville, where he lost two fingers of the right hand. In November, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Jane Conkin, daughter of Jacob Conkin, a native of Sullivan County, born in 1847. This union has been blessed with nine children: Louella, Alonzo, Priscilla, Bird, Melinda, Maggie Jane, Thomas, Charles and Madison W. In 1869 Mr. Webb purchased eighty acres of land upon which he now resides. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln, in 1864. He is a member of the G. A. R.

Dr. D. L. Whaley, physician and surgeon of Scottsville, is a son of David and Alta (Sherwood) Whaley, natives of New York City and Ohio, respectively. In early life they went to Iowa, where they were married and lived until 1852. Mr. Whaley then went to California in search of gold, where he remained four years successfully engaged in mining. He then returned and brought his family to Sullivan County, Mo. During his early life he was engaged in piloting boats over the rapids of the Mississippi River. For one term he served as county judge, filling that office very satisfactorily and efficiently. Mrs. Whaley is a member of the Christian Church. Our subject is the eldest of a family of nine children, three sons and four daughters of whom are living. He received a common-school education during his early days, and at the age of twenty began to read medicine under Dr. Mantlo, of Sullivan County, and later read with Dr. Thomas Kinlin. After about a year and a half he attended lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich. Upon returning home he practiced about eighteen months with his former preceptor, and, in 1874, opened an office of his own in Scottsville. He has been a practicing physician of the last named place over thirteen years, and well deserves the success which he is enjoying. In 1880 he married Alfe Tunnel, who was born in Sullivan County

in 1856. This union has been blessed with three children: Roy W., Claude L. and Robert A. (deceased). Mrs. Whaley is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and Dr. Whaley is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry.

Ed. A. Williams is of Irish descent upon the paternal and Dutch on the maternal side. His parents, Robert L. and Mary (Morelock) Williams, were both born and reared in Tennessee. They came to Sullivan County when young, and, after their marriage, settled upon a farm, where they passed their lives. For many years the father held offices of public trust; for four years he was treasurer of the county, and also held the office of sheriff, succeeding his father-in-law, who was killed while trying to arrest a party. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but later became a Democrat. Mr. Williams died in 1858, and his widow afterward became the wife of Elihu Frazier. Mrs. Frazier was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. At the time of his death Mr. Williams left a moderate fortune, which he had accumulated through hard work and economy. Ed. A. Williams, our immediate subject, was born in Duncan Township, in 1855, where he was reared upon the farm. His early education was very meager, his life at school not amounting to more than nine months in all. At the age of fourteen he began to work for wages, and continued to do so until 1881. In that year he was united to Emeline Clem, with whom his wedded life was brief, as she soon departed this life. In 1886 he was united in marriage to Mary F. Atkins, daughter of James W. Atkins. This union has been blessed with one child, Alpha; and to his first marriage one child, Emma V., was born. Mr. Williams is a well-to-do farmer, owning about 200 acres of good land. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and he is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity.

Hon. D. M. Wilson, A. M., was born in Adams County, Penn., in 1853, and is a son of Davis A. and Martha E. (McConaughy) Wilson. The Wilson family is descended from three brothers, who located in Adams County, Penn., in 1734, having left Ireland, their native land. David A. Wilson was born in Adams County, Penn., in 1821, and was a Presbyterian minister. He was educated at Marshall College and at the Princeton Theological Seminary. He spent seven years in Africa as a missionary. In 1861 he moved to Washington County, Mo., and enlisted in the army as chaplain of the Eighth Missouri State Militia, commanded by Col. J. W. McClurg. He served about two years and a half. He spent the latter part of the war in Ironton, Iron County, Mo., where he resided five years. In 1869 he was appointed warden of the State prison, by Gov. McClurg,

and served two years; for six months he was vice-president of the Lindenwood Female Seminary. In the winter of 1871 he came to Milan, and served as pastor of the Presbyterian Church until 1886. He then went to Dakota, and afterward returned to Ironton, where he is at present engaged in ministeral duties. His wife was born in 1821, and is of Scotch-Irish descent, her ancestors having settled in America about the same time that her husband's came to this country. D. M. Wilson is the only living child of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, and was educated at Hanover College and the State University of Missouri, from which he graduated in 1875. He then began to study law under Hon. John M. Swallow and Lucien Cover, of Milan, and in 1876 went to Gettysburg, Penn., and read with his uncle, David McConaughy. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Gettysburg until 1881, when he transferred his practice to Milan. In 1878 he received the degree of A. M. In 1883 he was elected school commissioner of Sullivan County, and in 1884 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, and re-elected to the same office in 1886. He is now discharging the duties of that position in a highly satisfactory and efficient manner. In June, 1885, he married Miss Lena McClay, who was born in Sullivan County, Mo., in 1859, and is a daughter of Robert McClay. To this union but one child, Mary, has been born. Mr. Wilson is a Knight Templar and an Odd Fellow. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Novazembla J. Winters was born in Grundy County, Mo., in 1850. The father, James Winters, is of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in Pike County, Ill., in 1823. The grandfather, Nathan Winters, was a native of North Carolina, and a pioneer settler of Illinois. He served in the Black Hawk War and the War of 1832. James moved to Grundy County about 1845, and in 1849 was married in Mercer County. He served during the latter part of the Mexican War about one year. After that he engaged in mercantile business until 1871, since which time he has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. The mother of our subject was born in East Tennessee, and is now living at the age of fifty-eight. Novazembla was the eldest of a family of eight children, four of whom are living. He received a good English education at the common schools, and lived with his parents until about nineteen years of age, clerking in his father's store and dealing in stock. In 1869 he came to Milan with his father, and engaged in general mercantile business, the firm name being Winters & Son. In the summer of 1871 he traded in stock in Grundy County, and the following winter clerked in Trenton. In the fall of 1872 he returned to Milan, and for a year conducted a

store of his own. In 1874 and 1875 he clerked for William Smick, and in 1876 and 1877 for Simeon Block. Since January, 1877, Mr. Winters has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and he is regarded as one of the prosperous and honorable business men of Milan. In 1878 he was elected sheriff of Sullivan County, and re-elected in 1880. Two years later he was chosen county clerk by the Democratic party and served for four years. He has been an alderman of Milan for three years, and in 1884 attended the national convention at which Cleveland and Hendricks were nominated. He is an ancient member of the K. of H. and belongs to the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. In December, 1872, he married Miss Alice Preston, daughter of George W. A. Preston. Mrs. Winters was born in Scott County, Iowa, in 1856, and is the mother of five children: Gertie, Robert, Mabel, James and Essie. Mrs. Winters is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Billy Marcus Winter, third son of W. H. and Amanda Winter, was born in New Castle, Henry County, Ky., August 17, 1863. His father is of Welsh and German descent, and was born in Franklin County, Ky., August 27, 1823. He received a common-school education, and entered the ministry in 1853, joining the Kentucky conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South the same year. He has spent thirty-four years in the ministry, and is still effective as a traveling preacher, and his preaching is entirely confined to the limits of the Kentucky conference. He has been twice married. His first wife, formerly Amanda Hunt, was born in Louis County, Ky., August 8, 1833, and died May 3, 1873. His second wife was born in New Rumley, Ohio. Her maiden name was Maria I. Thompson. She has been twice married. Her first husband was William S. Atherton. To the first wife of Rev. W. H. Winter eight children were born, only two of whom are living: Billy Marcus and Stattie. Billy M. was educated at the graded schools of Shelbyville, Ky., making his home with his parents until eighteen years of age. In 1881 he came to Sullivan County, Mo., locating in Haley City (now Humphreys), where he has since resided. February 14, 1883, he married Miss Laura J. Stringer, daughter of Jefferson and Haner Stringer. Mrs. Winter was born in Sullivan County, Mo., in 1861, on April 2. After his marriage Mr. Winter located upon some land adjoining Humphreys, where he owns 270 acres of land, and is also the possessor of thirty lots in the city. He is a successful and highly esteemed young farmer, and is also interested in stock raising, keeping sixty to seventy-five head of stock per annum. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland, in 1884.

Dr. W. L. M. Witter was born in Sullivan County, Mo., June 28, 1852, and is a son of the Hon. M. B. and Martha (Sackett) Witter. The father is of English and German ancestry and born in Franklin County, Vt., in 1802. He received his education at the common schools and St. Albans' Academy, and by close application to his books, at the age of eighteen was competent to teach a district school. He then taught several years, during which time he studied law, and in 1826 was admitted to the bar at St. Albans. He immediately began to practice, and in 1834 removed to Paynesville, Ohio, having previously been married in 1828. In 1839 he immigrated to Brunswick, Chariton Co., Mo., and in 1844 located at Elmwood, Sullivan Co. In 1854 he moved to Milan, where he practiced his profession successfully for ten years, but at the end of that time was obliged to retire to private life on account of his age. He was a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for John Adams in 1824. In 1850 he was first elected justice of the peace and afterward filled that office at different times for twenty years. He served as county attorney of Sullivan County for four years, to which office he was appointed by the county court, and in 1851 was appointed swamp land county commissioner, which office he held fifteen years. He served as mayor of Milan six years, and is a man greatly respected for his high character. He came to Sullivan County one year previous to its organization, when the country was an unbroken prairie, and has since been a resident of same. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the past forty years. The mother, Martha (Sackett) Witter, is of German descent, and born in Franklin County, in 1808. She is still living, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church sixty-six years. Dr. W. L. M. Witter is the youngest of a family of eight children, and was educated at the common schools of his native county, making his home with his parents until his marriage. At the age of seventeen he began to study medicine under Dr. J. E. Nelson. In 1872 he entered the Louisville Medical College, where he remained one year. In the summer of 1873 he began to practice in Milan, and in 1885 graduated from the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, as an M. D., since which time he has successfully practiced his chosen profession at Milan. He is regarded as one of the leading physicians of the town, and is president of the United States Board of Pension Surgeons of Milan, and surgeon for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In January, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Virginia E. Payne, who was born in Kentucky in 1853, and is a daughter of Norman Payne. In politics the Doctor is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for R. B. Hayes in 1876.

is a Master Mason, of Seaman Lodge, No. 126, of Milan, a mber of the A. O. U. W. and a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Pythias.

L. C. Wolf, druggist, is a native of Lewis County, W. Va., was born December 30, 1848. His father, Andrew, was a ive of the same county, and born in 1809. He was a farmer occupation, and in 1856 left his native State and county, and migrated to Sullivan County, Mo., and bought a farm in erty Township, where he died in May, 1887. The mother also born in Lewis County in 1809, and married in the same nty. Two of five children are living—David T., of Colorado, L. C. The latter was but eight years old when he came to livan County, where he worked upon his father's farm until nty-one years of age. After that he began farming and stock ing on his own responsibility. After a few years he and John Hart established a hardware store at Milan, and for two years firm was known as Wolf & Hart. Mr. Wolf then sold his erest and returned to farming. In 1880 he was elected county essor, but owing to the township organization being adopted he same time he did not get to fill the office. In 1879 he was oloyed as a traveling man for the Champion Machine Comy, his territory being in Missouri and Iowa. He worked for above firm seven years without any dissatisfaction on either e. November 22, 1886, he embarked in the drug business, although he lost about $1,200 by the partial burning of his iness building May 12, 1887, is now doing a thriving busis, and carries a large stock of goods. March 11, 1869, he united in marriage to Miss Mary J. McClary, who was born Pennsylvania in 1848, and is a daughter of Robert McClary. this union four children have been born: Lydia B., Erminie, win A. and Walter H. In politics Mr. Wolf is a Republican, cast his first presidential vote for Grant in 1868. He is a ight Templar and an Odd Fellow. Mrs. Wolf is a member of Presbyterian Church.

John Wood, a farmer of Union Township, is a native of Belnt County, Ohio, where he was born in 1825, and is a son of am and Jane (Lewis) Wood, natives of Pennsylvania and w Jersey, and born in 1797 and 1788, respectively. They were ried about 1810, and then moved to Belmont County, Ohio, years later next going to Morgan County in 1837, where the ter died in 1876, and the mother in 1871. Both were ortho- Quakers. The father was of English, and the mother of tch and French descent. Our subject was reared at home, ere he received a common-school education, and in 1847 he married to Miss Thirza, daughter of Aaron and Deborah

Mendenhall, a native of Belmont County, Ohio, by whom he had nine children, only four of whom are living, viz.: Elizabeth J. (wife of Henry Stall), Israel, Thomas E. and Albert. In 1854 Mr. Wood removed to Wisconsin, where he remained until 1870, when he came to Sullivan County, and located in Union Township eight miles east of Milan, where he has a fine farm of 160 acres and ten acres of timber. He followed carpentering for a number of years while in Ohio and Wisconsin, but since coming to Missouri has been engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1864, during the month of August, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, remaining in service until the close of the war at Cairo, Ill. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Taylor. He and his wife are both members of the United Brethren Church. Soon after coming to Missouri Mr. Wood was elected justice of the peace about 1872, and after two years' service was re-elected, thus serving four years. He was afterward appointed to the same office, but declined to serve. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are among the most highly respected families of this vicinity.

James T. Yardley was born in St. Charles County, Mo., February 20, 1851. His father, Frederick Yardley, was a native of Kentucky, but moved to Missouri with his parents when a child, and was reared to manhood in St. Charles County. He was married, in Missouri, to F. Long, a native of St. Charles County. Mr. Yardley died in Sullivan County, Mo., just after he had purchased a home there, and before the removal of his family to same. Mrs. Yardley died January 22, 1883. The family moved to Sullivan County in 1857, locating upon the place Mr. Yardley had previously bought. There James T. passed his youth, and received a good common-school education. He was married, in Sullivan County, December 24, 1874, to Miss Diana M. Wheeler, daughter of Simeon P. Wheeler, of Sullivan County (now deceased). Mrs. Yardley was born and reared in Sullivan County, and is the mother of the following family of children: Ethel D., Vinetta, Letha, Maggie May, Odelia and Silva. After his marriage Mr. Yardley continued to live upon the old homestead. He is now one of the well-to-do farmers of the township, owning a nice little farm of 154 acres, nearly all of which is fenced, and about fifty acres well improved and cultivated. Mr. Yardley is identified with the Democratic party, and by it was elected constable of Jackson Township, which office he efficiently filled one term. He was also elected township collector for two years in the spring of 1887, the duties of which office he is now discharging.

ADAIR COUNTY.

Samuel D. Abercrombie, farmer and stock raiser, was born Franklin County, Ind., April 1, 1841. He is the son of Hugh and Christiana (Faroat) Abercrombie, the former a native of stmoreland County, Penn., and the latter of New York. The ents moved from Indiana to Henry County, Iowa, in 1842. ey afterward moved to Lee County, where they died, the father 1854, and the mother in 1864. Our subject came to this nty when he was sixteen years of age, and in 1868 located upon present farm. His land is well improved, and embraces 320 es. He has 200 acres fenced, 130 cultivated, and some in ber. In January, 1866, he married Elenor E., a daughter of nes H. Linder. She died June 13, 1875. Their children are eodore G., Leona F. (a teacher), Annie L. (a teacher) and ily M. In 1877 he married Maggie J., a daughter of James rey, and a native of Butler County, Penn. He moved to Missri in 1867. In August, 1861, our subject joined Company H, enth Missouri Cavalry, and participated in the battles of Blue ls and Prairie Grove, where he was taken prisoner, and held rteen days. He was then exchanged. He was also in the hosal at Macon City about two months. He is a member of the A. R. He and his wife and youngest daughter belong to the thodist Episcopal Church.

Samuel A. Adams, a farmer of Polk Township, was born in nry County, Ky., in 1834, and was the eldest of eight children. s parents, George and Nancy (Simmons) Adams, were both ives of Kentucky, and were married in 1833. His father was ild of Andrew Adams, and died when Samuel was but four- years old. Samuel Adams grew up without the advantage n education, but by his perseverance and hard labor has made honored place for himself in the estimation of all his associ-s. In 1855 he married Miss Susan Morris, a daughter of vid and Betsey Morris, and they have had six sons and one ghter: George F., James W., John, Thomas, Hezekiah, Will- J., David A. and Josephine. In 1870 he settled in Adair nty, renting land until 1875, when he purchased his present n of 255 acres, the result of his own exertions and economy.

Mrs. Nancy Adams came to Adair County in 1875, and is still living here. Mr. Adams cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan, and is a Democrat. In 1855 he moved to Monroe County, Mo., remaining three years, then returned to Kentucky, where he staid until 1870, since which time he has resided in Adair County, Mo. He is a member of Kirksville Lodge, No. 105, A. F. & A. M., and he and his wife have for many years been members of the Christian Church. Mr. Adams purchased his land in its uncultivated state, and now has all but forty acres of it in fine condition, cultivated and improved.

William Thomas Baird, cashier of the First National Bank, was born in Carroll County, Ky., in 1835. His early life was spent on a farm in that county. His education was such as could be had at the country school. His first start for himself after his majority was in teaching a district school in Grant County, Ky. In March, 1857, he left his native home, and with Prof. W. P. Nason came direct to Adair County, Mo., and taught school for seven months in Judge D. A. Ely's district north of Kirksville, then taught four months southeast of town, and afterward in the town of Kirksville for one year. In all these schools he gave satisfaction to patrons and pupils. In the fall of 1859 the Kirksville branch of the Bank of St. Louis was organized, and Mr. Baird was elected as clerk. In 1863 he was chosen cashier, and continued in that position till the bank wound up its business under an act of the Legislature relating to branch banks in Missouri. In 1866 he took charge of the private bank of Stebbins & Porter, which he conducted one year, at which time Mr. Baird, with Mr. S. Reed, bought them out, the firm of Baird & Reed continued the business for another year. At the expiration of that period, Melone & Epperson, of Macon, Mo., bought Mr. Reed's interest, and the style of the firm then became Baird, Melone & Co., the management meantime devolving upon Mr. Baird, the other members of the firm being non-resident partners. The business was continued by this firm for ten years very successfully, passing through the financial crisis of 1873 without the least difficulty, while many banks all over the country were compelled to succumb to the hard times. In 1878 Mr. Baird bought the interest of his partners, and continued the business alone for four years, likewise successfully. In 1882 he organized the First National Bank of Kirksville, Mo. He owns a controlling interest in the capital stock, and has since been cashier and manager of said bank, which has been and now is in successful operation, and has the unbounded confidence of the entire business community. Mr. Baird is a self-made man, and has passed through life with an integrity unsullied, and an honor unstained.

Eminently successful in his business, yet the poor, the needy, the worthy have ever found him a friend, whose heart and purse were opened to encourage and sustain. His means have not been hoarded, but expended in and upon all worthy enterprises. As a banker and a financier, he has no superior and few equals; as a neighbor, kind and sympathetic; as a citizen, broad and enterprising. He was acting treasurer of the county four years, also acting commissioner of the common schools of the county for a time; was treasurer of the building and loan association two years; is treasurer of the city of Kirksville at the present time; is treasurer of the Synod of Missouri of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and is and has been treasurer of the North Missouri State Normal School since its beginning as a private school; is a life member of the American Bible Society of New York; is also a member of the board of publication of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tenn. In the year 1857, during a revival meeting conducted by Rev. J. E. Sharp (now of Marshall, Mo.), Mr. Baird made a profession of his faith in the Lord Jesus as his Savior, and united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he has since been a member. In this relation his usefulness has constantly been growing. In personal work he has been active and efficient. For a quarter of a century he has been superintendent of a large and prosperous Sunday-school, and a ruling elder in the church, attending the sessions, presbyteries, synods and general assemblies and Sunday-school conventions with promptness and zeal, taking an active interest in their deliberations. In addition to his personal work he has been a helper of other workers, with a generous and continuous beneficence. For a number of years he was District Deputy Grand Master of the Second Masonic District of Missouri, and for seven consecutive years was Master of his lodge. In August, 1858, Mr. Baird was married to Mattie C., daughter of Matthew P. Hannah, she being a native of Randolph County, Mo. To them were born four children—one son and three daughters. Two of the daughters are deceased; the son, Frank, is assistant cashier of the First National Bank. The entire family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The father, Barzilla Adams Baird, was a native of Paris, Ky., and of Scotch descent, born November 24, 1803. In early life he moved with his parents to Grant County, Ky. It was in Carroll County, Ky., however, that he married Mary, a daughter of Rev. Reuben Scanland, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To them were born three sons and four daughters. Some time after her death in 1846, he married Eliza Wright, by whom he had six children. The thirteen children are all living. After a successful life as a farmer, he died September 20, 1885.

David Baird, marble cutter and tombstone dealer, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1838. He was reared in Des Moines, Iowa, and in 1858 came with his parents to near Kirksville. His education had been received at Des Moines College, at West Point, and he had taught school for a time, but now he began farming, and continued until his enrollment in the militia under Capt. (afterward Maj.) Bell. After the war he embarked in his present business, in which he has since continued. He handles Vermont and Italian marbles chiefly. He was married, in 1869, to Anna M. Hoye, a native of Virginia, and to them have been born two children: Delia and John. Our subject is a Knight Templar, and has filled prominent offices in the F. & A. M. lodge. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. His paternal grandfather, John, a native of Ireland, took part in the Revolution. His wife, a Scotch lady by the name of Hossick, was united to him in Virginia. His death occurred at Wheeling, Va., at the old home place, where his son John, the father, was born in 1797. The latter was married in Belmont County to Catherine Holtz, and after a residence in Adair County, they died here in January, 1865, and in March, 1869, respectively. The maternal great-grandmother reached the age of one hundred and eleven years, two more years than that attained by the grandmother, and both died in Belmont County, Ohio. Mr. Baird is one of a family of six sons and six daughters.

Lewis C. Beach, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Ohio, November 20, 1853, the son of Dr. Joshua and Hattie (Lynch) Beach, natives of the same State. The father was a leading physician in his native county for about thirty-five years. He moved to Missouri, and located in Kirksville in 1887. He is now retired from practice at the age of sixty-seven years. Our subject grew to manhood in his native county, only two and a half miles from his wife's birthplace. September 3, 1873, he married Carrie, a daughter of John Lowe. He then moved to Kirksville, and farmed his father's land near there for three years. Since January, 1876, he has been on his present estate. It is a well-improved farm of 160 acres. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and his wife holds the faith of the Presbyterian Church. His only son is Guy B.

Davis W. Begole was born in Washtenaw County, Mich., August 6, 1842, and was the son of William A. Begole, a native of New York, who came to Michigan when a young man, and there married Abigail Nowland, a native of Maryland, and who was the mother of our subject. Mr. Begole was one of the first settlers of Washtenaw County, commencing to live there when

the country was a wilderness. He died upon the same place he entered on July 7, 1880. His wife died January 5, 1855. He was twice married, and by his first marriage had four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living with the exception of one son. D. W. was the youngest son, and grew to manhood in his native county, receiving a good education at the common schools and at Ypsilanti, Mich. After becoming of age he remained with his father about two years, but in the spring of 1866 came to Missouri, where he was married in Macon County, April 30, 1867, to Miss Lydia Stanford, a daughter of Michael Stanford. Mrs. Begole was born in Illinois, and reared in that State and in Missouri. They have seven children: Allie (a young lady), William A., John W., Charles M., George B., Minnie and Lester A. Mr. and Mrs. Begole are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and Mr. Begole is also a member of the Paulville Lodge, No. 319, A. F. & A. M. He has 214 acres of land all in one tract, and about 200 of prairie land under cultivation. He has a large farm residence of one and one-half stories, and good outbuildings, and an orchard of about 120 trees. Mr. Begole located on this place in the spring of 1866, and commenced improving it the same year.

Maj. Benoni W. Bell, a farmer and stock raiser of Clay Township, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1822, and is the fourth of nine children of William B. and Rebecca (Wheat) Bell, natives of Maryland, and born in 1782 and 1780, respectively. They were married in 1814, and a year later removed in a two-horse cart to Bemont County, Ohio, where the father died August 6, 1846. He was a volunteer in the War of 1812, in the eastern division. He was on guard at the bridge leading to the city of Washington at the time of the crossing of Gen. Ross. During the war he carried a gourd for a powder-flask, which his father, James, carried for the same purpose in the war for independence. He was justice of the peace for twenty years, and county commissioner some time. He was a man of considerable prominence and information, and was engaged in farming and stock raising. The mother was partly reared in the city of Washington, being there at the time the city was burned by the British, and was an eye-witness to the killing of Gen. Ross. Gen. James S. Wheat, of West Virginia, a nephew of Mrs. Bell, was born in the city the day of its destruction, and Mrs. Bell, being in the house at the time, waved a white flag on the approach of the British troops, for the protection of the family in case of sickness. In October, 1866, she came to Missouri, where she died in 1873. She was a lady of rare accomplishments, finely educated, a fluent conversationalist, of high morality, and was personally and famil-

iarly acquainted with Gen. Washington, and was an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from her youth. She often listened to the words of the eccentric Lorenzo Dow, and also often heard the distinguished divine, Bishop Asbury. Her husband was a member of the same church as she, was of a generous and genial disposition, and a liberal supporter of all charitable and worthy enterprises, and had the implicit confidence of the community. Our subject remained at home until he was twenty-six years of age, receiving a good common-school education, and was married in 1848 to Miss Arminda E., daughter of Abner and Sarah Moore, natives of Maryland. Mrs. Bell was a native of Belmont County, Ohio, where she was born August 8, 1830. In 1849 our subject removed to Iowa, and in 1856 came to Adair County, locating in Clay Township, sixteen miles northeast of Kirksville, where he has a fine farm of 380 acres, all the result of his own industry and management. At the opening of the Civil War he espoused the Union cause, and on July 5, 1861, joined the Home Guards, and that night assisted in the taking of Kirksville. He remained in the service of the Home Guards until August, 1862, when he organized Company I, Fiftieth Enrolled Missouri Militia, Col. Wirt, of which company he was made captain, which office he held until the fall of 1863, and distinguished himself by his gallantry and meritorious conduct in the capture of Bill Dunn's guerrilla band in Schuyler County. In November, 1863, he was promoted to the majorship, and transferred to the Eighty-sixth Enrolled Missouri Militia, receiving his command July 1, 1864. He was afterward stationed at Kirksville, and operated in Northeast Missouri and in Iowa until the downfall of the Confederacy, after which he returned to his peaceful farm life. During a portion of the years of 1875 and 1876 he engaged in mercantile trade at Adair, but his leading occupation has been agriculture and stock handling. He was reared a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Cass, but since the war has been a Democrat. He is a long-standing and prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During a portion of his residence in Iowa Maj. Bell was located in Muscatine, where he engaged in freighting between Muscatine, Des Moines, Fort Dodge and other western points.

Thomas D. Bell, a farmer and stock raiser and mechanic of Clay Township, is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, where he was born June 2, 1836, and is the youngest of nine children born to William B. and Rebecca (Wheat) Bell. He was reared in his native county, receiving but a limited school education,

and December 9, 1858, married Miss Martha, daughter of Thomas and Jane Curtis, also a native of Belmont County, Ohio. They have had three children: Anna Laura (deceased wife of Hon. J. W. Johnson, of Kirksville), Clyde C. and Elizabeth Jane. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and entered the army of the southwest, department of the Cumberland, and operated in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland. He was in the battles of Perryville, Ky., Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Dalton, Resaca, Rome, Ga., Dallas, Peachtree Creek and Jonesboro, besides participating in a great many minor engagements, Bentonville, N. C., being the last of the war. He remained in service until the surrender, serving two years as sergeant. After the downfall of the Confederacy he was mustered out at Washington, D. C., in June, 1865. He then returned home, and in April, 1866, came to Adair County, Mo., when he located in Clay Township, twelve miles northeast of Kirksville, and now has a fine farm there of 160 acres, under a good state of cultivation, which is all the result of his labor since coming west, as he had no capital when he left his native home. At the age of sixteen he learned the carpentering trade, which he followed twenty-two years. He was formerly a Democrat, but since the war has been an uncompromising Republican. He cast his first presidential vote for John C. Breckinridge, in 1860. He is a member of the G. A. R. He is an active worker in the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he has been a member since 1859, and of which his wife has been a member for thirty-five years. Mr. Bell has in his possession a small gourd, which his grandfather Bell [see sketch of ancestry in account of Maj. Bell, of whom subject is a brother] used as a powder flask in the Revolutionary War, and which was given to his youngest son, William B. Bell (the father of Thomas D.), who used it for the same purpose in the War of 1812.

Joseph Berry, was born in Cumberland County, Ill., August 21, 1847, the son of William Nelson and Elizabeth (Alexander) Berry, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. The father was one of the early settlers of Illinois, and died in that State. Our subject left his native county in 1879, and settled in Adair County, where, since 1880, he has been on his present estate; it is well and fairly improved, and embraces about 200 acres, 150 of which are cultivated. October 8, 1872, he married Rachel R., a daughter of Ephraim Hartzler. She was born in Pennsylvania. Their children are William Edward, Fannie and Flora B. May 9, 1864, our subject enlisted in

the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry for 100 days, and after four months of service was discharged. He enlisted February 20, 1865, for one year, was with the army in Arkansas, and was discharged in October without taking part in any engagements.

Bigsby Brothers (Edgar and A. L.), proprietors of the Kirksville Woolen Mills, are natives of New York, where they were born in 1847 and 1854, respectively. They came to Illinois in childhood, and after residing there for about twelve years they removed to Johnson County, Iowa. Their father had learned carding and weaving in New York, and they were trained in that occupation also. In 1877 A. L. established a mill at Trenton, Mo., in which he still owns an interest. Edgar came to Kirksville in 1882, and purchased their present mill. He furnished the mill with new machinery, and the following year A. L. took an interest in the stock, and has since been located here. They manufacture flannels, blankets, jeans, yarns, cloths, etc., and have a capacity of 5,000 yards per month. They consumed about 50,000 pounds of wool, and employ some fifteen workmen. In 1875 Edgar married Eliza J. Walker a native of Ohio. One of their four sons is deceased. A. L. was married in 1881 to Delia Jammison a native of Illinois. Lester is their only son. Edgar served a few months in the Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, and in the spring of 1865 was discharged at Springfield, Ill. The father, J. S., is a native of New York, and is at present operating the dye house department of a woolen-mill at Waterloo, Iowa. He was married to Lucinda Loomis, a native of New York, who is now deceased. His family of four sons and one daughter all survive her. By the father's second marriage to Electa Welch, he had one son and one daughter.

The Kirksville Creamery was built in the spring of 1883, by J. S. Blackman & Co. This firm operated it for one season, and then sold it to Wilkes, Blackman & Wilkes, which firm existed for about two years, and then was succeeded by W. J. Wilkes, who had control of it until June 1, 1887. It was then that E. V. Blackman purchased a half interest. They have twelve teams gathering milk from the vicinity of Kirksville, and their weekly production of butter is 4,500 pounds, which they ship chiefly to New York City. They employ four men in the creamery, and their business has been steadily increasing. It has also led to a larger number of cattle being raised in the vicinity, there being probably three times as many grown as there was at the organization of the creamery. Mr. Wilkes is a native of Bloomington, Mo., and came to Kirksville many years ago. The other partner, Mr. Blackman, was born in New York State in 1845, and

was there reared and married. His wife, Elpha, is a daughter of W. B. Monroe. After his marriage to this lady they came to Adair County in 1865. They spend their summers in Kirksville, but since 1883 he has made the land of flowers his home, where he and Mr. Wilkes are engaged in the real estate business. Besides their creamery business they deal extensively in eggs and poultry, shipping several car loads of the latter, and one of the former every week. The firm is one of the leading interests of Kirksville and vicinity, and its management is in thoroughly competent hands.

Prof. Joseph P. Blanton, president of the State Normal School at Kirksville, one of the well known educators of Missouri, and a man who has done as much as any citizen toward the advancement of educational matters in the State, came originally from Cumberland County, Va., where he was born January 29, 1849. His parents, Joseph and Susan (Walker) Blanton, were also Virginians by birth, and there they died, the former when Joseph P. was but an infant, and the latter when he was seven years old. Left an orphan at this early age, young Joseph soon made his home with an elder brother, Rev. L. H. Blanton, D. D., present chancellor of Central University, at Richmond, Ky. He attended various representative institutions of learning in the Blue-Grass State, subsequently returning to Virginia in 1861, where, at the age of fifteen, in 1864, he entered the freshman class of Hampden-Sydney College, but during this session his attention was diverted from study to the battlefield, and he soon joined the Third Regiment Virginia Cavalry, Confederate States Army, under command of Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee. He was present at the surrender of Appomattox, but escaping went South and joined Gen. Joe Johnston's command in North Carolina. Returning home in 1865, Mr. Blanton re-entered college, from which he was graduated in June, 1869, with deserved honor. He soon embarked upon a professional career as a teacher, near Paris, Ky., and later took charge of a school near Lexington, from where, in the fall of 1871, he came to Missouri, having been elected to the chair of Latin and Greek in Watson Seminary, at Ashley, Pike County. June 25, 1872, Prof. Blanton was married to Miss Anna Craig Bell, a union which has proven a happy one. In 1874 he was elected to, and for two years successfully held the position of principal of Parker Seminary at Troy, Mo., at the expiration of which time, through his influence, the seminary was united with the public schools of the place; following this he remained at the head of affairs two years longer. In 1878 he was elected superintendent of the city schools of Mexico, Mo., which were thoroughly reorganized under his direction. In

1882 he assumed control of the duties of his present position, a capacity in which he has served with signal credit, and to the satisfaction of all.

William M. Bozarth, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Howard County, Mo., in 1825. He is the third child of Hiram and Margaret (Cleeton) Bozarth, who are mentioned in the sketch of J. M. Bozarth. Our subject was reared without even pioneer advantages of education. His principle training was with the old flint-lock rifle in hunting the wild animals of the forest. January 1, 1846, he married Jane, a daughter of William and Eunice Ringo, and sister of R. M. Ringo, of Kirksville. Their children are William H., James T. and Alonzo. His wife died November 21, 1851, and November 27, 1853, he married Catherine Snyder. Their children are Sarah E., Rachel, Elizabeth, Robert L., Fannie and Major Richard. This wife died in 1869, and in December, 1871, Christina Swisher became his wife. Their children are Minnie, Vinnie and John. After some time in the old home Mr. Bozarth came to his present farm in 1856. His estate embraces about 200 acres in the home farm, and thirty acres of land elsewhere. He was a strong Union man, and in August, 1864, he joined Company B, Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and operated mostly in Northeastern Missouri. He was with the division that was sent to Nashville, but arrived too late for the fight. In 1852 he was on the Star Route mail service from Monticello to Trenton, a distance of 125 miles, the first route of Northern Missouri. For several years he was engaged in carpentering and contracting also. He first voted for Cass, and has always been a Democrat. He is a member of the F. & A. M. order and of the Christian Church, while his wife holds to the Methodist faith. Mr. Bozarth has an excellent memory, and is a good conversationalist.

James M. Bozarth, farmer and stock raiser, was born on the old Hooper farm, December 14, 1831, the first white child born in what is now Adair County. He is one of seven children of Hiram and Margaret (Cleeton) Bozarth, natives of Kentucky, and born in 1802 and 1801, respectively. From childhood they lived in Howard County, and were married there about 1819. They came to what is now Pettis Township, about 1831, and eight years later came to Liberty Township as the first settlers on Hog Creek. The log house he built is still standing, and it was there that he died in August, 1846, as one of the earliest pioneers of this county. The grandfather's name was Jonathan Bozarth, and he died in Howard County. The mother died in June, 1862. Both parents were members of the Christian Church. Our subject was reared by his mother after the father's death.

and had the meager advantages of a widow's child, in a new country. In 1853 he married Rachel, a daughter of William McPhetridge, formerly of Tennessee, where she was born in October, 1834. Their children are Jonathan (deceased), William O., Lucinda (wife of John Jones), Sarah, Charles D., Elizabeth, Janie, Lina and George. Mr. Bozarth left the home farm in 1856, and since then has been on his present estate. It embraces 320 acres. He also owns eighty acres of timber elsewhere. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry, and served about eleven months. He first voted for Pierce, and still holds to the principles of that party. His wife is a member of the old Regular Baptist Church.

Charley L. Bounds, of the firm of Bounds & Smallwood, liverymen and proprietors of the omnibus and transfer line at Kirksville, is a native of Kentucky, born in 1831. He is the son of Thomas J. and Hester A. (Purnell) Bounds, natives of Maryland, and born in 1800 and 1804, respectively. About two years after their marriage, in 1826, they moved to Woodford County, Ky., and from there, about 1832, went to Marion and Shelby Counties, Mo., where he laid out the town of Shelbyville, and afterward led a prominent public life. He was appointed the first circuit and county clerk and recorder, and afterward served by election for over twelve years. He ran a hotel for a time, and afterward built a tread-mill and also a steam-mill near Shelbyville. Although he had the sturdy strength of Scotch-Irish blood he died in 1849, the mother surviving him until about 1882. Under the influence of the gold fever our subject spent the years of 1850 and 1854 in California, and then returned to St. Louis, where he was employed in the Steam Packet Line, between Keokuk and that city, for about a year or so. He then spent some time in Hannibal as a clerk, and later was in the grocery business, and while there was married in 1861. By his union to Margaret A. Brewington he had two children. He went to California in 1863, and from there to Oregon, where he has engaged in freighting; from there went to Idaho, remaining until 1867, the time of his return to Hannibal. He came to Adair County about 1871, and lived there until 1884, when he settled at Kirksville, and after a time at the butcher's trade engaged in his present business with success. He served two years as county collector, and, although he had been reared a Whig, he has since the war been connected with the Democratic party. His life has been somewhat varied, but successful, nevertheless.

William M. Bragg was born in Pettis Township, January 4, 1846. He is the son of William E. and Patsy (Murphy) Bragg, natives of Kentucky. The father was reared in Adair County,

Ky., and came to Missouri when a young man. In 1839 he located on the land which his wife now occupies. He was a member of the first grand jury of this county. They reared a family of five sons and four daughters, all but one of whom are living. Our subject, the eldest son, grew to manhood in this township, and was educated at Kirksville. He has lived on his present estate since his twentieth year. It is a well-improved farm embracing 300 acres, and lies partly in Macon County. November 25, 1875, he married Emma, a daughter of M. G. Clem, a retired farmer at Kirksville. She was educated at Macon City. Their children are Lena, Delos A. and Florence E. Mr. Bragg is a prominent member of the Christian Church, in which he has served as elder and Sunday-school superintendent.

W. J. Brasfield, of the firm of Brasfield & Kellogg, dealers in grain, stock and agricultural implements, was born in Putnam County, Mo. in 1849. He came with his parents to Kirksville in 1858, and remained there until 1862, when they went to Oskaloosa, Iowa. He was educated at that place, and in 1869 went to Kirksville. The following year he became bookkeeper and assistant cashier of the First National Bank in which he efficiently served for over eleven years. He engaged in his present business in 1881, under the firm name of Link & Brasfield, and so continued until the formation of their present firm in February, 1884, and they now carry on one of the leading trades of the city. Mr. Brasfield was married in 1875 to Ada McCully, a native of Macon County, Mo. They are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The father, John J. Brasfield, is at present a citizen of Putnam County, Mo. He was born in 1816 in Kentucky, where he was reared to manhood and then came to Missouri. After his marriage to Susan Smith, who died in 1882, they lived at Kirksville until 1858. To them were born six children, three of whom survive, the others having died in infancy.

Mrs. Rosa Brashear, one of the few survivors of Adair's pioneers, was born in Spartenburg District, South Carolina, September 22, 1809, was reared and married there to William G. Brashear, and then they, with her parents, James and Susan (Burnett) Wood, and one child, a daughter, Millicent, immigrated to Ralls County, Mo., in the spring of 1827. Her parents died in that county but they remained there until their respective deaths. They returned in the fall of 1841, at which date they moved to Adair County, locating near the present site of Brashear. Mrs. Brashear's parents were natives of Virginia, married in South Carolina, and have both Scotch and German blood in their veins. Mr. Brashear was born January 13, 1807, in Spartenburg

District, South Carolina, and died May 10, 1862, in Adair County, Mo. They were fortunate in rearing eleven of the twelve children given them, and one son, T. A., served his country for three years in the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry during the Rebellion. Two other sons, John W. and R. M., are prosperous and prominent Adair County farmers.

R. M. Brashear, a prominent farmer and stock grower, was born in 1846, in Salt River Township, Adair County. He is the son of William G. (deceased) and Rosa Brashear, the former a prominent citizen of the place that bears their name. William G. Brashear was a man of temperate habits, a firm believer in the religion of Jesus Christ, but bold and aggressive for all public improvements, and all kinds of educational facilities. So thoroughly was he impressed with these ideas, that he gave up a portion of his own dwelling, to be used as a school-house, free of charge, by his own and his neighbors' children, until such time as a school-house could be built in the neighborhood. His advanced ideas for a number of years were combated by slower going settlers, but time developed the correctness of his views. He was called speculative or visionary by many who knew him, and this to a limited extent was true, and was the cause of his financial embarrassments later in life. His confidence in men to whom he took a fancy was unbounded; on one occasion a young Kentuckian came into the neighborhood, to whom he became greatly attached, and upon a very short acquaintance he turned over to the Kentuckian a very good stock of goods and fixtures, and accepted his word for pay, the result of which was that his confidence in this case was misplaced; this was but one incident in his eventful life. No man ever lived in Adair County who took a greater pride in its rapid development, settlement and improvement than did William G. Brashear. He was never too busy to go and show a stranger Government land, where he could secure a home. No man took greater pleasure than he in the moral and intellectual advancement of the children and young people of his acquaintance, and to them his were always words of encouragement and praise. His greatest aim in life was to be aboard the car of progress, and had others of the pioneer citizens possessed more of this spirit in the fifties, the community would doubtless have been better off to-day. R. M. Brashear was educated chiefly in the district schools of this county, and during the war served in the State Militia. He was married in 1873 to M. J. Montgomery, a native of Wapello County, Iowa, and afterward continued to reside on the old home place. After the completion of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railway he donated part of his land for a depot, side

tracks, etc., which were the foundation of the present thriving village of 500 inhabitants, which took its name in honor of our subject. In 1882 he moved to his present home, of 200 acres, adjoining Kirksville on the east. He has had a family of three sons and three daughters, but his eldest son, William M., is now deceased. Mr. Brashear is one of the leading farmers, and is well known as a stock grower.

William H. Brown, was born in Grundy County, Mo., October 14th, 1842, the son of James and Catherine (Sharon) Brown, natives of Kentucky. The father was a pioneer of Grundy County. Our subject moved to Macon County, in 1847, where he lived until the fall of 1863. In August, 1862, he joined the Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry, and after four months in the hospital, sick with the measles, he was discharged in the following February. In 1864 he settled in the vicinity of his present home. He has been an invalid since the war. His estate is a fairly improved one of 162 acres. In August, 1864, he married Amanda, a daughter of Christian Kreps. She was born in this county and died in April, 1883. Their children are Emmet D., Andrew M., Mary R. and Riley J. Their daughter, Sallie, died in 1875. In April, 1884, he married Bettie, a daughter of William Brammer, of Macon County. She is a member of the Christian Church.

John Burton, M. D., was born in Sullivan County, Ind., in 1843, and was educated at New Lebanon Academy in that State. His education was then interrupted by his war service in the Sixth Indiana Cavalry from 1862 until the close. He graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1867, and at once came to Kirksville and began the practice of his profession, in which he has been very successful. He is also president of the United States Pension Board at this place. By his union to Fanny Harris, a native of Illinois, to whom he was married in 1872, he has one son and one daughter, John C. and Nellie. One daughter is also deceased. Our subject and his family are members of the Methodist Church. He is also identified with the F. & A. M. and G. A. R. societies, and is a physician of recognized ability. Zachariah, the father of John, was born in Kentucky, and came with his parents to Sullivan County, Ind. Here he was reared, and at the time of his death, in 1855, was serving as sheriff. The mother, Sarah (Dodd) Burton, was a native of Kentucky, and died in 1868, after becoming the mother of six children, all of whom were reared to maturity, and of whom the subject of this sketch was the eldest.

George W. Cain, one of the most prosperous farmers in Adair County, was born December 3, 1833, and has spent his entire

life on the old home place. By his marriage to Christina Novinger, a native of Pennsylvania, to whom he was married in 1860, he has had three sons and one daughter. His ancestry is well known. The father, John Cain, was born January 25, 1773, in South Carolina, and after a childhood in North Carolina spent his youth in Kentucky, near the present site of Louisville. He afterward made a trip on horseback to Howard County, Mo., carrying a half bushel of seed corn, guns, blankets, etc., and after growing one crop, returned for his family. Their family consisted of his wife, Mrs. Onie (Gentry) Martin, and their children, Celia and Winnie. The mother died some time after, and he then married Emily Hill, a native of Georgia, by whom he had six sons and six daughters, of whom the ten living to maturity are as follows: Mrs. A. K. Collett, Jackson (a soldier of the Mexican War, now deceased), Mary (deceased in Texas), George (our subject), Ruth, John (deceased in the confederate service), Polmona, Melissa, Philip and William. During one of the annual bee hunts, along the Chariton River, which the father and a few others were accustomed to take, as early as 1827 and 1828, he located at the White Cabins, in February, 1830, and after growing a fine crop of corn, returned for his family. He purchased the claims of the white settlers who had located there, one of whom he paid with a pattern of shoe leather. Some time after this the United States officials came to his farm, and made their home there while they built Clark's Fort. The father died in December, 1856, near Milan, Mo., and the mother survived him until March 29, 1860. Our subject is a worthy successor of his enterprising father, and an esteemed citizen.

James Canaday was born in Adair County, August 11, 1839. He is the son of William and Rebecca J. (Murphy) Canaday, natives of Adair County, Ky. The father came to this State about 1835, and entered the land on which his wife and son now live. Their children are Martha, John L. (who was killed in the Centralia massacre), and our subject. James grew to manhood in this county, and had common school advantages. He entered the Seventh Missouri Cavalry July 21, 1861, and served in the battles of Blue Mills, Lone Jack, Prairie Grove, Brownville, Little Rock and on the Red River expedition. He was discharged in St. Louis, September 21, 1864. Since the war he has been managing the home farm where his mother lives. The estate embraces 120 acres, fifty-five of which are cultivated. The mother is now about seventy years of age, and is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Canaday is at present unmarried.

J. C. Carothers, of the firm of Carothers & Greene, hardware and agricultural implement dealers, was born at Canton, Mo., in

1849. His parents moved to Shelby County in 1855, where he was reared to the age of maturity. In 1870 he spent a year at the State Normal, and then embarked in mercantile life. The first firm was Parcels & Carothers, which existed until 1874 and then closed out their stock. After a year and a half as salesman he became township clerk for a period of two years. The next two years he served as deputy county clerk and afterward for four years as county clerk, beginning January 1, 1879. At the expiration of that time the present firm was formed. They carry a complete stock of hardware valued at from $7,000 to $10,000 and handle a complete line of agricultural implements. He is vice-president of the Board of Curators of Kirksville Commercial College, and is also a member of the public school board. He is identified with the Masonic order. He and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of whose Sabbath-school he is superintendent. By his union to Mary E. Parcels, to whom he was married in 1872, he has had four sons, one of whom is now deceased. His father, Louis F., was born in Allegheny County, Penn., in 1816, and at the age of maturity came to Ralls County, Mo., and after three years there, his parents, James and Sarah, went to Shelby County, where they afterward died. Louis lived in Canton, Mo., from 1847 to 1855, and then returned to Shelby County, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was in the Mexican War, and was captain of a company of the Second Missouri Provisional Regiment in the War of the Rebellion. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and before his death, in 1871, followed farming considerably. He served as county judge for ten years in Shelby County, Mo., and at one time was mayor at Canton. His wife, Angelica Miller, a native of Bourbon County, Ky., died on Christmas day in 1870. They reared to maturity three sons and seven daughters, through whose veins flows the blood of German ancestry.

Thomas and William Castolow came from Kentucky in 1859, and located where they now reside. Their father, Edward, had died in Indiana when they were boys. The mother also died in their youth. In December, 1880, William married Robenia Thompson, a native of Macon County; their only child is Edward T. The brothers are among the leading farmers of their township, and have worked together since their majority. Their estate embraces about 200 acres in the home place, 160 of which are under cultivation. They also own another tract of eighty acres. Thomas and William and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Guy Chandler, an old pioneer farmer of Adair County, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1818. He was reared and

married in that county, and after a time, from 1849 to 1855, lived in Hancock County, Ill. Upon coming to Adair County he located at his present home north of Kirksville, which consists of 276 acres. He constructed his own buildings, has owned various other lands, and now has but one other farm of 180 acres. His war service was limited on account of his age, he serving but a short time in the militia, and afterward in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry. He served eight years as public administrator. By his marriage, in 1839, to Sarah A. Jones, a native of Pennsylvania, but who afterward resided in West Virginia and Ohio, he had four sons and three daughters, of whom one of the former and two of the latter were reared to maturity. His son, Marcius, who was born in 1843, served in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry from 1861 until his death at Memphis, Tenn., in October, 1863. The entire family are members of the Christian Church. The ancestry is traced to Massachusetts, the native State of John Chandler, the grandfather, who, with his father, served in the Revolution, in which war the former was killed and the latter wounded. Martin, the father, was married to Elizabeth Chery about the beginning of the War of 1812, and of their family of four children Guy is the only survivor. The father was a native of Vermont, and served in the last mentioned war under Harrison. The parents both died in Ohio in 1843 and 1841, respectively. The paternal ancestors were French Canadians, and afterward settled in Eastern United States, while the Chery family are of Scotch descent. Our subject is a reliable farmer and a highly esteemed citizen.

W. L. Chappell, of Chappell & Chappell, editors and publishers of the Kirksville *Democrat*, was born in Kentucky July 13, 1859. His parents moved to Clark County, Mo., the following year, and in 1882 he completed a two years' course in the Kirksville Normal. In August of the same year he bought a half-interest in the *Democrat*, with J. U. Barnand, and in October, 1883, he became sole proprietor. His father, George A., became a member of the firm in November, 1886. Our subject was married to Lee Smith, a native of Lewis County, June 2, 1885. The father of the subject of this sketch, George A., was born November 1, 1830, in Kentucky, and in March, 1860, moved to Missouri, where he followed the agricultural implement trade and farming. He was married, in 1857, to Martha J. Henton, a native of Lewis County, by whom he had four sons and seven daughters, of whom W. L. is the eldest. The grandparents, Abram and Jane Devear, were natives of Virginia. The maternal great-grandfather was a native of Ireland, but served throughout the Revolution, and the paternal grandfather was a native of Virginia, and died in Crab Orchard, Ky.

Francis X. Clark is the junior member of the firm of Clark Bros., merchants at Adair, and is a native of Highland County, Ohio, where he was born in 1850. In 1859 he accompanied his parents to Knox County, Mo., where he was principally reared, being educated at Edina and the North Missouri State Normal at Kirksville. In 1880 he married Miss Ann Fennesee. They have had two children: Ignatius and Mary. Mr. Clark is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Tilden. He and his wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church. In the fall of 1877 Mr. Clark went into partnership with his brother, Daniel W. Clark, who was established in the mercantile business in Adair. The firm is still continuing and doing a flourishing business, carrying a stock of general merchandise worth about $5,000. Mrs. Clark's parents were Felix and Mariah (Burgoone) Clark. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born about 1812, and of Irish and French origin, a son of John Clark, who was a native of France, and among the very early Catholic families of Maryland. Felix was married about 1836, and in 1859 moved to Knox County, Mo., but in 1860 returned to Ohio to transact some business, and from there accompanied the Ninetieth Ohio Regiment into the South, and while at Nashville, Tenn., was taken ill, and died in 1862, he and fifty-five others of the same regiment being buried in the same grave at Nashville. The mother was born in Ohio, and is still living in Adair at the age of sixty-eight.

James P. Claypool, a farmer, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1825, the son of James and Sarah (Powell) Claypool. The father was a Virginian, of English ancestry, and after living some time in our subject's native county he went to near Springfield, Ill., in 1830. He spent his later years, from 1837 until his death in 1868, in Jo Daviess County, Ill. The mother a native of Kentucky, survived him but one year. Both were members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812. James P. received few pioneer advantages in his Illinois home, and at the age of twenty-three was married. By his union to Mary, a daughter of Thirus and Sarah Shetton, he has had the following children: Sarah (now Mrs. P. Thompson), Belle (Mrs. P. H. Ashmoore), Nora (Mrs. G. S. Dodge), Catherine (Mrs. H. Rodgers), William J. and Frank. Since 1875, when he left Illinois, he has lived in Adair County, four miles and a half from Kirksville. He has a very desirable and improved home farm of about 246 acres which shows evidence of careful management and experience as a farmer. He cast his first vote for Henry Clay in the days of the Whig party, but since the war has been an earnest Republican.

Michael C. Cody, a farmer of Clay Township, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1833, and is a son of Michael and Mary (Henesy) Cody, natives of Ireland, where they were reared and married. A few years after they came to America, locating in New York, and from there went to Ohio, where the mother died when our subject was about six years old, and the father followed the footsteps of the mother about three years after. Michael C. began life for himself, after the death of his father, working on the farm until he was sixteen years of age, receiving at first about $4 per month for his labor. In 1848 he went to St. Louis, where he remained some five years, running on the river. In 1853 he went to California, where he mined, and thus received a financial start in the world. In 1855 he returned and located where he now resides, near Adair, where he has a fine farm of 233 acres, all the result of his own labor. He was married in 1857 to Miss Mary Cook, a daughter of Richard V. and Margaret Cook. Thirteen children have been born to them, eight of whom are living, all in Adair County. Mr. Cody is a Conservative, and he and family are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Asa King Collett is one of Adair's prominent citizens, and is a native of Madison County, Ky. He was born on November 7, 1821, the youngest son of William and Jane (Hubbard) Collett, to whom were born two sons and two daughters. The father was a Virginian, and lived in Kentucky, finally moving to Howard County, Mo., where his wife died in 1827. He afterward married Mrs. Fanny (Vaughn) Moffett, by whom he had two children, one of whom was born after their removal to Monroe County, in 1833. During the winter of 1836–37 the father and Mr. Martin selected a site on the Chariton River. After a few years there, and a couple of years about three miles up the river, he went to Iowa in 1850. He soon after returned to Chariton County, where he lost his second and third wives, and made his home with his children. The father died in Kansas, in 1881. The children by his first marriage are Minerva, Mary, Ervin, and our subject, the first of whom died in Monroe County, Mo., and the second of whom lives in Idaho, where she has resided since the death of her husband, Mr. Williams. The last mentioned of these, Asa K., began work for the Connor Bros., at the age of seventeen. He continued working for these gentlemen, who were running a tannery at his father's place, until the opening of the Mexican War, in which conflict he served over a year, in Price's regiment. He was married January 9, 1848, to Bersheba Cain, and the following year went to California, where he spent ten years in mining. Since his return he has lived on the old home place. He served two terms as township trustee, and

in 1882 was Democratic candidate for county judge. Mr. and Mrs. Collett have had but one child, Ira R. Two of his ancestors served in our famous war, the grandfather, William, in the Revolution, and the father in the War of 1812, participating in Dudley's defeat. The former died in Virginia. Mr. Collett has been a success as a miner and farmer.

W. C. Crawford is one of Brashear's energetic and enterprising young business men, and was born in Warren County, Ind., in 1861, remaining there until 1881, when he located at Edina, Knox Co., Mo., where for a short time he acted as operator in the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad office, and in 1883 embarked in the lumber and undertaker's supply trade at Brashear. In 1886 he married Anna E. Paul, a native of Adair County. He is a Free Mason and the only surviving child of W. C. and Mary E. (Bell) Crawford, of Warren County, Ind., who were married in Warren County, and died in 1861 and 1878, respectively.

Edwin Darrow, a citizen of Kirksville, was born in Summit County, Ohio, July 28, 1829. He was reared and given a limited common-school education there, and in 1846 the family of which he was the eldest son moved to Lee County, Iowa. After five years in that county, and two years in Van Buren County, they moved to near Kirksville, in 1854. His service in the war for the Union commenced first in the State service, in the Fiftieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, in 1862, afterward in the Second Provisional Regiment State Troops, until the latter part of 1863. In 1864 he was commissioned as first lieutenant of the first company of the first regiment raised in the State under the ten-regiment call of that year—Company A, Thirty-ninth Infantry, Missouri Volunteers, and was mustered out with that rank July 19, 1865, at St. Louis, Mo. He was elected county surveyor during the war, but resigned, and was elected sheriff in 1866, and held the office two terms. At the organization of the First National Bank in Kirksville he was made president, and served for about a year and a half, since which time he has been a director of the Kirksville Savings Bank. By his union to Orrilla F. Seavy, a native of New Hampshire, to whom he was married November 3, 1852, he has had three sons and two daughters, the youngest of the former being deceased. The eldest three of these children are graduates from the State Normal. Charles E., the eldest son, was born in Adair County, March 10, 1860. He became bookkeeper of the Kirksville Savings Bank in 1833, and in September, 1886, was promoted assistant cashier. His wife, Laura Tull, to whom he was married in November, 1885, is also a native of Adair County. Our subject is a member of the Mili-

tary Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the G. A. R. As to the ancestry, the Darrows came from the Highlands of Scotland about 1680; settling first at New London, moving not long after to Norwalk, in Connecticut, where his great-grandfather, George Darrow, was born in September, 1748. His grandfather, Joseph Darrow, was born in Madison County, N. Y. (to which locality the family had previously moved), in March, 1775. The great-grandfather, George Darrow, moved to Hudson, Ohio, in 1800, where he died in November, 1811. His son Joseph, the grandfather, died November 13, 1856. Lyman Darrow, the father, was born in Stow, Ohio, September 9, 1806, and is now one of Adair's old and respected citizens. His wife, Ann Walker, is also a native of Ohio, and from an old Virginia family. Her father and both her grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers, one grandfather losing his life at Yorktown. Also one of Edwin's great-grandfathers on the father's side, by name of Simeon Prior, was a soldier in the Connecticut forces through the Revolution. He was one of the men that guided Washington when he crossed the Delaware River near Trenton just before the battle in December, 1776, an event that he delighted in referring to up to the time of his death in 1837. Lyman and Ann Darrow, father and mother of Edwin Darrow, and one other son, Seth Darrow, now living near them, and who was also a soldier throughout nearly the whole war, are now living on the farm, where they first located in 1854. They were married in Hudson, Ohio, in June, 1827, and are now both over eighty years of age. They are in fairly good health, and with all their faculties seemingly but very little impaired, still continue to work and manage their farm with the energy and interest of their younger years.*

Robert L. Darrow, a well-known real estate and loan broker of Kirksville, was born in Adair County, Mo., June 24, 1859, and is the son of Seth and Susan M. (Willis) Darrow, both worthy people of Ohio and Illinois, respectively. They removed to Missouri in 1853, at which time a location was chosen in Adair County. Robert L. was brought up in this county, passing his youth in an uneventful manner until fitted to attend the State Normal School at Kirksville, where he pursued a thorough course of instruction. Upon leaving that institution he became engaged in teaching in the district schools of the county. In 1883 he was appointed deputy county collector, the duties of which position he is still discharging. Politically he is a Republican. September 14, 1879, Mr. Darrow was married to Miss Minnie Dye, a daughter of William and Susan Dye, *nee* Cameron; her birth occurred in Hancock County, Ill., November 13, 1862. One child

*Since the above sketch was written, Mr. Darrow has died, his death occurring October 27, 1887, aged fifty-seven years and three months.

has blessed this union, Blanche. Mr. Darrow is a member and secretary of Milton Lodge, No. 103, A. O. U. W., and also an official member of the I. O. O. F. Himself and wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are of recognized worth throughout the community.

John J. Dawdy was born in Kentucky, June 19, 1828. He came with his parents to Illinois in 1830, and located in Woodford County. His parents, John and Eliza (Glase Brooks) Dawdy, were natives of Kentucky. Our subject was left an orphan in early years, and was educated in Knox County. In 1850 he married Mary F., a daughter of William P. Attebery; she was a native of Kentucky, but was reared in Woodford County, Ill. After marriage he moved to Hardin County, Iowa, and from there to Macon County, Mo., in 1858. Two years later he settled on his present farm. He first bought 200 acres, which he has now increased to 415, 300 of which are well improved. His chief occupation has been farming and trading. His children are William, Clara (the wife of J. Bragg), Peora (the wife of B. Bragg) and Frank (who has been educated at Kirksville and other places). Mr. Dawdy is a member of the F. & A. M. order, while his wife belongs to the Christian Church.

Benjamin M. Dawdy was born in Knox County, Ill., March 24, 1838. His parents are mentioned in the sketch of J. J. Dawdy. He was reared and educated in Knox County, and in 1859 came to Macon County. He was married in the latter county September 8, 1861, to Darinda J., a daughter of John and Fanny Davidson, formerly of Illinois. He returned to Knox County, Ill., in 1861, and remained there, farming, for eight years; since then he has been on his present estate. It embraces 420 acres, about 300 of which are well improved. He also owns forty acres in another tract. Their children are Warren D., Austin G. and Thena B. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Joseph Douglass, a prominent lumber dealer of Kirksville, was born near Danville, Ill., in 1834. He was reared to maturity at that place, and then came to Knox County, Mo. Here he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and after the war was a merchant at Novelty for three years. He served in the last year of that conflict as a volunteer. In January, 1874, he came to Kirksville and engaged in the lumber trade, in which he was associated with M. J. Ross for six years, and afterward his son, F. M., for awhile. In his present large building, 74x108 feet, which he built in March, 1886, he carries a stock of about $8,000. He deals in all classes of lumber, shingles, doors, blinds, etc., and has a large trade throughout this section. His wife, Eliza Hick-

man, was a native of Vermillion County, Ill., and became his wife in 1856, and died in 1863 after becoming the mother of two sons. He afterward married Mary Hoye, a native of Maryland, by whom he has one son and one daughter. Mr. Douglass is a member of the F. & A. M. fraternity, and his entire family are joined to the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches. Our subject's parents, Cyrus and Ruby (Bloss) Douglass, were natives of Vermont and Pennsylvania, respectively. They were married and spent the remainder of their lives in Vermillion County, Ill., where the father died in his ninetieth year. They reared a family of nine sons and four daughters, all but one of whom grew to maturity. One son, Thomas, served in the Union army in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois, while the father's battle service was limited to the Black Hawk War.

Henry Eckert, dealer in saddles, harness, leather, etc., was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1834, and at the age of fourteen came to America. He first located in New York, in 1854, and afterward went to Louisville and Frankfort, Ky., where he spent two years at the shoemaker's trade. He then came to Missouri, and located at Kirksville, in the bakery business, in 1860. He soon after engaged in his old trade with P. J. Brown. The firm dealt in shoes and harness until 1866, when our subject retired for a couple of years, but it was formed again in 1869, and continued until 1873. After the dissolution at this date Mr. Eckert was associated with J. H. Kinnear, until 1884. Since that time he has been with his son, W. J., conducting the business alone, having dropped the shoe trade about 1883. By his union to Elizabeth Reider, a native of Germany, to whom he was married in March, 1859, he has had seven sons and one daughter, one of whom is now deceased. His sons are all graduates from good commercial colleges. His wife's death occurred August 26, 1886. Mr. Eckert is a member of the F. & A. M., and of the I. O. O. F. fraternities, and holds to the faith of the Catholic Church. He was elected as director of the Kirksville Savings Bank in 1887. His parents, Mary and Joseph Eckert, spent their whole lives in the Fatherland.

Dr. Sylvester L. Ellis, a leading physician of Adair County, was born in Montgomery County, Mo., in 1834, living there until about the age of eighteen, and attained his education at the common schools, and at Danville, Montgomery County. He graduated from the medical College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1880, although he had studied and practiced in Macon County previous to his graduation. In 1860 he came to Adair County, and practiced twenty-one years at Wilson, subsequently locating at Brashear, where he has since resided. He

is also engaged in the drug business. He married Mary Byars in 1860, a lady from Shelby County, by whom he had three children, all of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Ellis died in January, 1887. He belongs to the Knights Templar, and is identified with the Missionary Baptist Church. Grandfather Willis Pressmill was an Englishman, served through the Revolutionary War, and afterward located in Smith County, Tenn., where he reared his family, and where he spent his last days. His father, William E., was born in 1798, in Tennessee, and was married there to Rebecca Lovelady, soon after which he came to Missouri, locating in Montgomery County, in 1821, and consequently takes his place in the ranks of the early pioneers of Missouri. He died in the same county in 1870, his wife having died about 1856. Dr. Ellis had four brothers and six sisters, all dead with the exception of one sister and one brother (Willis). James P. served in a Missouri Federal regiment, and died while at home on a furlough. In 1874 the Doctor was nominated for the office of State Senator in behalf of the Peoples' party.

Hon. Andrew Ellison, judge of the Twenty-seventh Missouri Circuit, is a native of Lewis County, Mo., born November 6, 1846. He was reared in that county until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered the Christian Brothers' College at St. Louis, where he remained until June, 1865. He then began the study of law at Canton, Mo., with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. In April, of the following year, he came to Kirksville, and began the practice of his chosen profession, and was eminently successful, and rose rapidly to the front rank of the legal profession, and was the leading lawyer of his judicial circuit; and, upon the transfer of Judge Henry from the circuit to the supreme court of the State, Mr. Ellison was appointed at the age of thirty, by the Governor, to fill Judge Henry's unexpired term, which he did with profound legal ability, showing his entire fitness for the position, as was manifested by his election in 1876, by a very large and popular majority, in a judicial district in which the political party with which he is identified (Democratic) is in a large minority; and three times elected to the same office with handsome majorities. Mr. Ellison is one of the very best judges in the State, his decisions standing the test of the closest scrutiny of the supreme court. His high, honorable standing in the legal profession is attested by the official positions entrusted to him. He is widely known all over the State, and intimately associated with the best and leading men of both parties throughout the country. Socially he occupies a conspicuous and influential position, as would be inferred from the facts above stated. In his manners he is cordial, cour-

teous, warm-hearted and genial, yet not lacking in the dignity due his official stations. In 1875 he was made a regent of the State Normal School at Kirksville, in which position he has since served with ability, having been twice re-appointed. He was united in marriage to Julia M., a daughter of Dr. Samuel Hatch, of Canton, Mo., in December, 1869. To this union have been born two sons and two daughters. The Judge is a Knight Templar, and he and his family are members of the Christian Church. James, the father, was a native of Ireland, born about 1802. He came to America in childhood, and located in Brown County, Ohio, but in 1834 went to Bourbon County, Ky., where he was admitted to the bar. He then, in 1835, moved to Monticello, Mo., where he was admitted to practice in the supreme court. He was judge of the old Fourth Judicial Circuit, and served in both Houses of the Legislature previous to the war. He is still a prominent citizen of Canton, and is spending his declining years in retirement. In 1837 he was married to Martha Cowgill, who is also still living. She is the mother of twelve children, of whom Andrew is one of the seven survivors.

Judge James Ellison, Jr., is the son of Judge James Ellison, of Canton, Lewis Co., Mo. He was born in Monticello, Mo., on the 12th of July, 1848, and educated at the Christian University, Canton, Mo., and at the Christian Brothers' College, St. Louis, Mo. He read law with his father, and commenced the practice at Kirksville, Mo., at eighteen years of age, with his brother, Andrew Ellison. In 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Adair County without opposition, a position he filled with eminent success. In 1884 he was chosen as presidential elector for the First Congressional District, attracting general attention by his fair and forcible discussion of the great issues before the people. In the fall of 1872 he was married to Miss Clara Fout, of Virginia. All his life he has been a Democrat, and by the wisdom and discretion of his counsel is looked upon as a wise and safe leader. Early in life he united with the Christian Church. At the bar he had few equals of his age; his logic and power of analysis was almost irresistible. In a moment he seemed to grasp the strong points of his case, which he presented with a force and earnestness that seldom failed to impress his hearers. Always honest and fair himself, he had little or no patience with the selfishness and trickery of others. As an advocate he ranked high, frequently rising to real eloquence, though never seeming to attempt it. Generous and charitable without extravagance, he accumulated a competency in his practice, which was always a large and lucrative one. Personally he possessed the confidence of all good men; his greatest ambition was to become worthy of

it. In 1884 the appointment as one of the judges of the court of appeals, at Kansas City, was tendered him by Gov. Crittenden, which he accepted. He was chosen for his known fitness for the position. Time has vindicated the propriety and wisdom of the selection. In the two and a half years he has served upon the bench his career has been one of steady and successful growth. There the same clearness, logic, strength and fidelity to truth and principle characterize all his opinions, and, though surrounded by able associates, he leaves the impress of his mind upon the jurisprudence of the State. In a word he is one of the strong, growing and good men of the State.

Judge William C. Elmore, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of White County, Tenn., and was born February 5, 1825. His father, Thomas, was a native of Georgia, where he was reared, but was married after coming to Tennessee. Anna (Sailors) Elmore, his wife, was a native of North Carolina. The family resided in Tennessee until 1830, at which date they removed to Illinois locating in Schuyler County, where they resided until the death of the father, February 8, 1880. His wife had previously died in October, 1879. They reared a family of ten children to maturity—six sons and four daughters. Only three of the sons are now living, and all in Adair County. Our subject grew to manhood on the farm in Schuyler County, Ill., receiving a common-school education in youth. February 24, 1848, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza A., daughter of Henry Clark, of Monroe County, Ill. Mrs. Elmore was born, reared and educated in Monroe County. After their marriage they located on a farm in Schuyler County, where he farmed until the autumn of 1855, when he sold out and moved to Adair County, Mo., coming across the country with a team. Upon his arrival in Adair County he liked the country so well that he bought a pre-emption claim upon which he permanently located. He first bought 120 acres, which he proceeded to improve, and has since bought more until he now owns 720 acres, all in Wilson Township, 240 in the home place. He has 40 acres of timber. Mr. Elmore is now comfortably located, having a substantial residence and good outbuildings. He is also the owner of two vacant lots in Kirksville. He has acquired the most of his property by steady industry and good management. He has served as township trustee and associate judge of the county court. In 1862–63 he served five months in a Missouri State Militia. He lost his first wife May 26, 1885. She was a most excellent woman, a devoted wife and mother, and died at the early age of thirty-seven years. To them eleven children were born, all being grown except one, and six of whom are married. Thomas M. is engaged

in business in Huntsville, Mo.; George L. and William H. are farming in Adair County; Martha A. is the wife of James F. Johnston, of Adair County; Emily is the wife of Benjamin Young, of Adair County; Araminta C. is the wife of Seymour Read, of Adair County. Those unmarried are as follows: McClelland, Terry, Chase and Jesse. Clarence, a lad of fifteen years, resides at home. In December, 1885, Judge Elmore married his present wife, Mrs. Henrietta Conner, a sister of his former wife. In the winter of 1855 the Judge saw twenty-one head of deer within a short distance of his house. At that time the woods and prairies abounded in wild game.

John S. Elmore, a farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Schuyler County, March 21, 1831. His father, Thomas Elmore, was a native of North Corolina, and when a child six years old accompanied his parents to Tennessee, where he remained until he became a man. He married Anna Saylors, a native of South Carolina, but reared mostly in Tennessee. They moved to Illinois in the fall of 1830, locating in Schuyler County, where they remained until their deaths in 1879 and 1880. J. S. grew to manhood in Schuyler County, Ill., on the farm. There he married, on February 17, 1850, Miss Nancy Tweedell, daughter of Matthew Tweedell, of that county. Mrs. Elmore was born in Hardin County, Ky., coming to Illinois at the age of five years, with her parents, where she was reared and educated. After their marriage J. S. farmed for five years, and then, in the fall of 1855, moved to Missouri, and located in Adair County, where he entered 180 acres of land, which he proceeded to improve, and to which he has since added. He now owns 600 acres (some in Macon County), 440 acres constituting the home place. These are all fenced and improved. His house is a good, substantial, two-story building, and he has a new barn. The orchard contains about 800 apple trees and a variety of other small fruits. He served a while in the militia. Mr. and Mrs. Elmore have nine children: Delphine (wife of Colman Comb, of Kansas), T. O. (deceased at the age of twenty-seven), Victory (wife of Joel Hood, of Adair County), Ollie (wife of William W. Dougherty, of Macon County), Sabinia (wife of Byron Workman), Sylvina (a young lady), Emory, John A. and E. A. Elmore. Mrs. Elmore is a member of the Christian Church.

Judge Andrew J. Elmore, a farmer and stock raiser of Wilson Township, is a native of Illinois, born November 24, 1839, in Schuyler County. He is a son of Thomas and Anna Elmore, and a brother of William C. and John S. Elmore, whose sketches precede this. He spent his youth on the farm, and in April, 1861,

enlisted in the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry. He was discharged before the expiration of his term, and returned home, but re-enlisted in August of the following year, in the Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry, under Col. Orm, serving as private, all through his time. He participated in the fight of Prairie Grove, Ark., which was one of the hardest of the all-day engagements. His regiment was the one that led the advance at sunrise, driving the enemy from Prairie Grove to Van Buren, skirmishing all the way. The next principal fight was at Vicksburg, when they were around and in front forty-seven days. He received a slight wound in the hand at that place. The next and last engagement of importance was at Red River. He was taken sick that fall, and obliged to go to the hospital at New Orleans, where he remained until he went home on a furlough. In four months he returned to New Orleans, and was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. In a short time he accompanied that regiment to Washington City, via steamer, at which place they did provost duty. They then went to Scranton, Penn., to enforce drafts, and were there when Lee surrendered, and at the time Lincoln was assassinated. From there he went to Hartford, Conn., where he was mustered out July 5, 1865. He then returned to Illinois but in the fall of the same year located in Adair County, Mo., where he was united in marriage, March 12, 1866, to Emma C. Standeford, daughter of Michael and Matilda Standeford. Mrs. Elmore was born in Indiana, and reared in Illinois and Missouri. Previous to his marriage our subject had bought the land upon which he now resides, and has since increased his possessions. He now has 385 acres, 320 in the home place all fenced and fairly improved. He has a good, large residence, with ordinary barn and outhouses. His orchard consists of about 300 apple trees, and some cherry and other fruit trees. Mr. Elmore was elected trustee and treasurer of Wilson Township, and was associate judge of the county court. He is identified with the Democratic party. Mrs. Elmore is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Nine children have been born to them: Anna (wife of Harvey Powell, of Florida), Nora V. (wife of John E. Davis), Fanny (a young lady), Thomas E., James S., John B., Lulie, Arley, and Gracie, the baby.

David A. Ely, born in December, 1854, one of the most prominent and successful farmers and stock raisers in Adair County, and a native of that place, residing in Polk Township, is the fifth of the nine children of Judge David A. and Mary A. J. (Jones) Ely, both natives of Kentucky, and born in 1815 and 1822, respectively. The father, Judge Ely, was of Scotch, Irish and English origin, the son of Isaac Ely, a native of Virginia,

and a volunteer in one of the early wars, serving under Gen. Anthony Wayne. When a boy Isaac Ely went to Kentucky, where he married and lived until 1821, when he moved to Ralls County, Mo., thus being one of the early settlers of that State. He remained there until his removal to Adair County, a short time before his death, which occurred in December, 1858. David A. Ely, Sr., accompanied his parents when they came to Missouri, and in 1832 married Miss Rebecca Goodwin, a native of Virginia, by whom he had three children, two of whom are still living. Soon after his marriage he located in Iowa, living but a short distance from the famous Indian Chief, Black Hawk. Losing his wife a few years after, he moved to Adair County, taking up his abode at the present site of Nineveh, where he erected a saw and grist mill, which was the first built in that section of the country, and which was patronized by the people within a radius of forty miles. In 1850 he sold his property, and went to California, where he lived two years, devoting his time to mining interests. Returning to Adair County, he purchased a large tract of land, on which he located and made his home for a long time, dealing extensively in real estate, at one time owning over 5,000 acres of land, and being the largest tax payer in Adair County. In 1883 he returned to California with the intention of making it his home. He purchased 2,400 acres of land, and entered largely into agriculture, but in 1886 once more returned to Adair County, living there until his decease, which took place October 14, 1886. He was a man of great energy and endurance, very progressive and ambitious, and spared no trouble or pains toward the improvement of the country. He assisted greatly in laying out the town of Kirksville, and during the early times was justice of the peace for some years, subsequently becoming county judge, which office he held several terms. He is recognized as the father of the Masonic Order at Kirksville, and was also a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. "Ely Commandry" K. T., located at Kirksville, was so named in his honor. The mother of our subject became his wife in 1841, and is still living on the old farm in Polk Township. David A. Ely, Jr., the subject of this sketch, was reared under the parental roof, receiving his education at the common schools, the North Missouri State Normal at Kirksville and Quincy Business College. In 1879 he entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, intending to follow the medical profession, but after about three years of study abandoned the idea. In 1880 he married Miss Nannie E., a daughter of Thomas B. and Frances DeWitt, natives of West Virginia, where Mrs. Ely was born on February 2, 1855. They have three daughters: Mary F., Dixie and Esther. He is

now living on the old farm, and is one of the foremost men of the county always ready to lend a helping hand in all educational projects, and working for the general welfare and prosperity of the country. In politics he is an active and earnest Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for S. J. Tilden, in 1876, and is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

William E. Emerson, a farmer of Clay Township, was born in Maine in 1822, and is the eldest of twelve children of John and Susan (Foster) Emerson, also natives of Maine, born about 1796 and 1806, respectively. They were married about 1820. The father was of English ancestry, a son of William Emerson, a native of New Hampshire, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of the first Legislature of the State of Maine. His father was a native of Massachusetts, a soldier, and served in the French and Indian War under Gen. Wolf, at Quebec. John moved to Illinois about 1833, locating near Chicago, and in 1840 moved to Dubuque County, Iowa, and afterward to Waterloo, where he died about 1885. In early life he was a farmer and also during his later years. He served two terms as county surveyor of Winnebago County, Ill., and was for some years justice of the peace in Iowa. He was deacon in the Baptist Church, and an active worker in it, possessed a fine college education, which was partly received at Boston, and for several years taught school. His wife died in 1879, and was also a member of the Baptist Church. Our subject was reared under the parental roof, his education being limited to the time he lived in his native State, as there were no schools in the west, to which he came with his parents when but twelve years old. For several years, while young, he was engaged in lead mines in Wisconsin and Illinois, and several years after contracted to grade on the railroad. When about thirty-eight years of age he returned to his native State, where he married Miss Melissa A., daughter of Jacob and Susan Huntley, a native of Maine. They have had eight children, five now living: Ada, Susie (wife of E. Rice), Mary, Hattie and Ralph Waldo. He then returned to Iowa, and soon after, in the year 1856, came to Adair County, locating in Clay Township, twelve miles northeast of Kirksville, where he has a fine farm of 200 acres, and also sixty acres in another tract, all the result of his own efforts. He was in New York City at the time of the landing of the "Great Eastern," the first steamship of any importance that crossed the Atlantic. He has served one term as county trustee, by virtue of which he was a member of the county court of Adair County, and taught the first school in Clay Township. He was a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Pierce in 1852, but since the war has been a Republican,

John Stewart Erwin was born at Sharon, Beaver Co., Penn., May 6, 1819, the son of Andrew and Mary Erwin. The former was a native of Greenbrier County, W. Va., who removed to Allegheny County, Penn., in 1817, in which county he passed the rest of his life (except about one year in Beaver County), mostly in farming, but resided in Allegheny City from 1829 until 1835, being the first street commissioner and the first street contractor in that city (then a borough). He died in Pittsburgh in 1847. His mother, Mary Stewart, was born near Pittsburgh, the daughter of John Stewart, an Irishman, who was one of the pioneers of Western Pennsylvania. He was living on his farm four miles from Pittsburgh at the time of the whisky rebellion. Our subject was educated mostly in Allegheny and Pittsburgh and graduated from De Quesne College in the latter city in 1845, intending to enter the ministry, but was by ill health compelled to abandon that intention. He was married, May 1, 1849, to Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh and Mary Wilson, of Allegheny City, and removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he engaged in the lumber business. While residing there he was a member of the board of aldermen, and of the school board. After the occupation of the Union army in June, 1863, he removed to a farm which he owned in Clinton County, Iowa, where he resided until 1870, when he removed to near Kirksville, where he has a fine farm of 200 acres. In 1877 he was elected county judge, being the first Democrat elected to office in Adair County after the war. He has been a regent of the State Normal School for about ten years. The following are his children who are living: William Delwarth and John Swaine, of Kinsley, Kas, in the lumber business; Joseph Pullen Erwin, Dodge City, Kas., in real estate business; Andrew Erwin, of Fergus Falls, Minn., member of the lumber firm of J. McCullogh & Co.; and Mary, widow of Samuel W. Anderson, late of Cameron, Mo. He and his wife have been members of the Presbyterian Church for nearly half a century. For twenty years he has been an elder, a position also held by his father and his grandfather, John S. Erwin.

Reuben Davidson, machinist and blacksmith, of Brashear, Adair Co., Mo., was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1839, and married in 1860 to Harriet Schrack, a native of Ohio. He served an apprenticeship of three years, and did journeyman work at his trade in Holmes County, Ohio; then, in 1869, he located in Knox County, Mo., and engaged in farming there until 1875, when he went to Brashear, where he has since followed his trade. Five sons and three daughters were born, and two of the sons and the three daughters are still alive. James, the

father of our subject, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, and married Elizabeth Luke, also an Ohioan by birth. Reuben was the second offspring of this union; the other children were also sons, of whom but one brother besides Reuben survives. The mother died about the year 1850, and the father subsequently married Elizabeth Fair, a native of Ohio. They resided on the Black property near Brashear, the house of which is on the line separating Knox and Adair Counties. They lived at this place from 1866 to 1878, but now live in Republic County, Kas. The brother, William, was in the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry for three years, and is now living in Elkhart County, Ind.

James B. Dodson, clerk of the circuit court, and county recorder, was born in Adair County, Mo., April 12, 1861. He was reared on a farm, and was educated at the State Normal School from 1879 to 1883. After this he taught school for several terms, and read law with Millan & Johnston, a leading law firm of his town and county. In 1886 he became the Republican nominee for his present office, and was elected by 837 majority. He serves with satisfaction as an officer, and is popular as a citizen. He is a leader of the younger element of his party, and, for one of his age, has gained considerable reputation as an orator and public speaker. Isham B., the father, was a native of Kentucky, and was born in Wayne County on December 7, 1818. The mother, Nancy J. Murphy, was born in Illinois. The parents moved to Missouri in 1841, and located in Adair County. He served in the Federal ranks as major, throughout the war. He was prominent also in civil life, serving as sheriff in Adair County, and besides representing the county in the Legislature. He was a member of the constitutional convention that emancipated the slaves, and also served two terms in the State Senate. He also practiced law here for several years previous to his death in 1879. The mother and her ten children still survive him. Most of the family are members of the Christian Church, of which the father was also a member. At present James B., with his three brothers and one sister (Don, Will, Bently and Effie), live with their mother on Dodson Street, in the southern suburbs of the city, near the old home, and almost within the shade of a magnificent elm set out by their father in the early settlement of the county.

Moses Furnish, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Polk Township, was born in Gallatin County, Ky., March 1, 1812, and is one of the fourteen children of James and Keziah Ann (Ray) Furnish, both natives of Virginia. The father was of French and English ancestry, and when young went to Kentucky, where he was twice married, his first wife being the mother of our sub-

ject. He was a farmer, without much education, and died about 1831. The mother died about 1824. Both were members of the Baptist Church. Moses remained with his parents until their death, enjoying few educational advantages, and in 1838 married Eliza Towles, by whom he had twelve children, four daughters and two sons of whom are now living. They are Sarah (wife of John Gerard), Virinda (wife of William Abner, of Kansas), Mary J. (wife of William Lowe, of Kansas), Susan E. (widow of George Mikel), Richard (of Schuyler County) and Robert P. Mrs. Furnish died January 12, 1858, and he married his second wife, Laura L., daughter of Abiram Case, of Lee County, Iowa, January 1, 1860. They have had eight children, seven of whom are now living, viz.: Ed., Tolbert, Cora, Ira, Allen, Leo and Dora. The deceased (Lewis) was their seventh child. Mr. Furnish is one of the early pioneers of Adair County, having come here in 1841, and has since resided on his present farm. He at first purchased only forty acres, but has been steadily increasing his possessions until he is now one of the leading farmers of the county. He is earnestly interested in the welfare of the country, and education finds in him a strong advocate. In early life he belonged to the Whig party, but after its dissolution he became a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Andrew J. Garlock was born in Preston County, Va., July 23, 1840, his father, Henry Garlock, of German parentage, born in Washington County, Md., and his mother, Esther (Cuppett), being a native of Pennsylvania. The family moved to Missouri from Virginia, in the fall of 1855, and located in Adair County, where they now reside. A. J. Garlock spent his youth on the farm until entering the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, July 23, 1862, in which he served until his discharge, August 24, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa. At first he was appointed a sergeant, but was afterward made an orderly and subsequently became second lieutenant. He participated in the fights at Fort Pemberton, Miss., at Helena, Elkins Ford, Prairie Duhan, Little Rock and Marks Mills, Ark., where his regiment was nearly all captured and killed, he, however, escaping. He celebrated the 4th of July, 1863, in the battle at Helena, Ark. Three weeks of his entire service he spent in the regimental hospital. After service he returned, and in the fall of the same year bought the land upon which he now resides, which consists of eighty acres in his home place, all nicely improved. He has a fair residence with a good barn, and a fine orchard of about 200 apple trees and other small fruits. He was married on July 11, 1869, to Miss Jane G. Kelley, daughter of J. G. Kelley, of Adair County.

Mrs. Garlock was born and reared in Holmes County, Ohio, and she and her husband are members of the United Brethren Church at the Pleasant View Church. They have three children living: Henry M. E. and Mary M. E., twins, and Jackson G., aged, respectively, fourteen and twelve, and one dead, the eldest daughter, Susan Esther, who died January 3, 1884, aged twelve years.

Dr. William M. Gates is a farmer and stock raiser, formerly a practicing physician and surgeon, of Polk Township. He was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1819, on August 7, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Bailey) Gates. Jacob was a native of Maine, and of English ancestry, being a descendant of one of the old Puritan families. The grandfather, Benjamin Gates, was born in New England, but was one of the early pioneers of Ohio, where his name was prominently associated with the defenders against the Indians. When a boy, Jacob went with his father to Ohio, and there joined Gen. Wayne in some of his famous expeditions against the Indians in Indiana and Ohio. He was married in a block-house at Fort Wayne, Ind., about the close of the War of 1812. He located on a land warrant in Miami County, Ohio, where he reared his family of five children, our subject being the eldest of three sons and two daughters. He died while engaged in farming, in 1829. His wife was born in Indiana, and died in Shelby County, Ohio, in 1841. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. The Doctor did not receive many educational advantages when a youth, but started out in life, about the age of fourteen, by learning the blacksmith's trade, which, however, he did not follow, but renewed his labor on the farm. After reaching manhood, and even after his first marriage, he acquired a taste for the medical profession, and determined to educate and fit himself for that calling. In 1848 he graduated from R. M. Bartlett's Business College of Cincinnati, Ohio, but in the meantime had been studying medicine, beginning to practice in 1849. He graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1853, and practiced in that State until 1854, when he came to Adair County, Mo., and located in Polk Township, where he continued to practice for a great many years. With the exception of about six years between 1876 and 1882, spent in Jasper County, he has since made his home at this place. In 1858 he was elected to represent Adair County in the Lower House of the State Legislature. In 1861 he was appointed regiment surgeon of the Twenty-second Missouri Volunteer, serving until the next year, when he was appointed enrolling officer for Adair County. He was also provost marshal and lieutenant-colonel of the post located at Kirksville. He was reared a Democrat, and cast his first presidential

vote for Van Buren, but since the war has been a Republican, and has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1843. He was married in 1839 to Miss Ruth Julian, a native of Shelby County, Ohio, and they had five children: Erastus Oscar, Silas (deceased), Hannah E. (wife of C. T. Kimble, of Cass County, Mo.), Mary A. (wife of Charles J. Harrison, of Carthage), and Dr. William F. (a practicing physician in California, and a graduate of the American Medical College of St. Louis). Mrs. Gates died in 1876, and January 29, 1883, he married Emma W., daughter of Thompson and Susan Adams, who was born in Schuyler County, in 1848. They have had one child, Roscoe Everett. The Doctor is now located near Sublett, where he has a fine farm of 320 acres, the result of his own labor, which has also enabled him to give each of his children a good farm.

Hon. Alonzo L. Gibbs, deceased, was born in Blandford, Mass., November 7, 1819. His father, Loring Gibbs, was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother, Mary (Collister) Gibbs, was also a native of the same State. Our subject grew to manhood in Massachusetts, passing his youth on the farm. He received a common-school education. At about the age of twenty-one he went to New Jersey, and taught for five years in Morris County. Here he became acquainted with Mary A. Garrabrant, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Garrabrant, the former being one of the substantial farmers of that locality. To this lady he was married October 3, 1848. Previous to this he had engaged in the mercantile busines in Albany, N. Y., at which he continued about two years. In the fall of 1849 he moved west, locating at Elkhorn, Wis., where he remained three years, engaged in the mercantile business, and then located on a farm there for about two years. In 1858 he moved to Missouri, and located in Wilson Township, Adair County. Here he bought land and improved it, and the farm now consists of 480 acres of fine prairie land, all under a fine state of cultivation. Since the death of Mr. Gibbs his widow and sons have bought 320 acres more adjoining the old place, all well cultivated. Mr. Gibbs was a shrewd, enterprising, business man. He was a member of the Republican party, and in 1869 he was nominated and elected representative of Adair County, and served one term with distinction. During the late war he was a member of the Home Guards. Ill health only compelled him to remain at home. He was a strong Union man. He was very sociable and friendly, and the county had no better citizen. He was a kind father and devoted husband, and was noted for his hospitality. He raised a family of three children, as follows: Loring P. (deceased April 30, 1876, at the age of twenty-two), Frank W. (born June 21, 1860) and

DeWitt C. (born April 5, 1866). Frank and DeWitt are yet at home. Mr. Gibbs died September 29, 1882, having suffered from poor health all the summer previous to his decease. April 16, 1883, Frank W. was united in marriage to Miss Emma, daughter of Joseph McCoy. This lady was born, reared, and educated in Adair County. Mr. Gibbs was one of the founders of the Kirksville Normal School, and his sons all attended school there. He was formerly an Episcopalian, but in later life espoused the Universalist faith.

William M. Gill, editor of the Kirksville *Journal*, was born August 21, 1843, in Indiana. His parents came to Kirksville in 1855. In 1861 he went to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he completed the printer's trade. In August, 1863, he enlisted in the Ninth Iowa Cavalry and served as orderly sergeant of Company C. His first connection with the *Journal* was in 1866, but this was severed in 1873, and he engaged first in the book and stationery business, and afterward in the photographer's business. His next venture was the publication of the Kirksville *Graphic*, which he edited until it came under its present management. In 1885 he went to Altoona, Fla., and established the *Florida Index* which he owned and published until May, 1886, when he returned to Kirksville. After some time spent at Ottumwa, Iowa, as a reporter and assistant editor on the *Daily Democrat*, he and Mr. Link leased the *Journal* office January 1, 1887, and he once more assumed editorial charge of the paper. He was married in 1867 to Anna M. Link, a native of Illinois, and by this union has had five sons and one daughter. The father, John Gill, was born near Circleville, Ohio, in 1812, and afterward married Jane Crossen, whose death occurred in Indiana, our subject being the only child. The father afterward married Hannah Haner, *nee* Smith, by whom he had two children. He has resided in Kirksville ever since 1855, when he came from Indiana. The paternal great-grandfather of William M. was born in England, and acted in the naval service of that country previous to his coming to America, which he did before the Revolution.

Dr. G. A. Goben, was born in Livingston County, Mo., April 7, 1844. He was reared and educated in that county, and graduated in medicine at the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, also graduating from the Bellevue Medical College of New York City. He practiced in his native county previous to locating in Daviess County, Mo., where he continued about nine years, and spent a year in Texas. Since January, 1880, he has been permanently located in Kirksville. He is a member of the Pension Board and of the State Board of Health, besides his membership in the American and State Medical Societies. In

1885 he was made president of the Grand River Medical Association. He was elected mayor at Kirksville. His marriage occurred May 20, 1873, to Ora B., a daughter of Elder Rozelle, who is the minister of the Methodist Church. As to the ancestry of our subject, the father was a native of Jefferson County, Ky., born in 1810. He grew to manhood there, and married Catherine Crist. About 1832 or 1833 the paternal grandfather, William, immigrated to Ray County, Mo., but soon after entered land in Livingston County, Mo. Goben's Ford takes its name from the family. The parents are still living in that county, and have reared a large family of nine children.

Ira G. Harlan, farmer, was born in Ohio, February 6, 1836. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Leviston) Harlan, were natives of Indiana. The father moved to Iowa, and settled in Lee County. He came to Canton, Mo., in 1851. Ten years later he came to Knox County, where he died in 1873. He worked at his trade as carpenter for many years, and also engaged in farming. The mother died in 1859. Our subject grew to manhood in Lewis County, and learned the tinner's trade in Canton, and in 1858 he opened the first hardware and tinshop in Kirksville. He sold out and went to California in 1862, and spent two years in traveling in that State and in dealing in horses. In February, 1864, he returned by way of Panama and New York. On reaching Kirksville he engaged in the real estate and grocery business, a year later adding dry goods. In 1867 he entered in the real estate business exclusively, and so continued until 1872, when he came to his farm. In 1872–73 he was in the grocery and drug business at Millard. After eight years on the farm he moved to Kirksville, and two years later went to Dakota. A year later they traded their land claims for a hotel at Ipswich, Edmunds County. He followed the hotel business for two years, and then engaged in horse dealing until 1887, when he returned to Missouri, and located on the farm. May 5, 1860, he married Nancy A., a daughter of James and Catherine Nicholas, pioneers of Adair County. Their children are Madison M., L. Ernest, Delano R. and Ira F., the two latter of whom were educated at Kirksville. Mr. Harlan is a Democrat, and was an assessor of Edmunds County, Dak. He has passed all the chairs in the I. O. O. F., and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

Francis M. Harrington, one of the truly representative citizens of Adair County, is the son of Martin and Catharine (Hagaman) Harrington, and was born at Amsterdam, Montgomery Co., N. Y., December 5, 1837. In an early day the father immigrated to Illinois, and became an agriculturist, a calling to which his son naturally grew up. While not engaged about the home

farm Francis devoted his time to the acquirement of an education, and afterward spent quite a period as a teacher in the public schools. His inclinations leading toward a professional life, he began the study of law at Pittsfield, Ill., and attended lectures in the law department of the University of Chicago, from which institution he was graduated in 1866. In July of that year he opened a law office at Kirksville, Mo., and from that time to the present he has successfully practiced his chosen profession in this county and surrounding country. As one of the oldest established attorneys in this section of the State, as well as by reason of his ability and learning, he has built up a worthy reputation, and for several years served as county attorney. In 1868 he was chosen to represent this district in the State Legislature, and his career while in this position was such a creditable one that he was re-elected, and has continued to hold his seat until the past year. Such a record needs no additional words of comment. He has ever taken a prominent and hearty interest in all progressive movements, and was especially active in securing the location of the North Missouri Normal School at Kirksville; it is deserving of mention that while in the Legislature he secured an appropriation of nearly $36,000 for this school. He was one of the incorporators, and is now a stockholder of the Kirksville Savings Bank. In December, 1868, Mr. Harrington was married to Miss Martin Dutcher, of Barry, Pike Co., Ill., born in 1844. They have had six children, five of whom are living—two sons and three daughters. Mr. Harrington is much devoted to reading, and has one of the best libraries in the city.

Benjamin F. Heiny has occupied a prominent position in the affairs of Adair County during his residence here, and is deserving of especial mention in this department of the present volume. He was born in Carroll County, Ind., September 15, 1845. He is the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Lantz) Heiny, both natives of Lancaster County, Penn., who removed westward to Indiana in an early day, being among the pioneers of that section. In 1864 Benjamin F., only about nineteen years of age, responded to his country's call for troops, and enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-Second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, continuing in service until the close of the war, when he was mustered out, together with three brothers, who still survive and are in good health. In August, 1867, Mr. Heiny came to Kirksville, Mo., where he entered the Normal School, taking a two-years' course in that well-known institution of learning. Subsequently he accepted a position in the county clerk's office, and in 1874 was elected county clerk, in which office he remained four years. Following this he became engaged in his present mercantile busi-

ness, though during this time his attention has been directed to other channels of business life. He has held various offices, and as editor of one of the leading papers of the county (with which he is still connected) became widely and favorably known. At Kirksville, in 1870, he married Miss Bella Boyd, originally from Armstrong County, Penn., born in 1844. The names of their five children are Lyda Blanche, Lenora L., Frank R., John Dale and Mary Agnes. Mr. and Mrs. Heiny are members of the Presbyterian Church. The former is Republican in politics; he belongs to the Masonic and A. O. U. W. fraternities, and is Past Commander of Corporal Dix Post, No. 22, G. A. R., in which he is now Assistant Inspector at large.

A. L. Holmes, of Loomis & Holmes, owners of the Kirksville Foundry, and proprietors of the Variety Wood Works and Grist-mill, was born in White County, Ind., in 1848. He was reared in that county until the age of twenty-one, when he then spent a year in Iowa. He then came to Kirksville and followed the builders' and mechanics' trades for two years, and spent three years in Howard County at the same business. He then resumed his trade in Kirksville until 1880, when he established his Variety Wood Works, and soon after added the grist-mill with G. Amick as a partner during three years. He now employs from six to twelve workmen. In February, 1886, the Kirksville Foundry was established. Mr. Holmes has one-half interest in this, but Mr. Loomis, formerly of Iowa, has charge of this department, which is destined to be one of the leading institutions of Kirksville. In October, 1876, our subject married Etta Barnett, a native of Howard County, Mo., and by whom he has two daughters: Essie and Lillian B. Mr. Holmes is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is an able manager and mechanic. The paternal grandfather, Moses Holmes, was in the naval service in the War of 1812. John J., the father, was born in New Jersey about 1822, and spent his childhood in Ohio. He was about ten years old when his parents moved to Indiana, and there he married Rebecca Jenkins, who died in 1853. The father then married Jane, a sister of his first wife, and by whom he had five children. He died in December, 1883. A. L. is the only survivor of three children born to his first marriage.

Dr. W. R. Hopkins (deceased), for some years a practicing physician of Brashear, was born in Pendleton County, Ky., in 1838, and lived there until twenty years of age. In 1859 he moved with his mother to Shelby County, Mo., and followed agricultural pursuits until 1866, when he began the study of medicine. He attended the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons during 1866 and 1867, after which he practiced for a

short time in Scotland County, Mo., but in the fall of 1867 moved to Paulville, Adair County, practicing there until 1873, after which he located at Brashear. In 1866 he married Mary F. Barnett, a native of Kentucky, by whom three sons and five daughters have been born, two of the former and three of the latter still living. He was a member of the F. & A. M. His father, Hugh, was of an old North Carolina family, born in 1807, reared and married in that State. In 1831 he moved to Kentucky, where he died in 1845. His wife, Elizabeth (Simpson) Hopkins, is still living, and was also a native of North Carolina, being born in Guilford County, in 1807. Dr. Hopkins was the fifth child of a family of three sons and four daughters, of whom two sons and one daughter are now living. Dr. W. R. Hopkins died September 29, 1887, at his residence in Brashear, Mo., of typhoid fever.

Judge George R. Huston is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Adams County, December 6, 1825. His father, Robert Huston, was a native of Ireland, and came to the States when but nineteen years old, settling in Adams County, where he married Mary Rynard, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Huston was a teacher during his early life. Both he and his wife lived in Adams County until their death. Judge Huston was the second child of a family of four sons and three daughters, all of whom reached their majority, three of his brothers and one sister still living. One of his brothers is also a resident of Adair County at the present time. The Judge grew to maturity in Adams County, and has secured his education by his own efforts since attaining his majority. He was married in Center County, Penn., September 13, 1851, to Miss Mary Spotts, a native of that county, and who passed away in Pennsylvania, about two years later. Having become proficient in the shoemaking business when a youth, the Judge followed that trade until 1866, with the exception of the time he spent in the war. He enlisted in his country's service August 19, 1862, Company B, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, under Col. Beaver, the present Governor of Pennsylvania. He was raised from the rank of private to that of sergeant, and served until his discharge August 19, 1865. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and was wounded in the latter by a shell striking him in the back, and was taken to the hospital from which he was removed to the veteran reserve corps, where he remained until the close of the war. Besides these battles he was engaged in several skirmishes. He was united to his present wife, Abigail (McEwen) Huston, who was born in Center County, Penn., and was the daughter of William McEwen. Mrs. Huston was reared

and educated in the county where she was born. Judge Huston moved to Adair County, Mo., in 1867, when he purchased the land upon which he now lives, and proceeded to improve it. His home place contains 160 acres of finely improved prairie land, all fenced, and he occupies a substantial and comfortable house. He has eighty acres adjoining this tract also fenced, half of which is under cultivation, and through which the new Santa Fe road passes. He also has twenty-five acres of timber in Section 23. Mr. Huston is a strong Republican, firmly believing in fighting for that party by the ballot as well as with arms. Previous to the war he was a Democrat. He was elected county judge in the fall of 1883, by a majority of seventy-three and re-elected last fall by a majority of 227. The Judge is a member of the G. A. R., Corporal Dix Post, Kirksville, and also of La Plata Lodge, No. 237, A. F. & A. M. Both he and his wife are Methodists. He has six children: D. P., a son of his first wife, married and living in Adair County; F. L., also married; Elmer E., single; Carrie B., a young lady; Daniel H. and Estella C.

Jeremiah R. Howk is a native of Illinois, and was born in Adams County, June 6, 1852. He moved to Missouri with his parents, in 1857, where he grew to manhood on the farm, marrying Miss Ellen Rollins, in Adair County, November 15, 1876. Mrs. Howk was born in Knox County, where she was reared and educated. To our subject and wife were born one son and two daughters, named Alfa Pearl, Madie and Corie. After marriage he located where he now resides. He now owns 200 acres of land, all fenced, and 180 acres improved. He has a good one-and-a-half-story house, with a nice barn, and orchards of apple and other fruit trees. The land is mostly prairie land, and among the choicest of this township. John Howk has 160 acres of land all in cultivation. Has a one-story-and-a-half house, common barn and outbuildings, and has eighty acres in another tract under cultivation. He bought the home place in 1855, and proceeded to improve it. At that time the whole country was a comparative wilderness, the nearest neighbors being half a mile distant. There were only three houses on the prairie between Salt River and Bear Creek. Mr. Howk is a native of Indiana, born in Franklin County, April 6, 1815. His father, Adam Howk, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was married in Virginia, to Polly Hale, a native of that State. He served in the War of 1812, under Gen. Harrison. In 1812 he settled in Indiana, and reclaimed a farm from the wilderness. He was required to guard the frontiers and fight the Indians. Later in life he was an exhorter. He died in Indiana, about 1851. The family had moved to Jennings County, where John Howk

grew to manhood. There they lived about eighteen years, and then moved to Owen County, where the old gentleman died. John H. spent his youth on a farm, and learned the tanner's trade, at Bowling Green, Ind., at which business he worked four years. In one whole year he only lost half a day's time. October 6, 1840, he married, in Clay County, Ind., Miss Elizabeth Barnes, daughter of Nicholas Barnes. This lady was born in Indiana. Mr. Howk moved to Adams County, Ill., in 1850, farmed there for seven years, then in 1857 moved to Missouri, and bought and located as above described. He has never sought nor held office of importance. He has been appointed several times, but has refused to serve. In February, 1862, he enlisted in the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, and served one year. He was in the fight at Kirksville, and was discharged for disability. He and wife have reared a family of ten children, five sons and three daughters living: Margaret (wife of James Davidson), J. W., John W., Jane (who died in early womanhood), Jeremiah, Sally A. (deceased wife of Thomas Good), Celia (wife of William Barnhill), Obediah and Frank (twins), Melvina (wife of William McClay), Hezekiah (deceased in infancy). Mr. and Mrs. Howk are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Daniel L. Hughes, farmer, was born in Trimble County, Ky., November 25, 1839. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Lane) Hughes, natives of Kentucky. The father came to Macon County in 1843, and about two years later moved to Randolph County. Since 1862 they have been in Douglass County, Kas. Our subject grew to manhood in Randolph County, and had a considerable experience in the war. He enlisted in the War of 1862, in the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry. At the battle of Pierce Mills he was shot through the head, and had five ribs broken. After two weeks in the hospital at Edina, and some time at home, he returned to his regiment. In Arkansas he was was wounded by some bushwhackers, and was in the battles at Jefferson City, Independence and Mound City. They then went to Springfield, then to Rolla, and in the following spring he was left at Warrensburg hospital, soon after being sent to St. Louis, where he was discharged on account of disability. In November, 1865, he married Frances, a daughter of George Bragg; he then settled near his present home. He spent 1870 in Kansas, and since then has lived on his present estate, which embraces about 145 acres of well-improved land. He is a member of the G. A. R., while he and his wife both belong to the Christian Church.

Among the substantial farmers of Wilson Township is Mr. Calvin W. Ingraham, who was born in Bristol, Ontario Co., N.

Y., December 5, 1826. His father, while a young man, moved to Ontario, and there married Mehitable Wilder, a native of Ontario County and educated at Bristol. The family moved to Ohio in 1828, locating at Granger, Medina County, where they remained eight years. They subsequently moved to Cook County, Ill., where their father followed the carpentering trade. He afterward moved to Kankakee County, but died in St. Joe County, Mich., at the home of his daughter. Calvin W. grew to manhood on the farm in Cook County, Ill. After reaching majority he farmed in Cook and Will Counties for about seven years, after which he moved to Jackson County, Mich., where he bought an improved farm and ran it until 1871. He then sold out and moved to Adair County, Mo., where he bought the farm upon which he now resides. The place was then but slightly improved, but he has now ninety of his 120 acres nicely cultivated. His house is a good two-story one with a fine cellar, and ordinary stables and outhouses. He has an apple orchard of about 100 trees, and there are cherry and other fruit trees upon the place. Mr. Ingraham married Catherine M. Morse, in 1851, a native of Maine. She is a daughter of Capt. Newberry Morse, and was reared and educated in Portland, Me. There were four children by that marriage: Katie (wife of Morris Kemble, of Jackson County, Mich.), Jeremiah, Lizzie (wife of H. E. Bailey) and Jacob. The last three are married, and all but Jacob live in Adair County. His first wife died January 27, 1881, and February 25, 1884, Mr. Ingraham married Joan Mills, a daughter of Lydia Mills. Mrs. Ingraham was born and reared in Jackson County. There is one son by this marriage, a bright little fellow two years old. Mrs. Ingraham is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Ingraham is identified with the Republican party. He spent the summer of 1859 in Kansas, during the Kansas Free State troubles, and was personally acquainted with John Brown, James Lane, and others prominently connected with those border troubles. He was once captured by border ruffians, and considerable property taken from him.

Isaac W. Jones, one of the pioneers of Wilson Township, is a native of East Tennessee, born in Coffee County, August 10, 1810. His father, Thomas Jones, was a native of North Carolina, was reared in Virginia, married Martha Stephens, a native of South Carolina, and served in the War of 1812. He was also an exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Both himself and wife died in Tennessee. Isaac W. grew to manhood in East Tennessee, learning the old way of making iron, and worked at this business until he came to Missouri. Besides working at his trade, he owned a farm, which he sold prior to his removal to

Missouri, in 1854, when he located on the land upon which he now resides. He entered his land at 75 cents an acre, entering 160 acres at first, and about eighty afterward. He also entered some land in Knox and Macon Counties, but sold that off; about 100 acres were prairie land, and some of it timber. The neighbors at that time were few, and lived at quite a distance, his nearest one being about three-quarters of a mile distant. They were always ready to lend a helping hand, and would willingly come ten miles to peform a neighborly act. There were plenty of deer, the woods were filled with turkeys, and wild honey was abundant. Mr. Jones was married in Kentucky, in July, 1833, to Miss Sallie, daughter of Maj. James C. McGee, of Wayne County, Ky., who served in the War of 1812 seven years. Mrs. Jones was a native of Tennessee, where she was reared. They raised nine children to maturity: Martha J. (wife of G. B. Moody, of Macon County), C. H. (in Oregon), Elizabeth (wife of James Newton, Adair County), Mary Ann (deceased wife of John O. Tabor), Emma (deceased), Nancy (deceased wife of Dr. Tompkins), James C. (of Montana), Sarah Jones, Thomas Jones (in Adair County). Mr. and Mrs. Jones belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

J. F. Keller, postmaster of Brashear, and member of the firm of Neff & Keller, general merchants, was born in Adams County, Ill., in 1859, and in 1866 was brought to Adair County by his parents, who located at Paulville, where the father, W. B., engaged in general merchandising for two or three years, also occupying the position of postmaster during that time, after which he became interested in grist-milling there until 1872, when he moved to Brashear, and, in partnership with W. E. Hill, rebuilt a saw and grist-mill, which they operated until the spring of 1882. He then embarked in the hardware business, which he still continues. In 1881 J. F. Keller and J. T. Neff started in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Neff, Keller & Co. Mr. Keller withdrew from the firm for a few months in the year 1885, after which the same members reorganized the copartnership, and have since conducted the business under the firm name of Neff & Keller. John Keller, the paternal grandfather of J. F., was born in Miami County, Ohio, and died there about 1835. The paternal grandmother, Rachel (Jameson) Kellar, died in Indiana in 1846. Her grandfather served in the Revolutionary War, and built the third cabin in Cincinnati. The father of our subject, whose name has been previously given, was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1832, resided in Warren County, Ohio, from the age of twelve until 1856, and then located in Adams County, Ill., for about six years, after spending a short time in Minnesota; then,

in 1866, he came to Adair County, Mo. His mother, Mary M. (Keenan) Keller, is a native of Warren County, Ohio, and her son, J. F., is one of a family of five children, four of whom are still living. The father, W. B., has two brothers, Samuel and Jacob, who were in the Mexican War. Samuel was also the captain of Company H, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry during the Rebellion.

John G. Kelley, a farmer in Salt River Township, Adair Co., Mo., was born in Baltimore County, Md., in 1811, January 7, and was reared and married there to Susan Ann Barnes, December 11, 1836, a native of Baltimore County, Md. In the fall of that year he moved to Holmes County, Ohio, where he remained until the fall of 1866, when, with his wife and family of nine children, he located on the farm one and one-half miles southwest of Brashear, where he has since lived. He first purchased 280 acres of land, to which he has added forty acres, besides 120 acres in Adair County, and eighty in Knox County, which he purchased for his children. His family, including his children and their families, are all members of the United Brethren Church, of which he has been a faithful and zealous member since October, 1839, being taken in church by Alexander Biddle. He has been a subscriber to *The Telescope* since it was first published. All but one of his eleven children have been reared to maturity, and this one died in infancy. The grandfather, Matthew Kelley, was born in Ireland, and when but a young man came to America, served in the Revolutionary War, and located in Pennsylvania, where the father of our subject, Samuel Kelley, was born, after which the family moved to Baltimore County, Md., where Matthew Kelley, the grandfather, died during the childhood of John G. The father of John G. Kelley moved to Holmes County, Ohio, with his family, about 1837, John G. having preceded him in the fall of the previous year. There he died at the old age of eighty-six. He had a brother, William Kelley, who served in the War of 1812. The mother of John G., Ruth (Griffith) Kelley, was a native of Baltimore County, Md., and of Welsh descent. Her father, John Griffith, and three of her brothers, were in the Revolutionary War. The Barnes family are of Irish descent, Mrs. Kelley's father having been born in Ireland.

Warren J. and James S. Kellogg, prominent farmers and stock raisers of Adair County are natives of Wayne County, Penn. They were born in 1840 and 1842, respectively, and reared in that county until they came to Adair, the former in 1879, and the latter in 1873. They have since made this county their home, and, besides 300 acres in Salt River Township, they have a fine home farm of 720 acres adjoining Kirksville. Their

buildings and their improvements are in excellent condition, and make one of the best farms in the county. Warren J. was married in 1873. His wife, Susan, was a daughter of George Kellam, a native of Delaware County, N. Y., and the children born to them are Raymond W., James A., Charles, George, Frederick, Emily and Ross. Although the brothers had been engaged in the lumber business previously, since coming to Missouri they have been devoted to farming exclusively. Both are Democrats, as their votes would indicate, the former voting for Douglas and the latter for Seymour. James L. is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. Of their ancestry the parents are Jirah M. and Eliza (Moore) Kellogg, the former of whom was of Scotch origin, and born in 1810 in Wayne County, Penn. The grandfather, Silas, was prominent in the history of the above county, which he helped to survey, and to which he had removed from his native county, Saratoga, N. Y. The father was married in 1838, and with the exception of two years in Missouri he spent his entire life in his native county, where he was extensively engaged both in the lumber trade and in agriculture. He was inured to early hardships in his native county, and was one of its leading pioneers. His death occurred in 1885, after long surviving his wife, who died in 1866, and who was a native of New York City, born in 1813. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. H. Kinnear, sheriff, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., in 1841. He was reared there on the farm until his enlistment in the Federal service, June 1, 1861. He was a member of Company D, Thirteenth Indiana Infantry, and afterward of Company B, from which he was mustered out in September, 1865, as first lieutenant in North Carolina. He then remained at home until April, 1868, the time of his removal to Minnesota, where he engaged in harness making until October, 1870. He then came to Kirksville, and engaged in the harness and leather trade with Mr. Eckert until his election in 1884. He has served in this office by re-election ever since that time, with satisfaction to all concerned. Having sold his old interest in the leather business, he purchased the stock of J. P. Brown, and has since conducted that business also. He raised Company E, Second Missouri National Guards, and at their organization was made lieutenant-colonel. He is now commander of the local post G. A. R., and is identified with the F. & A. M. fraternity. His wife, Millie A. Grisham, to whom he was married in 1873, was a native of Kentucky. Our subject's ancestry is as follows: The father, William D., was born in Washington County, Va., in 1817. He afterward moved to Jefferson County, Ind., in 1835, and married

Barbara McKay, who died in 1875, after becoming the mother of ten children. The father and children still survive her. The parental grandfather, James, came from Ireland soon after the Revolution, and located permanently in Virginia. The maternal grandfather, James, was born in South Carolina, and afterward married and lived in Kentucky. Both of these ancestors served in the War of 1812. The maternal great-grandfather, Alexander McKay, came from Scotland before the Revolution, and with two other brothers served throughout that war. The two families moved to Jefferson County, Ind., on account of their anti-slavery sentiments.

William F. Kirkpatrick is a native of Adams County, Ill., and was born May 22, 1835. His father, John, and mother, Eliza (Cox), were both natives of Tennessee. The family was one of the very early settlers of Adams County at which place the father died. The grandfather served in the Revolutionary War for seven years. Our subject worked in a buggy manufacturing shop in his youth, learning that trade, and also worked at coopering and carpentering. He was married October 3, 1859, in Lima, Adams County, to Miss Mary Tipton, a daughter of the Rev. W. W. Tipton. Mrs. Kirkpatrick was born in Ohio, but spent most of her life and received her education in Illinois. She died in 1868. William F. worked at the buggy business until 1865, when he came to Missouri, locating in Wilson County, where he bought a farm which he sold in 1867, and engaged in the mercantile business for two years at Wilson, selling out at the end of that time, and buying the farm upon which he has since lived. During the two years he had the store he also kept the post-office. He now has 130 acres of land under cultivation, a neat one-and-a-half-story house with good barn and outbuildings and a good orchard. Mr. Kirkpatrick was married a second time in Kirksville, March 29, 1870, to Miss Sarah A. Barnett, an elder daughter of Amos Barnett, an old pioneer; she was born in Kentucky. At the age of sixteen she removed with her parents to Macon County, Mo., where she resided until her marriage. Everett E. and Eddington W. are the first wife's children. Three children were born to the present marriage, viz.: Cecil H., Gracie and Mabel C. The eldest two died in infancy; Mabel is a little girl of nine.

Israel C. Knight, farmer and stock raiser, has a fine estate of about 160 acres, 100 of which are cultivated, and the rest is in timber and bottom lands. He also has fifteen acres in another tract. He has been successful in his operations since he came to this place in 1883. His parents, Thomas and Amanda Knight, are natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. The

parents were early settlers of this county, and died when our subject was a boy. In 1870 Israel C. went to California, and spent about three years there. He was engaged in farming and saw-milling until 1875, when he went to Washington Territory. After spending about seven years in Walla Walla County in ranching, he returned to Adair County, and has become situated as we have described.

Benjamin F. Lamkin, the subject of this sketch, is one of the oldest and best known dry goods merchants in Adair County. If any class of men deserves success, it is the hard-working business man, whose life is one of unremitting toil, constant familiarity with all the details of business, and an assiduous effort to please, together with the careful study of the wants of his trade. These must be combined with upright dealings and strict integrity, in order that permanent success may be assured. The establishment of Mr. Lamkin is of recognized prominence in Kirksville and throughout the surrounding country, both on account of the magnitude of the business transactions, and the able manner in which its affairs are conducted. Founded at Kirksville seventeen years ago, it has since occupied an advanced position in introducing the latest novelties and best standard goods that the market affords, and such as are known to give satisfaction; this course has contributed largely toward sustaining the tone and standard of commercial integrity, and more than maintaining such a high rank as one of the very foremost houses in this part of the State. The stock carried embraces a full line of dry goods, fancy notions, fine dress goods, clothing, boots and shoes, carpets, oil cloths, rugs, etc.; is so arranged as to show goods to perfection in the substantial two-story brick building, 25x108 feet, which he occupies, a perfect flood of light admitting a close inspection of every article. Not less than twice each season he visits New York and other eastern markets, personally selecting goods best suited to his trade. This house is an acknowledged center of a vast patronage for from thirty to forty miles around. In this connection it is fitting that a brief mention of such a substantial citizen should be made. Mr. Lamkin was born in Ohio County, Ind., January 7, 1836, the son and eldest child of Judson and Mary E. (Dyer) Lamkin, worthy people of New Hampshire and Indiana, respectively. He remained with them until eighteen years old, when he left home and attended a high school until of age, acquiring a good, practical education. In company with a cousin he subsequently wended his way westward, to seek a fortune in the gold mines of the Pacific coast. Upon arriving at New York City in December, 1857, they learned that the steamer "Washington" was advertised to make

a voyage (something of a pleasure trip) to San Francisco by way of Cape Horn and around South America, touching at the principal ports of that country and the West Indies. Upon this steamer Mr. Lamkin and companion took passage, passing seven months in making the trip, and finally landing at San Francisco July 2, 1858, after having visited many places of interest along the route. After three years spent in mining in various parts of California, with considerable success, he was engaged for two years in mercantile pursuits, but in the spring of 1863 he sold out his interests in that State, organized a party at Marysville, which he equipped with necessary articles, and started overland for the celebrated gold mines in Washington (now Idaho) Territory, traveling through an unexplored section of country inhabited only by treacherous bands of Indians, who frequently met the little company, and often engaged them in numerous fights and skirmishes. One-half of the mules and all provisions except flour were captured 150 miles from a civilized settlement, which necessitated subsistence on flour alone for nearly a week. At Walla Walla, Washington Ter., new supplies were purchased, and finally Lewiston was reached. Here Mr. Lamkin settled, and at the organization of Idaho Territory was appointed to the office of territorial auditor by Gov. William H. Wallace, September, 23, 1863. This position he continued to occupy until February, 1866, the capital being removed to Boise City in 1864, by act of the Legislature. During these years he was engaged in the wholesale and retail mercantile business. In 1866, resigning his position as territorial auditor, he was soon appointed postmaster, and discharged the duties of that office until 1870. During these years success had crowned his many efforts, but in January, 1870, he sustained severe loss by fire. By no means discouraged, however, he immediately contracted for the replacing of his burned property, during the erection of which he returned home (in October, 1870,) to visit those whom he had left thirteen years before. While in Indiana he formed the acquaintance of Miss Aleatha A. Learned, whose birth occurred at Anderson, Ind., in 1844, and they were married at her native place in April, 1871. To them five children have been born: Alta, Benjamin Franklin, Claude, Gail and Ina. In December, 1871, Mr. Lampkin settled at Kirksville, where his subsequent well-known career has been noted. He is universally respected in commercial circles throughout the country, as well as in the social world, and justly merits the success he has achieved and the confidence and patronage which have been accorded him by the entire community.

Jeremiah Leavitt, a prominent farmer of Benton Township, is a native of New Hampshire. He was born in 1835, and is the eldest of three children born to Nathaniel and Sarah (Avery) Leavitt, natives of the same State, and born in 1806 and 1800, respectively. The grandfather, Moses Leavitt, was a native of Exeter, N. H., was of French descent, and served in the Revolution. Nathaniel received but few advantages in early life, and, having married in 1833, spent his entire life in his native county, where he died in January, 1887. The mother still lives in that county, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject left home at the age of nineteen, and, after serving a carpenter's apprenticeship of three years, at Manchester, N. H., he went to Galena, Ill., and there engaged in contracting and building bridges, and in various other occupations, until his marriage in 1860. By his union to Julia, a daughter of Patrick and Margaret Lynch, natives of Ireland, he has had the following children: George A., Frank, Abby, William S. and Moses D. After his marriage he spent the rest of his residence in Illinois, on his farm in Galena. He was mustered into the service at Dixon, Ill., in October, 1864, and went to Camp Butler, at Springfield, of that State. He was ordered from there to Nashville, Tenn., to join his company, but was here only a short time when he was prostrated by the small-pox; he recovered soon, and was ordered to Mississippi, where he joined his company, but was again prostrated, this time by the measles, and had a severe spell of sickness; was sent to the hospital at Jeffersonville, Ind., where he remained until discharged from service, at Louisville, Ky., in June, 1865. His impaired health led him to lighter employment, such as, in 1865, taking the census of Jo Daviess County, and afterward in selling agricultural machinery. In 1874 he organized the Thompson & Gilford Mutual Insurance Company, of which he served as secretary during his stay in Illinois, and also as treasurer. He served as justice four years, and as town clerk for a longer period. In 1884 he came to Adair County, and has become the possessor of a fine farm of about 560 acres. His buildings and other improvements are excellent, and his ideas, as a farmer, are practical and progressive. He has been connected with the school interests, and is identified with the Masonic order. His first vote was cast for Fremont, and his ideas were Republican, but more recently he has favored the Greenback movement.

Maj. Andrew H. Linder, an old pioneer, was born in Hardin County, Ky., February 28, 1812. He lived there until maturity, when the family came to Coles County, Ill. February 20, 1834, he married Sarah Morris, a native of Illinois. Two years

later he started to Texas, but located, for one year, about eighty miles west of Little Rock, Ark. The following year he returned to Illinois, where he remained until August 12, 1840. This was the date of the removal to his present home. At the beginning of the war he organized a company for the Home Guards, and afterward enlisted in the Twenty-second Missouri Infantry. He became major of this and also of the Seventh Cavalry, into which this and the Black Hawk Cavalry were merged. He resigned in 1862. In 1853 he became commissioner to locate swamp lands, and has also been a member of the county court several terms. Besides several hundred acres of land given to his children, he now owns 319 acres. He had four sons and two daughters by his first marriage, five of whom were reared to maturity. After his first wife's death, in 1846, he married Nancy Samuels, a native of Harrison County, Ind., by whom he had five sons and six daughters, and eight of whom were reared to maturity. Three sons by his first wife were in his command in the army. Our subject is a member of the G. A. R., and his entire family are Universalists. The paternal great-grandfather, Lawrence, with his two brothers, Simon and George, came from Germany. Simon's posterity settled in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the descendants of George went to the South. The grandfather married, in Virginia, a German lady by the name of Van Meter. He helped to make the fort on the site of Elizabethtown, Ky. He and his brother were among the Rangers. He died in Hardin County, Ky., at the age of ninety-six years. The father, Jacob, was born in the above fort about 1783. He married Jane Furgerson, a native of Virginia, whose parents were from Ireland, and in 1832 moved to Coles County, Ill. He spent his latter days with his children, and died at Andrew H.'s home in February, 1855. The mother died about eleven years later.

Judge William P. Linder, presiding judge of the county court, was born in Coles County, Ill., March 8, 1839. He was reared from childhood in Adair County, and received an ordinary education. January 8, 1860, he married Nancy J., a daughter of Isaac and Arabella Linder, also pioneers of this county. Our subject farmed one year, and in August, 1861, joined the Twenty-second Missouri Infantry, and served until February, 1862, when the Seventh Missouri Cavalry was formed from this and the Black Hawk Cavalry, under Col. Houston. He served as first sergeant, and remained in that capacity until November, 1861, when he received a wound at Kirksvillle, and, after lying in the hospital during the winter of 1862–63, was discharged in February of the latter year. After his discharge he resumed farming and stock raising. He is a radical Republican, and as such

was elected to his present position. His estate embraces 160 acres, on which he has a fine orchard of 140 bearing apple trees. His children are John F., William P., Eliza J., Lizzie I., Ira A., Robert O. and Andrew H. He is also rearing two orphan children. The fact that he has never employed a doctor indicates their excellent health. His daughter, Eliza, was a teacher before her marriage. Judge Linder is a member of the William Wood Post, G. A. R.

S. M. Link, president of the First National Bank, was born and reared in Carrollton, Ill., up to the age of twenty-one years. He then went to Leavenworth, Kas., and hired to Majs. Russell & Waddell, with whom he remained part of 1858 and 1859. The Pike's Peak gold fever having reached the States, he with his father and brother rigged up an outfit, and set their faces westward over the then barren wilds of Western Kansas and Colorado. They reached the spot where Denver now stands only to learn that although gold had been found it was not in paying quantities. Thousands of ragged, wretched, starving, gold hunters were leaving daily for the States. However not to be so easily discouraged he with some others pushed on to the mountains to within a short distance of where the mountains are covered with perpetual snow. Here were newly discovered gold mines, called Gregory Diggings, which were yielding large returns for the labor bestowed. They went on a couple of miles above where they found good mines, and our subject was one of the organizers of Nevada District, being elected the first recorder and secretary of that district. He was afterward elected judge of the miner's court. He returned to Missouri in 1861, and married Mary A. Link, a native of Illinois. Taking his young wife with him he returned to Colorado, and introduced her to a very nice log cabin perched upon and partly in the side of a mountain. From the front door could be seen a long line of similar or less pretentious dwellings dotting the mountain sides. In the gulch or valley were located the rockers, long toms, sluices and quartz mills for separating the gold from the dirt and quartz rock. To the west the summits of the mountain ranges in crescent shape could always be seen covered with snow. Mr. Link followed mining and milling with moderate success until 1866, when, having sold out, he returned to the States, located at Kirksville in 1867, and engaged in the grain, stock and implement business where he had a very large trade in the different lines. He has three sons and four daughters, one of the latter being deceased. The grandfather, Christian Link, was born in Germany. He resided in Virginia and Kentucky, was married in the latter State and afterward moved with his wife and several children to

the almost wilderness of Illinois, where he died greatly respected by all who knew him. Lewis W., the father of S. M., was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in the year 1807, and came to Illinois with his parents. He was reared in that State, and married Hannah Crane. He was a member of the Illinois Legislature for some terms with Moses Lemon, Peter Cartwright and other early pioneers when the capital was at Vandalia, Ill. After occupying prominent positions of public trust for many years he moved to Kirksville in 1866, where he served as justice during nearly all the time of his residence until his death in 1883. His wife is still living at Kirksville, and is the mother of nine children, six of whom still survive. S. M. Link, the subject of this sketch, for twenty-one years has been actively engaged in business in Kirksville, and throughout his entire career has never been accused of an act of injustice or oppression. One of his chief virtues is his great conservatism. Passion or fanaticism never rule him; when others become excited his self-possession never deserts him, but mild and gentle in the face of excitement, he curbs the reckless and quiets the angry, by the wisdom of his counsel, and the dignity and calmness of his own conduct. A Republican in politics, he conceded that patriotism and love of country may animate others. A Baptist in religion, he recognizes that excellence and Christian virtue exist in other denominations. Prosperous and comfortable, he has always heeded the call of distress, and smoothed the pillow of the sick and unfortunate. In a word, Mr. Link justly bears the reputation of being one of the wisest, most level-headed, and best balanced business men in North Missouri. Quiet, modest and honest, he would be a good man and a good citizen in any community.

E. S. Link, editor and proprietor of the Brashear *Citizen*, was born in 1849, at Carrollton, Greene Co., Ill., and in 1857 accompanied his father to Marion County, and in 1858 located near Kirksville, Adair County. He was educated at the North Missouri State Normal, read law under Maj. McGundley, Moberly, Mo., and became connected with the Kirksville *Journal* in 1869, with which he remained about two years. He then accepted a position in a grain warehouse in Kirksville, but has been principally connected with the printing business. November 27, 1886, he issued the first number of the Brashear *Citizen* which was the first paper ever published in that place. In 1882 he married a lady from New Jersey, Ida M. Gruendyke. He is a member of the order of K. of P., and is united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The father of E. S. Link, M. S. Link, is a Virginian, but moved to Kentucky in his younger days, and there married Elizabeth Good, a native of Kentucky. From

there they moved to Greene County, Ill., and to Missouri, as given above. He died in Adair County, in 1859, but the mother still resides in Kirksville, Mo. Our subject was one of six children, all of whom but one are now living. The father was an attorney, and served three terms as probate judge in Greene County, Ill., and was a candidate for county judge in Adair County, previous to his decease.

George W. Lord, a farmer and stock raiser of Clay Township, is a native of Ripley County, Ind., where he was born in 1842, and is the second child of the three sons and two daughters of Thomas and Joannah (Leeland) Lord. He was reared at home, receiving a common-school education, and in 1865 came to Adair County, where he located in Clay Township, and now owns a fine farm of 290 acres, twelve miles northeast of Kirksville, all the result of his own labor, as he started in life a poor boy. In 1869 he married Miss Nancy A., daughter of Davis and Nancy Smith, a native of De Kalb County, Ind. They have four children: Edwin H., Vinnie Leota, Cora Arvillia and Margaret Jane. He served a short time as township trustee, which made him a member of the county court while under township organization. He also served as registration officer. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1864. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Francis M. Lord, a farmer and stock raiser of Clay Township, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., on November 27, 1846. He is the third of the five children of Thomas and Joannah (Leeland) Lord, natives of New York and Maine, respectively. The father was of English ancestry, and a son of William Lord. He was married three times, his last wife being the mother of our subject. He was married to this wife in 1840 in Indiana, whither he had gone in an early day, and was running on the river. In 1857 he returned to Illinois, where he died on October 23, 1859. He was a cooper by trade, but of late years became a farmer. The mother was born in Maine in 1807, and is still living in Clay Township. Mr. Lord was reared at home, receiving a common-school education. In 1869 he came to Adair County, and has since made his home in Clay Township, where he owns a farm of 330 acres about eleven miles northeast of Kirksville, all the result of his own labor. He was married January 22, 1885, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah Midcap, and has one child—Francis. Mrs. Lord was born in Hancock County, Ill., in 1862. Mr. Lord is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Grant in 1868. He and his wife are Christians of the Holiness Order.

Obadiah Lowe, one of Adair's leading farmers and land owners, was born in 1810 in Clark County, Ky. He was reared and married in his native county, and in 1832 moved to Vermillion County, Ind., where he resided for seven years previous to his removal to Davis County, Iowa. He lived in the latter county for eighteen years, and in June, 1861, came to Adair County, where he has lived, with the exception of eighteen months in Kansas. He now owns a large estate of about 1,000 acres, most of which is rented. When he left his Iowa home, he was the oldest settler in his township. He was married in 1830 to Catherine Owens, a native of Clark County, Ky., and they have reared eleven sons and three daughters; eight of the former and two of the latter are now living. Our subject's parents, Daniel and Delila (Barber) Lowe, were natives of Kentucky, in which State they reared a family of eleven children. Two of their sons served in the late war, one in a Kentucky Federal, and one in a Kentucky Confederate Regiment. The father served in the Canadian War, and afterward died in Davis County, Iowa, where the mother's death occurred a short time previously. The paternal ancestry of this family is Irish, while that of the other side is Scotch-English. Mr. Lowe is recognized as a prominent citizen as well as a large land owner.

James Y. McCandles, a farmer of Willmathsville, was born in Kentucky, in 1823, and is a son of Robert and Louisa (Elder) McCandles, both natives of the same State, and both born in 1795. The father was a son of James, a native of Dublin, Ireland, who came to America about 1751, and who served in the Revolutionary War. Robert was married about 1817, and in 1858 removed to Scotland County, Mo., where he died in 1872, a farmer and carpenter. The mother died in 1864. Both mother and father were Campbellites. Our subject was reared at home, was educated at the common schools of Kentucky, and married Susan Lattimer, of Kentucky, in 1847. They had five children: Charles W. (of Scotland County), Robert, Cordelia (wife of John Barker, of Iowa), Benjamin W. (of California), and Ruth (wife of Zalmer Morton). He moved to Scotland County in 1855, where his wife died in 1877. In 1880 he married Mrs. Cordelia, widow of Dr. Bowen, of Willmathsville, where he has since made his home, on a farm of 360 acres belonging to Mrs. McCandles. Our subject has had (now sold) a farm of 280 acres of land in Scotland County, near Memphis, which he had acquired by his own labor and management. He volunteered his service in the Mexican War as an orderly sergeant, but the company was not received. He is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Polk in 1844. He is a Royal Arch Mason,

and a member of the Campbellite Church, as was also his first wife, but his present wife is of the Presbyterian faith.

D. F. McClay, one of Brashear's most substantial citizens, was born in Woodstock, Vt., in 1824, and is a grandson of William McClay, who was born in the parish of Tleppen, county of Sterling, Scotland, in 1743, and who, when about twenty-seven years old, immigrated to America, settling at Charleston, N. H. Here he married Mary Farnsworth, and located at Woodstock, Vt., about 1780. From a copy of a Woodstock paper published after his death, we learn that he was a good, honest, old-fashioned Scotchman, and a thrifty farmer, kept fine stocks, raised good crops, and accumulated considerable land and money. He died September 22, 1829. His family consisted of three sons and five daughters. One of the latter married a Scotchman named John Fisher, who was a schoolmate of Robert Burns. Stephen, the father of our immediate subject, a prosperous farmer, of sterling integrity and strict morality, was born at Woodstock in 1784, married Margaret Hill, and died at the above mentioned place in 1838, his widow following him some years later. D. F. McClay was the third son, having three brothers and five sisters, all of whom lived to maturity. Until of age he spent his life at the place of his birth, and then immigrated to Du Page County, Ill., where he remained about three years, then moved to Will County, Ill., and while there was united in marriage to J. M. Rowe. He spent a portion of the year of 1853 in California, and in 1856 located near the present site of Brashear, Adair County, Mo., where he devoted his time to farming until 1883, when he moved to the village, and has since been engaged in looking after his investments in land, as he owns nearly 2,000 acres. His wife is a native of Vermont, and they have two sons and one daughter.

William W. McClay, a farmer and stock raiser, was born in Will County, Ill., February 4, 1853. His father, David McClay, was a native of Vermont, who went to Illinois when a young man, and there married Jane M. Rowe, of that State. His home in Illinois was in Will County, near Joliet. W. W. McClay moved to Missouri with his parents in 1859, locating in Adair County, where he grew to manhood, spending his youth on the farm. After arriving at maturity, he married Mary Melvina Howk, November 3, 1872, who was a daughter of John Howk, one of the pioneers and prominent farmers of Wilson Township. After his marriage he farmed in Salt River Township for a number of years. He ventured into mercantile life twice, once in 1873, in Brashear, selling out, however, in a short time. The second time he remained in the business two years, but finally sold out, and purchased the land upon which he now lives. He has 240

acres in his home place in a fine state of cultivation, and thirty-five acres of timber in another tract. He has a small house, not very much improved. Mr. and Mrs. McClay have a family of five children: Clarence G., Elma C., Laura A., Levina E. and Jerusha E. They have lost three children in infancy. Mrs. McClay is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and her husband belongs to the Knights of Labor. Their son, Clarence, who is mentioned above, is a remarkably bright and intelligent little boy, well advanced in his studies for a child of twelve years, and averaging 95 per cent in his studies while at the Brashear Academy.

James N. McCreery, one of Adair County's most enterprising merchants, and a prominent citizen of Brashear, was born in Ripley County, Ind., in 1841, and in childhood moved near Quincy, Ill., with his parents, where he spent his youth. In 1862 he entered the One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, serving one year, and at the close of the war (1866) embarked in the general mercantile trade at Paulville, Adair Co., Mo., where he remained until the founding of Brashear, when he moved his stock of goods to the new town, to the improvement of which he has contributed largely, and is regarded as one of its most public-spirited men. He was a member of the county court two years, soon after locating in Brashear. He has a stock of about $7,000, consisting of a complete line of dry goods, clothing, groceries, etc. He became postmaster of Paulville immediately after locating there, and filled the position faithfully until it was changed to Brashear, where he continued to fulfill the same duties until October 1, 1885. In 1866 he married A. E. Kirkpatrick, a native of Lima, Ill., by whom three sons and two daughters have been born, of which but one daughter, Emir, survives, who was born in 1876. Mr. McCreery is a Free Mason, and, with his wife, is a regular attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church. James, the father, was born in Ireland in 1811, and when about twelve years old was brought by his parents, Robert and Mary, to Beaver County, Penn., where James was reared, and at which place he married Cynthia Johnson, a native of Beaver County, Penn. The father was in the wholesale grocery and liquor business for four years at Florence, Ala., and after that, for the same period of time, in Louisville, Ky., after which, at about the age of thirty, he married, and located in Ripley County, Ind., subsequently residing in Quincy, Ill., until 1850, since which date he has lived on a farm near Lima, Ill. Their family consisted of three sons and four daughters, all of whom reached manhood and womanhood. A brother of our subject, Henry, enlisted in the Forty-third Illinois Infantry, and died at Nashville, Tenn.,

in 1864. The McCreery Methodist Episcopal Chapel, dedicated at Brashear in 1881, was named in honor of Mr. McCreery.

Daniel McGonigle is a farmer and stock raiser of Clay Township, and was born in Pennsylvania in 1828. He is a son of Daniel and Mary (Colgan) McGonigle, natives of County Donegal, Ireland. He was reared at home, receiving a common-school education. In 1842 he came with his parents to Knox County, Mo., and in 1850 went to California, where he engaged for four years in mining, and then returned to Knox County. He has been twice married, the first time in 1855, to Miss Ellen Jarvis, and the second, in 1862, to Mrs. Sarah Cook, a native of Maryland. In 1855 he came to Adair County, entered and purchased several hundred acres of land where Adair now is, and on which he has since made his home, at the present time owning 275 acres. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

James W. McGraw (deceased) was born in Pennsylvania, June 24, 1838. His parents, Abraham and Susan McGraw, moved to Scioto County, Ohio. Our subject came to Missouri about 1865, and located in Macon County. Two years later he came to his family's present farm in Adair County. He served in the war over four years. He enlisted first in the three months' service, and afterward as a veteran. He was corporal, and subsequently sergeant in the Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was with Sherman on his famous march, and in thirty-three prominent engagements, and served his country honorably and with fidelity. After the close of the war he came to Missouri as before mentioned. July 14, 1867, he married Mrs. Frances Hammer, daughter of Reason and Hannah Ricketts, and a native of Fairfield County, Ohio. She has been a teacher of considerable experience both in Missouri and Indiana. The children are Auria B., Alice B. and Cora F. Since her husband's death the widow has been managing the farm and caring for her property in Kirksville.

George W. Meeks, farmer, stock raiser and shipper, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, August 16, 1834. He is the son of Thomas and Margaret (Rudolph) Meeks, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was reared in Ohio, where he resided until about 1842. He lived in Pettis Township until his death, in June, 1872. He was a very extensive stock dealer and shipper. They had seven sons and one daughter, all of whom grew to maturity. Our subject grew to manhood on the farm, in Adair County, and since that time has lived on his present estate. In September, 1853, he married Cynthia, a daughter of Porter Cunningham, early settlers of Randolph County. She died October 16, 1870,

leaving six daughters, all but one of whom are married. After marriage he began buying and shipping stock together with farming. His estate embraces 720 acres, 400 of which are in the home place, mostly under cultivation. All the rest, excepting eighty and 160 acres, respectively, is in timbered land. Mr. Meeks is one of the leading stock men of this county. In 1882 he married Mary E., a daughter of James Bragg, a wealthy pioneer farmer. Their two children are Florence (deceased) and Pearl. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

William Meeks, farmer and stock raiser, was born on the farm he now owns, April 17, 1849. His parents are mentioned in the sketch of his brother, George W. Meeks. William was educated in the common schools and at Kirksville Normal. February 12, 1871, he married Jennie, a daughter of David and Mary Caldwell; she is a native of Pennsylvania, but was reared in this county, and her education was received partly at Kirksville. After marriage they spent a few months in Johnson County, Tex., and then returned and bought land in Cowley County, Kas. In 1876 he sold out and settled on the old homestead of his father, who had died in the meantime. He subsequently bought out his brother, John, and now owns a fine estate of 560 acres, all but 100 of which is under cultivation. Their children are Mabel, born September 13, 1877, and Hazel, born June 13, 1885. There are deceased: Harry, born October 2, 1871, died August 24, 1876; Byrdie, born September 17, 1873, died August 29, 1876; Maud, born July 8, 1875, died September 8, 1876. Mr. Meeks is a prominent Republican, and has been on the Central Committee for several years. His hunting experience, while in Kansas, formed an interesting portion of his career in that State. In December, 1871, after a successful hunt, when the company, of which he was a member, was obliged to live on buffalo meat for eleven days, they were surprised by a band of Indians, but not injured. A third expedition, in December, 1874, came near resulting disastrously, Indians suddenly making their appearance, but Mr. Meeks, with his friends, escaped. At that time they saw thousands of buffalo. In the spring of 1880, he and his brother, Andrew, with two sons, bought 4,000 sheep near Pueblo, Colo., and drove them to the Black Hills, in Dakota, a distance of some 600 miles.

Samuel C. Megrew, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Monroe County, in 1835. He is the elder of two children of William M. and Rebecca (Danalson) Megrew, probably natives of Indiana. They afterward came to Monroe County, Mo., and after marriage, to Adair County, where the mother soon died. The father married again and moved to Nebraska, but a few years

later returned. In 1882, however, he went to Nebraska again, where he died two years later. He became a prominent and influential farmer. Our subject grew up in that pioneer country, and received probably no more than a month's school attendance. In January, 1858, he married Elizabeth, a daughter of Abraham and Lucinda Smoot, and a native of this country. Their children are William (deceased), Rebecca (wife of William Hall), Nellie and Charlie. Excepting a short time in Nebraska, Mr. Megrew has since made his home in this county. He came to his present farm in 1869. His estate consists of 310 acres and 20 acres of timber land. He is a Democrat and a member of no church.

Jackson Megrew, one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Adair County, was born in Liberty Township, same county, in 1836. He is a son of William M. and Rebecca (Donaldson) Megrew, natives of Indiana. The father was of Irish ancestry, his father being a native of England, but an early pioneer of Monroe County, Mo., to which place William M. accompanied his father, and was soon after married. He moved to what is now Adair County, and located in the southern part of the county on the Chariton River, soon after moved to Hog Creek in the western part of the county. After living in Nebraska six or seven years, he returned to Adair County, in 1882, but again returned to Nebraska, where he died April 9, 1885. He was one of the earliest inhabitants of Adair County, and was recognized as one of its enterprising and substantial farmers. The mother was born in Indiana, and died about 1837. Our subject was reared in the woods of Adair County, without receiving any education, as he did not attend any school until after he was twenty-one, when he went to the district school for about three months. In 1864 he married Miss Nellie P., daughter of William M. and Jerusha Walters, formerly of Tennessee, but who, in 1841, came to Adair County, May 28, 1865. Mr. Megrew moved to Nebraska, within four miles of Omaha, but, at the end of one year, moved back to Spring Creek, and from there to Schuyler County, and five years later purchased W. M. Walter's farm. Mr. and Mrs. Megrew have seven children and all of them are living. They are Rosetta (wife of John Powell), Henry, Anna Belle, Robert, John, Minnie and Bertie. He has since been a resident of Adair County, with the exception of five years, from 1873 to 1878 inclusive, spent in Schuyler County. Since then he has been a resident of the old Walters' farm on which Mrs. Megrew was born and reared. He is now the owner of 700 acres of land in Morrow Township and Spring Creek, nearly all of which is the result of his own labor and good business ability. For two years he was a merchant in Stahl. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presi-

dential vote for Douglas. Mrs. Megrew is a member of the Baptist Church.

James C. Miles, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Bedford County, Va., July 1, 1827. His father, Armstead I. Miles, was born in 1796, and was also a native of Virginia, and his mother, Elizabeth A. Arthur, was born May 27, 1800, in the same State. The family moved to Kentucky in 1829, locating in Pulaski County, residing there ten years. In 1839 they came to Missouri, and settled in Macon County. Armstead I. resided there until his death, which occurred at the residence of his son in 1879. James C. was eleven years of age when he came to the State with his parents, and spent his youth in Macon County. In 1851 he bought the land upon which he now lives, which was then in a raw condition, and proceeded to improve it. At first he purchased 240 acres, 160 acres in prairie land and the rest well timbered. The place is quarter of a mile from the Macon line and six miles from LaPlata. Mr. Miles was united in marriage in Knox County, September 2, 1852, to Miss Ruth E. Shelton, a daughter of Medley Shelton, one of the early settlers of Knox County. Mrs. Miles was born in Carroll County, Ky., but spent her early life in Knox County. This wife died July 13, 1872. There were ten children by this marriage: Mary (wife of James Lee, of Macon County), Maxey B. (wife of Samuel Clemison, of Adair), Medley (of Adair County), Francis M., Priscilla (wife of S. B. Barr) and Ruth E. (a young lady). Four children were lost in infancy and early childhood. January 15, 1874, he married Mary N. Bunch, of Macon County, a daughter of John Bunch. Mrs. Miles spent her life previous to her marriage in Macon County, and both she and her husband are members of the Old School Baptist Church. Mr. Miles was one of the world-renowned "forty-niners," making an overland trip to California in company with Stephen Wilson and many others. He went to that State with an ox team, and while there, engaged in mining and teaming, and was very successful. At the end of eleven months he left the land of gold and returned home by way of Old Mexico, across the gulf to New Orleans, thence to St. Louis and home.

O. B. Milliken, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., August 12, 1828. His parents, Elias and Amy (Henotis) Milliken, were natives of Maine and New York, respectively. They were among the early settlers of Dearborn County, and he served as justice for twenty years. He died in Kansas while the mother died in this county. Our subject is chiefly self-educated, and at the age of twenty-two began teaching in St. Joseph County. Several years later he was at the head of the Ripley County schools, and for about three years received the

highest teaching salary. He left Indiana in 1858, and came to Iowa, but in August, 1859, came to his present home. He first settled on 80 acres, but has since acquired 122 acres of fairly improved land, which he has gained by his habits of hard work. After coming to Missouri, he taught some until 1873, and has held several local offices. He was reared a Democrat, but is now a Greenbacker, independent in everything. He helped organize the first union meeting in this township in 1861, and made the first union speech. He was one of the four in this township who voted for Lincoln. He twice refused the nomination for representative, declining the honor. He is an independent student, and continually follows some line of study. In 1851 he married Dianna, a daughter of John Dorsh, formerly of Pennsylvania. Their children are Viola, John E., Eliza, Ama, Susie, Rebecca, Mary, Marion, Albert, Katie, Charles, and two deceased infants. Mr. Milliken served in the Home Guards during the war.

Lemuel B. Mitchell was born in Carroll County, Ky., January 15, 1831. His parents, James and Sophia Mitchell, were also natives of the same State, where his father died, but his mother is still living, and is now eighty years old. L. B. spent his life on the farm in Carroll County, farming and raising tobacco successfully until 1858, when he settled in Adair County, Wilson Township, near the place he now occupies. Although deer and game were plenty, Mr. Mitchell was never much of a sportsman; he did kill, however, a number of animals with his ax. He settled on his present farm in 1860, having purchased the land in 1858, the fall of which year he began to improve it. He now owns a little farm of eighty acres in good condition, and a good sized one-and-a-half-story house, with good barns, etc. He has an orchard of about 100 trees, and a variety of small fruits. In October, 1859, Mr. Mitchell married Malinda, daughter of John B. Shelton, one of the pioneers of Knox County. Mrs. Mitchell is a native of Iowa, but spent most of her youth in Knox County, Mo. There are four children: Sophia (wife of Haden Pemberton, one of the substantial farmers of Wilson Township), James T., Rosetta (a young lady) and Lemuel M. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are members of the Christian Church, as is also their married daughter. Mr. Mitchell has never sought nor held office.

Noah Molter, one of the leading pioneer farmers and stock-raisers of Adair County, is a native of Dauphin County, Penn., where he was born in 1825. There he was reared, educated at the common schools, and, in 1848, married to Miss Susan, daughter of Samuel Dubendorf, a native of the same county. The same year he came to Nineveh, Township, purchasing the land upon which he has since made his home with the exception of

two years in Benton Township, working for Washington Conner in a tannery. Since 1852 he has been a resident on his present farm. He learned the tanner's trade when a young man, at which he worked about four years prior to his marriage. Accumulating about $300 he came to Missouri, and is now one of the most wealthy land owners in the county, possessing about 1,100 acres of land, some 900 acres in Nineveh Township, and the other 200 in Sullivan County. His farm is under a high state of cultivation, and has been cleared and improved since it was purchased by him in its raw condition. Mr. Molter served a short time in 1862 in the Missouri State Militia as sergeant, and about one month in 1864 as captain. He was township collector for one year. He is a man of remarkable business capacity and financial ability, of great endurance and energy, and has the implicit confidence of the community. He has raised a family of five sons and two daughters, viz.: Joseph, William H. (of Montana Township), Jesse (of Arkansas, a tobacconist), George W., Francis M., Margaret (wife of Jacob Novinger) and Mary A. (wife of Samuel Novinger). Mr. Molter is a conservative Democrat. His parents, Joseph and Catherine (Shoop) Molter, were natives of the same county, and lived for a long time upon the land purchased by the grandfather in a very early day. Joseph died about 1841, and his wife about 1882, near the age of seventy.

William H. Morelock, a farmer and stock raiser of Morrow Township, was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., in 1833, and is the third of eight children of Maj. E. M. C. and Elizabeth (Pickens) Morelock, natives of East Tennessee, and of whom account has been given in sketch of J. K. P. Morelock. Our subject was reared under the parental roof, his educational advantages being limited to the subscription schools of the neighborhood, and the time he attended these not exceeding three months. In 1852 he was united in marriage to Miss Martha, daughter of Charles and Frances Overstreet, formerly of Illinois, where Mrs. Morelock was born. They have nine children only four of whom are living, viz.: Elizabeth Frances (wife of James Pickens, of Washington Township), Ann Eliza (wife of William Abernathy, of Sullivan County), James K. P., and Charles E. He has since been a resident of his present farm with the exception of a few months spent in Texas in 1874. He is the owner of 280 acres on Spring Creek, near the old home farm, forty acres in Putnam, and also has a half interest in eighty acres in another tract, nearly all this property being the result of his own hard labor and good management. In 1865 he served about forty days in the Missouri State Militia. In politics he is a Democrat,

casting his first presidential vote for Buchanan in 1856. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and with his wife belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

J. K. P. Morelock, a farmer and stock raiser of Morrow Township, was born in Sullivan County, Mo., in 1844, and is the youngest of the eight children of Maj. E. M. C. and Elizabeth (Pickens) Morelock, natives of East Tennessee, born in 1809, and in 1810, respectively. The father is of Irish and Dutch origin, and a son of Gen. Morelock, who lost his wife while in the service of his country, in the War of 1812. E. M. C. was married in his native State, about 1842, and removed to what is now Sullivan County, and in 1851 came to Adair County, and located on Spring Creek, Morrow Township, about twenty-two miles northwest of Kirksville in the northwest part of Adair County, where he has since made his home. Soon after locating here he built a saw-mill which he ran for several years. Mr. Morelock has been a man of considerable prominence, and for several years led a public life, and as early as 1844 was elected a member of the State Legislature. It was through his efforts that Sullivan County was formed, and he was its first representative, and two years after he was re-elected, thus serving two terms. He was also a clerk of Adair County for six years, filled various township offices, and was major of the militia during times of general muster. After the expiration of his clerkship he founded the Kirksville *Democrat*, which he edited and published for several years, since which time he has remained on his farm, and is one of the prosperous farmers of the county. During his public life he was always an active politician, affiliating with the Democratic party, and was also a prominent member of the Masonic Order. His wife died in 1848, and both she and her husband were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Our subject was reared at home, and his entire school education did not exceed three months' attendance. During his father's residence at Kirksville he remained on the farm. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry, serving in Missouri and Tennessee, reaching Nashville just too late to participate in the second Nashville engagement. He remained in service until the close of the war, being discharged in July, 1865. He was married in 1868, to Miss Harriet E., daughter of Preston Gilmore, a native of Adair County. They have three children: Josephine, Edward and Belle. He has been living on his farm since his marriage, and owns 240 acres of land, forty acres being in another tract. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for McClellan. He is a mem-

ber of the Masonic fraternity, and Mrs. Morelock is united with the United Brethren Church.

Prof. W. P. Nason, one of the most prominent educators of Kirksville, was born in Fairfield District, S. C., in 1824. His parents soon after moved to Athens, Ga., and remained there until 1839, when they removed to Mississippi to engage in agricultural pursuits. He attended school in Fayetteville, Tenn., and then taught for several years in Mississippi. He spent 1850 in traveling through Texas, and in 1852 located in Indiana, where he taught one year, in Switzerland County, before going to Carroll County, Ky., where he taught for about three years, and during this time attended South Hanover College. He came to Adair County in 1857, and soon after located in Kirksville, where two years later he was married. After teaching a private school till 1862, he went to Wisconsin and taught for three years. He then located permanently at Kirksville, and taught public school. In 1867 he became connected with the Northern Missouri Normal School. It existed as a private school under J. Baldwin until January, 1871, when it was adopted as a State institution. Prof. Nason was acting president for one year, 1881–82, and since the organization has had charge of the chair of English language and literature. By his first marriage three sons were born, one of whom died in infancy. W. B. resides in Ripon, Wis., and J. C., in Macon, Mo. Their mother, Sarah Cowan, a native of Ohio, died February 10, 1864, and June 12, 1866, he married Sarah A. Thompson, *nee* Griffith. Their son, George, is a graduate of the State Normal, in the class of 1887. Prof. Nason is a Mason, and his family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The father, James, was a North Ireland man, born August 4, 1782, and after reaching manhood came to America and located in South Carolina. His wife, Margaret Montgomery, was a native of North Carolina. She died in 1852, in Mississippi, and her husband followed her three years later, after they had reared five sons and four daughters to maturity.

James Newton was born in Lancashire, England, March 14, 1831. He is of English parentage, both his father, Thomas Newton, and his mother, Elizabeth Drakefoot, having been born in England, in which country the latter died. His father was a hatter by trade, and James began to learn that business at the age of ten. He served an apprenticeship of eight years, at the expiration of which, in company with his father and others, he emigrated to the States on an American vessel leaving Liverpool. The trip was uneventful and consumed five weeks and three days. His destination was Philadelphia, where he had a brother, who was employed in a cotton factory. James obtained work in the

cotton factory, remaining there for several years, and after accumulating a small sum of money he started for the west. Before leaving Philadelphia he married a Miss Catherine Crawford, a native of Scotland. They had several children, of whom two—a daughter, Agnes E. (is teaching school in Missouri), and an older son, K. C., is in Southern California. He settled in Lafayette County, Wis., where his father, brothers and sisters also lived, and where he engaged in farming until 1869. In February of that year he moved to Missouri, bought new land, and located upon the farm on which he now resides. It is a place of 200 acres, 160 of which are improved. The house is a good substantial one-and-a-half-story building, with ordinary stabling, surrounded by fine apple orchards and other fruit trees. The greater part of the farm is utilized for meadows and pastures, as most of his time is devoted to stock raising and dairy products. R. D. Newton, one of his sons, died in Missouri, in 1883, at the age of twenty-five. Another son, R. T., was accidentally shot by a gun in the breast, and lived but half an hour after. A daughter, Amelia M. Newton, died in May, 1886, at the age of twenty-three. His wife died in Missouri, in August, 1876. James Newton married his second wife on the 24th of December, 1876, who is now living in Adair County. She was the daughter of Isaac W. Jones, one of the pioneers of the county, and a successful farmer. Elizabeth Jones was born in Tennessee, and at the age of sixteen moved to Missouri, spending her life in Adair until her marriage with James Newton. Mr. Newton is a Presbyterian and Mrs. Newton belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Newton bought a land warrant while in Philadelphia, and commenced farming on forty acres, and although he had no previous farming experience, his property is now entirely free from any encumbrance, and he is one of the most influential and successful men of the county.

Judge James H. Novinger, a merchant and farmer, of Novinger Station, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., in 1840, and is the eldest of eight children (three sons and one daughter living) of John C. and Sarah (Shott) Novinger, who were also natives of the same county, and born in 1812 and 1820, respectively. There they lived and married in 1839, coming to Adair County in 1851, where they purchased land at Novinger Station, which received its name in their honor. Here he has since made his home, occupying his time as a tiller of the soil. His father, James Novinger, was also a native of Dauphin County, making three generations who were born in the same county in Pennsylvania. James H., our subject, was reared under the parental roof, receiving but a limited common-school education. When the war broke out

he espoused the Union cause, and in 1861 served three months in the Home Guards under Capt. Watson E. Crandall, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company D, Twenty-Seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry and entered the Army of the Tennessee, First Division, Fifteenth corps, under Gen. Logan, participating in the siege of Vicksburg and the battle of Lookout Mountain, and was all through Gen. Sherman's famous campaign. He was mustered out at Washington City, D. C., in June, 1865. He enlisted as private, and was afterward made first sergeant. At the close of the war he returned home and renewed his labor on the farm, and in 1866 was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Mary Shoop, formerly of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Novinger being a native of Adair County. They have two children, Joseph E. and Sarah E. Since his marriage he has been living in the vicinity of the old home, farming, but in 1887 he engaged in general merchandising at Novinger Station, which business he conducts in connection with his farming, being an owner of 180 acres lying one mile west of the station. Mr. Novinger's property is the fruit of his own labor, guaranteeing the assertion that he is a man of good business capacity and information. For several years he was the assessor of Nineveh Township, and in 1884 was elected county judge, and served for a term of two years. He is an earnest worker in the cause of education, and is interested in the general welfare and prosperity of the country. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln while at Atlanta, Ga. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

James Novinger, a farmer and stock raiser of Nineveh Township, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., in 1840, and is the third of the thirteen children of Isaac and Christena (Shoop) Novinger, natives of Pennsylvania, and born in 1815 and 1816, respectively. His parents were married in 1838, and in 1847 came to Adair County, and located in Nineveh Township where Mr. Novinger owned a good farm and where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in December, 1885. He was one of the early pioneers of that county, and an honorable and upright man. They successfully raised eight sons and four daughters, ten of whom are still living. The mother still resides upon the old farm. Both were members of the Lutheran Church. James was reared at home, having but few opportunities to obtain an education, and all that he did acquire was by his own perseverance and application after reaching his majority. In August, 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-Seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry and entered the Army of the Tennessee, participating in the siege of Vicksburg, battles of Mission Ridge and

Murfreesboro, and was with Gen. Sherman during his Georgia and Atlanta campaigns. He was mustered out at Washington City, D. C., in 1865, after which he returned home, and resumed his labor on the farm. In 1876 he was married to Miss Louisa, a daughter of Michael and Margaret (Shoop) Snyder. Mrs. Novinger is a native of Nineveh Township, and they have five children, all living, viz.: Solomon, Israel, Edward, William Henry, Harvey Sylvester and James Grover. He has since his marriage been a resident of his present farm of 200 acres situated nine miles northwest of Kirksville, all of which he has acquired by his own hard labor. Mr. Novinger is a Democrat, but cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1864, at which time he was in service. He and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Jacob B. Novinger, a farmer, stock raiser and coal dealer of Morrow Township, is a native of Dauphin County, Penn., where he was born in 1845, and when but eighteen months old was brought by his parents, Isaac and Christina (Shoop) Novinger, to Adair County, where he was reared, with no educational advantages save those offered by the common country schools, and upon reaching his majority he could not write his name. He then attended two three-months' terms at Greencastle, and then attended the North Missouri State Normal for two terms, after which he taught a couple of terms, and then attended the Normal again for one term. Since then he has been farming, marrying Miss Maggie, daughter of Noah and Susannah Motter, October 11, 1874, a native of Adair County. He has six children all living, viz.: Lizzie B., Martin L., Emanuel L., Minnie, Noah and Bessie. He remained in Nineveh Township until 1878, when he came to Morrow Township, and has since lived upon his present farm of 140 acres, situated near Stahl. When he first came to his present home he opened up a coal mine, the first of any consequence ever opened in the township. This he has since continued to operate, supplying quite an extensive local trade, besides shipping fifteen or twenty car loads each year. Mr. Novinger is the owner of perhaps the most favorably located and valuable coal field in this section of the State. Thus far he has succeeded in discovering two good veins, the first about three and a half feet thick, and the other about three feet below the first, four feet thick.

Judge George W. Novinger a farmer and stock raiser of Nineveh Township, was born near Harrisburg, Penn., January 18, 1847, and is the eighth of the thirteen children of Isaac H. and Christina (Shoop) Novinger, also a native of the same place, and born in 1815 and 1816, respectively. They were mar-

ried about 1838, and in 1847 removed to Adair County, Mo., locating in Nineveh Township, where Isaac H. became a substantial and well-to-do farmer, successfully raising a family of eight sons and four daughters. Mr. Isaac Novinger cast the first presidential vote that was ever cast in Morrow Township. He was a son of Jonathan Novinger, who was also a native of Pennsylvania, making three generations of Novingers that were born in that State. He also came to Adair County at an early date and purchased a large tract of land there. The mother is still living on the old farm. Both the father and mother were members of the Lutheran Church. George was reared at home, and received his education at the common schools of those days, which he has improved by study since. He was married in 1867 to Miss Mary J., daughter of Adam and Sallie Molter. He has since been a resident of Nineveh Township, and is now the owner of 280 acres of land, eight miles northwest of Kirksville, his property being the result of his own labor, perseverance and economy. Mr. and Mrs. Novinger have three sons: Isaac A., George B. and Samuel Jefferson T. Mr. Novinger has held the offices of assessor and justice of the peace for several years. In 1882 he was elected county judge, and served two years. He is a public-spirited citizen, and is an advocate for all that will increase the prosperity of the country. In politics he is a Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Seymour in 1868. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Salmon Otto, proprietor of Sloan's Point Mills, was born in Preston County, W. Va., June 27, 1833. He is the son of Judge Abraham and Susan (Cuppett) Otto, the former a native of Bedford County, Penn., and the latter of the same State. The father went to Preston County at an early day, and there spent his life. He was a justice of the peace and also a member of the county court. Our subject grew up on the farm in Preston County, and in 1855 went to Putnam County, Ind. About a year later he moved to Des Moines County, Iowa, but since 1857 has been in Adair County. He has worked at his trade in Indiana, Iowa, and some in this county. He is an excellent carpenter. February 5, 1862, he enlisted in the Eleventh Missouri Militia, which was afterward merged into the Second Missouri Cavalry, in which he served as sergeant. He was discharged in 1865, at St. Louis. He was in a great many fights attempting to drive Marmaduke (late Governor) out of the State, and in fighting bushwhackers. He was on a furlough for about six months, and was sick for about a year. He resumed carpentering in connection with farming after his return until 1883. He bought a farm

in Liberty Township, in 1864, and still owns about fifty acres of land. His mill, which is situated on the Chariton River, was bought in 1883; it is a steam mill with a capacity of 200 bushels daily and includes a saw-mill. In 1858 he married Fannie Tinsman. Their children are Adela (wife of T. Moyer), Alice, Pearl, Charles and Maud. One son, Alfred M., died at the age of eight years. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church. In politics Mr. Otto is independent. During the war his house was occupied by rebel forces, so that his wife had to leave. The high water attacked them with the same results in 1874, and stood six feet deep in his house.

Charles Patterson, a well-known nurseryman and horticulturist, is a native of Sweden and was born in 1825. He was twenty-four years old when he left his native country, and came to Louisville, Ky., in 1849. He spent two and a half years in the latter city, and then, returning to Sweden, married Christina Annette Lovell. On his return to this country he remained in Louisville until 1856, when he came to Adair County, where he has since resided. During the war he spent about one year in Company A, Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He began the nursery business in 1866, about eight miles east of Kirksville, and about four years later leased a farm near that city, which he devoted to nursery growing for seven years before he purchased his present home. His nursery farm embraced forty acres adjoining Kirksville, on which he has now 1,700 bearing apple trees, etc., but he has since added eighty acres more, and planted in orchard; besides this, he rents land, so that he now cultivates over 150 acres. He makes a specialty of small fruits, and grows all the finer and better varieties of raspberries, blackberries, grapes, etc. He has a family of four sons and three daughters, one of the latter being deceased, all of whom have been or are being educated at the State Normal. The father, Peter Carlson, and the mother both spent their lives in Sweden, the former dying in 1882, and the latter surviving but a year or so longer. Our subject's name would have been Peterson according to the Swedish rule, but on coming to America he changed it to its present form. He is a member of the American Horticultural and the American Pomological Societies, and also belongs to several State horticultural societies.

I. D. Pierce, an old established dentist of Kirksville, Mo., was born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1838. He was reared in that county, and lived there until 1860, when he moved to Chillicothe, Mo., and from there to Macon the following year, remaining in that place until 1866. He spent one year in studying medicine, and then studied his profession at Dayton during this time. At the

last mentioned date he located at Kirksville, as the first permanent dentist in the place, and has enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice ever since. He has had partners of various kinds, and students have learned the profession under him, but, during all this time he has held the leading place. He has had a family of four children born to his wife, Mary Wingate, a native of Delaware, who died in 1871. Dr. Pierce is a member of the F. & A. M. fraternity. His parents, Jacob and Nancy (Dussman) Pierce, were natives of Ohio, the former being born in 1813. But two of their children survived infancy, William and our subject; the former was in the Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died from exposure soon after the battle of Charleston.

James R. Pemberton is a native of Virginia, and was born in Franklin County, February 22, 1827. His father, Edmond Pemberton, was also a native of that State, and served in the War of 1812. He married Susan Hundly, of Virginia, and the family moved to Missouri about 1832, locating in Callaway County. Edmond Pemberton entered land near Fulton, and improved a farm where he resided until his death, in 1853. They had four sons and three daughters, all reaching maturity. James R. was the second son, and grew to manhood on the farm at Callaway. In the spring of 1850, in company with Capt. Morris and others, he went to California, arriving at his destination September 3, where he remained until 1853, engaged in farming, in which he was tolerably successful. In three years he returned via the Isthmus to New York. After spending a year in old Callaway he came to Adair County, where he bought the land upon which he now resides. He at first bought 123 acres of partly improved land, with a log house, a portion of forty acres being fenced and broken. He now has 440 acres, with 300 in cultivation, nicely improved, a good one-and-a-quarter-story house, and a large new barn. Nearly 140 acres are timbered, except about forty acres of bottom land. Mr. Pemberton was married in Callaway County to Amildred, daughter of Joseph D. Johnson, of Callaway, December 28, 1854. His wife's family was from Virginia. Mrs. Pemberton was born there and reared in Callaway. James Pemberton lost one son, Thomas, who died at the age of seven, in 1863. There is one son, William, who married Sophia Mitchell, of Adair County. They have four children, and reside on the old home place. Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and Mr. Pemberton is a member of LaPlata Lodge, No. 237, A. F. & A. M.

David R. Pickens, a farmer and stock raiser, of Morrow Township, is a native of Sullivan County, Tenn., and was

born August 25, 1832. He is a son of John and Nancy (Proffitt) Pickens. The father was of Irish descent, and was born in Greene County, Tenn., August 2, 1807. The mother was born in Sullivan County, August 22, 1807, and died November 18, 1853, and in October, 1854, the father married Mrs. Margaret Duncan. In 1855 he moved to Adair County, and located on Spring Creek, Morrow Township, sixteen miles northwest of Kirksville, where he remained until his death, September 24, 1867. He served four years as justice of the peace, of Morrow Township. His grandfather, Williams Pickens, was also a native of Sullivan County, Tenn., and a soldier in the War of 1812. He was a son of William and Mary Pickens, who were natives of Ireland. David R., our subject, was reared under the parental roof, and received a school education of not more than two years, when he was but a small boy. Most of his knowledge has been acquired by his own efforts since reaching mature years. He was first married July 14, 1853, to Miss Martha J. Bragg, and had four children: Amanda A. (widow of T. Smith), Landen B., Thomas J. and David M. Mrs. Pickens died April 3, 1874, and his second marriage occurred in October, 1877, to Mrs. Louisa Bolinger, a daughter of John Scobee, by whom he had one child, Martha Jane. His second wife died in October, 1878, and in December of the same year he married Miss Catherine Morelock. They have three children: Clark A., Lula May and Ora Lee. In 1855 he came to Adair County, and has since been a resident of Morrow Township, living upon his present farm since March, 1874. He has 190 acres in a good state of cultivation, and the old farm on which he first located. Farming has been his occupation. July 1, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, served one year, mostly in Missouri, reaching Nashville just too late to take part in the last engagement at that place. In 1876 he was elected justice of the peace, to which office he has been twice re-elected, thus occupying that office nearly six years. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan in 1856. He has belonged to the Masonic fraternity since 1854, and has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church since 1852, to which church his first and last wife also belonged, his second wife being a member of the Christian Church. July 12, 1853, just previous to his first marriage, Mr. Pickens cradled one hundred dozen oats, and thirty-three years after, to a day, he cut eighty dozen by 3 o'clock.

S. M. Pickler, dealer in general merchandise, lumber, railroad ties, piling, etc., was born in Washington County, Ind., in 1846, removed to Iowa in 1852, and to Kirksville in 1866. He soon

after became a student in old Normal College, in which he efficiently filled the chair of elocution, logic and mathematics, until 1873, after which he was the editor and publisher of the Kirksville *Journal* until 1882. Since that date he has been handling timber and ties, and, in connection with that, he has opened, October, 1885, his general merchandise store, in which he carries a stock of about $15,000, and employs five assistants. He is not only an extensive and successful operator in business, but is also very prominent in political life, having served as county school commissioner, and a member of the Legislature in 1877. He is also identified with the A. F. & A. M. order. His wife, M. M. Bowen, to whom he was married in 1873, is a native of New York, but was reared in Adair County. They have one son and one daughter. His parents, George and Emily (Martin) Pickler, were natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively, and reared a family of ten children. The father was reared in Indiana, and died in Adair County in 1870, while the mother still survives him, and is living in Kirksville. Their son, John A., became a major in the Third Iowa Cavalry. Mr. Pickler has been a success as a teacher, business man and statesman.

C. J. Pollock, grocer, was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1844. He was reared in that county, and in 1862 enlisted in Company C, Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served to the close of the war. He then returned to his native county, and remained a few months, after which he came to Kirksville, where he engaged in the furniture trade with his brother for about three years. After a year in the grocery business he went as traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house, by whom he was employed for sixteen years. He then bought out two different firms, and opened his present grocery business in December, 1884, and now employs five clerks, carries the largest stock in Kirksville, and does more business than any two houses in the city. His wife, Alice Pierce, is a native of La Porte, Ind., and by their marriage, in 1867, there have been born four sons and one daughter. Mr. Pollock is a Knight Templar of the F. & A. M. His father, Samuel, was a Scotchman, who came to New York city about 1800, at the age of ten years. After a few years' residence in Pennsylvania, he married Fanny Wilkey, a native of that State, and soon afterward moved to Ohio, where they died about 1877 and 1883, respectively. They reared nine of their twelve children to maturity, but at present only seven survive. Three of these were in the Union army—one as captain and one as a lieutenant, while a third was in the Confederate service, and reached the rank of colonel.

J. S. Pool, agent of the Pacific Express Company, was born

in Lake County, Ohio, in 1843. He came with his parents to Macon in 1858, and soon after came to Kirksville, where he filled various clerkships for several years before he engaged in the photographer's business, in 1868 and 1869. There was an old hotel called the American House, which was a part of the first brick house built in Adair County. He bought this house in 1874, and gave it its present name, the Pool House. He still owns the house and its furnishings, and has made a large number of additions to it. He was proprietor of the same from the date of its purchase until 1886, and succeeded in making it one of the most popular hotels in Northern Missouri. Its rates have always been $2 a day. Mr. Pool was married in 1863 to Anna, a daughter of Michael G. Clem, one of Adair County's old pioneers, who was reared in Adair County from boyhood, although a native of Ohio. Our subject is identified with the following orders: the K. of P., the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. Nelson Pool, the father, is a native of New York, and, after many years of residence in Macon County has become a citizen of Minnesota. His family of four children are all living.

Judge John L. Porter, of Porter & Harris, clothiers, was born at Gettysburg, Penn., September 14, 1834. His parents came to Jefferson City, Mo., in 1839, and then to Adair County in 1853. At an early age he was employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company as foreman of a construction force that built the first line from Missouri to Fort Zwanworth, Indian Territory. While in the employ of this company he was taken prisoner by the Indians in what is now Kansas. In 1858 he read law at Kirksville, and acted as deputy circuit clerk. With the oncoming war he enlisted in Company G, Eighty-sixth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, in 1862. April 30, 1864, he was made second lieutenant, and afterward was appointed provost marshal of the northeastern district of Missouri. After the war he dealt chiefly in wood, coal, ties and railroad supplies, etc., until the present firm was formed in 1887. For two years he was probate judge, and was the first real estate agent and notary public in Adair County. November 10, 1862, he was united in marriage to Mary E. Ivie, a native of Adair County, and to this union have been born two sons and five daughters, one of each sex being deceased. Two of their children have taken a complete course in the State Normal School. Mr. Porter is a Knight Templar and a Knight of Pythias. His paternal ancestry is chiefly German and Irish, while that on the mother's side is of German and English stock. Our subject belonged to a family of six children; only half of them now survive. John B., the father, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1810, and is now one of Kirksville's old and

highly esteemed citizens, having survived his wife, Harriet K. Kurtz, who died in 1855. One of his sons, W. T., was a major in the Federal service.

Samuel Reed, president of the Kirksville Savings Bank, was born in Huron (now Erie) County, Ohio, January 15, 1828. He was reared in that county until the age of twenty-three years, and engaged in the lumber trade, at Milan, Ohio, for his first business. He came to Iowa in 1854 and the same year located at Kirksville, where he had bought land, and where he has since remained, excepting two years spent in the grocery and lumber trade at Saginaw, Mich. He has since been engaged in the real estate business and in loaning money, and was elected as county treasurer in 1862. For one year he was interested in the banking house of Baird & Reed, and for a few years after the war held a State broker's license. He was elected to his present position in 1887. By his union to Georgiana Messenger, a native of Illinois, to whom he was married in 1862, he has had five sons and five daughters. Seven of these are now living, and are receiving their education at the State Normal School. Mr. Reed's parents, Samuel, Sr., and Hannah (Brown) Reed, were married in Connecticut, the native State of the former. They moved to our subject's birthplace in 1815, and there reared a family of three sons and three daughters. The father died in 1872, and the mother survived him in the same county until 1881. The former served in the War of 1812, and his father, Samuel, was a soldier of the Revolution. The Reed family are of English descent.

William B. Reynolds, Jr., a merchant, grain and stock dealer, and also farmer, is a resident of Green Top, and a native of Madison County, Ill., where he was born in 1846, being the eldest son of William B. and Mary Ann Reynolds [see sketch of Henry C. Reynolds]. He spent his early life at home, receiving a limited common-school education, and came with his parents in 1854 to Adair County, and in 1856 entered the mercantile business, in company with his father and Mr. Rutter, in which he continued until 1860. The year previous to this he married Miss Ruth D., daughter of Alfred and Gertrude Story, formerly of New York, where Mrs. Reynolds was born in 1843. The union was blessed with ten children, only five sons and one daughter now living, viz: William S., Henry M., Alfred, Maude Elidian, Garfield and Everett. He located at Willmathsville, and farmed a few years, and, in 1863, he, in company with his brother, James H., entered the mercantile trade in Willmathsville, in which he continued until 1870. He then went to his farm, two and one-half miles southwest of Willmathsville, where he remained until 1881,

when he returned to Green Top, where he has since been engaged as above stated. Mr. Reynolds is the owner of 620 acres of land in one tract, besides ten acres and several residences, and a business block in Green Top, the most of which he has accumulated by his own efforts. He was postmaster from 1859 to 1872. He is an active worker for the cause of education, and general welfare and prosperity of the country. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for John Bell. Mrs. Reynolds is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James H. Reynolds, one of the leading farmers and stock raisers, is a native of Madison County, Ill., where he was born in 1843. He is the second child of William B. and Mary Ann Reynolds, natives of Kentucky. [Account of parents given in sketch of Henry C. Reynolds.] Our subject was reared under the parental roof, and received his education at the common schools. When a lad of fourteen, while belting some of the machinery in his father's mill, he was caught in the machinery and his right arm severed from his body. In 1863, in company with his father and older brother, he entered into mercantile life at Willmathsville, and afterward purchased the entire stock, and conducted the business on his own responsibility until 1879, when he sold the stock, and has since turned his attention to agriculture and stock raising. In 1870 he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy M. Garlinger, a native of Wisconsin. Three children have been born to them as follows: Milton J., Alvin and Carrie A. Mr. Reynolds is located about half a mile west of Willmathsville, and owns about 390 acres, the fruit of his own busy life. During his mercantile life he occupied the office of postmaster for twelve or fourteen years. He is a Republican, the first president he voted for being Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Reynolds' father was one of the victims of the "Mountain Meadow Massacre."

John W. Reynolds, a farmer and stock raiser of Clay Township, is a native of Madison County, Ill., where he was born in 1849, and is the fifth child of William B. and Mary Ann Reynolds. He was reared at home and educated at the common schools of Clay Township. His first marriage occurred in 1871, when he received the hand of Miss Ellen, daughter of John Deihl. He lost this wife in 1872, and the following year married Miss Mary M., daughter of John B. and Lydia Montgomery. This wife was a native of Pennsylvania. They have had seven children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Nellie, John William, Montie (deceased), Lena, Claude E., Bessie and Hattie B. Since his marriage he has lived two and one-half miles southwest of Willmathsville, where he has a fine farm of 240 acres. He

has made agriculture his life-long occupation, and is now one of the most substantial and well-to-do farmers of the county. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Grant.

Henry C. Reynolds, a merchant and farmer of Willmathsville, is a native of Clay Township, and was born January 1, 1855, reared in the same county, and educated at the common schools and at North Missouri State Normal at Kirksville. In 1875 he entered his brother's store at Willmathsville as a clerk, and in 1877 married Miss Charlotte, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Parcells. They had two children: Owey Ottis and Eva Leota. Mrs. Reynolds died February 8, 1883, and September 3, of the same year he married Miss Sarah A., daughter of Francis and Marion Jones, by whom he has had two children: Bertie M. (deceased) and Ina. He returned to the farm prior to his first marriage, but in 1878 went back to the store, purchasing the stock in 1879 and continuing the business until September, 1882. In 1885 he again resumed the mercantile business at the same place, and has since continued the business, also running a store at Greensburg, Knox County, in 1885 and 1886. He carries a stock of general merchandise worth about $3,500, and is also the owner of 100 acres of land; was appointed postmaster in 1879, which office he resigned in 1882. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Garfield in 1880. Mrs. Reynolds is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The parents of our subject, William B. and Mary Ann Reynolds, were natives of Kentucky, and born in 1807 and 1812, respectively. Soon after their marriage in 1835 they removed to Madison County, Ill., and engaged in farming and stock raising, afterward moving to La Grange in Lewis County, where the father engaged in saw-milling. In 1854 he moved his saw-mill to Adair County, locating on the cottonwood branch of the South Fabius, where he also erected a grist-mill. He became one of the wealthy farmers of the county, owning nearly 3,000 acres of land at one time. Besides his agricultural pursuits he was at one time interested in the store at Willmathsville, and was a man of good business capacity. He died February 1, 1878. His wife died June 10, 1872, and was identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church during her lifetime.

Columbus T. Rice, one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Clay Township, is a native of Tompkins County, N. Y., where he was born in 1827, and is the sixth of nine children of Asa and Polly (Reid) Rice. The father was born and reared in Connecticut, and married in Massachusetts, in 1812, at about the age of twenty-seven, and the same year removed to Tomp-

kins County, N. Y., where he spent the remainder of his life as a tiller of the soil. He served a short time in the War of 1812, and died about 1870. The mother was born in Massachusetts, and was about five years her husband's junior, and died in 1873. Both were Methodists. Our subject remained at home until of age, only receiving a common-school education. He then went to Illinois in 1854, and the year following returned to New York and married Miss Catherine, daughter of Garrett and Elizabeth Wickoff, a native of Seneca County, N. Y. To this marriage seven children were born, five of whom are now living: Edward A. (of Kansas), Charles, James A., Mary and Augusta. He immediately returned to Illinois, and remained until 1857, then came to Adair County, Mo., and located in Clay Township, fourteen miles northeast of Kirksville, where he has a fine farm of 620 acres highly improved and cultivated, making him one of the leading farmers of the county. His property is an evidence of his industry and good management. When a young man he learned the carpentering trade, which he followed prior to coming to Missouri. He is now one of the leading stock raisers of the county, making a specialty of breeding thoroughbred Holstein cattle. He served three months each in the years of 1862 and 1864 in the State Militia. He is one of the early settlers of the county, coming here when it was slightly settled and game was abundant, and has ever since been an active worker for the prosperity of the place, and an advocate of education. He is now a Republican, was reared a Whig, and cast his presidential vote for Lincoln in 1860.

Richard M. Ringo, cashier of the Kirksville Savings Bank, was born near Terra Haute, Ind., in the year 1834. At the age of seven years he removed with his parents to Adair County, Mo., and located on a farm about ten miles west of Kirksville. This country at that time was a wilderness, without a school, a church, or any civilizing influence within its borders, which surroundings deprived him of any educational advantages in his youth, and it was after he attained his majority before he ever attended school, or at least any worth naming, and then only a month at a time for three consecutive winters. Although his educational advantages were limited, he not only overcame all early drawbacks, but his natural ability has placed him in the first rank of the business men of this county. He remained on the farm until 1859, when he was elected clerk of the county court. After his term of office had expired he engaged in merchandising at Kirksville until he became interested in the organization of the Kirksville Savings Bank in 1873, with which institution he has been continuously engaged as cashier; and his present popularity and splendid business traits have contributed largely to the success of

that banking institution. While never seeking office for himself, Mr. Ringo is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and has always contributed his means and his influence to the success of that party, and for years has been looked upon as one of its truest and wisest counselors.

M. J. Ross, county treasurer, is a native of Brown County, Ohio, where he was born October 22, 1834. He was reared on a farm until eighteen years of age, when the parents came to Knox County, Mo. He soon enlisted in the State Militia and afterward in the Thirty-ninth Missouri Federal Infantry, serving throughout the entire war. After that he resumed farming in Knox County, and followed mercantile life at Novelty for five years previous to locating in Adair County, in 1874. His first business in this county was that of the lumber trade for eight years, and in 1884 he was elected to his present office, to which he was re-elected two years later. Mr. Ross is an able officer of the county, and a leading citizen. By his first wife, Anna Hickman, a native of Vermillion County, Ill., he had one son and two daughters. The son, C. A., is a professor in the State Normal. After this wife's death, he married Mary L. Coleman, a native of Massachusetts, by whom he has had three daughters, one of whom is now deceased. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. John Ross, the father, was born in 1805, in Beaver County, Penn., but was married in Ohio. His wife, Martha Blair, was a native of Maysville, Ky., and died in 1875. They moved from Brown County, Ohio, to Knox County, Mo., where the father still resides. He reared a family of five sons and three daughters, six of whom now survive. Two of these—Andrew G. and B. W., the present mayor of Kirksville—were in the Federal service in the Third Missouri Cavalry, the former dying at Little Rock after the fight at that place. The general paternal ancestry of our subject is Scotch, and that on the mother's side is of Irish stock.

Henry O. Ryan, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Kentucky, and was born August 2, 1824, in Clark County. His father, James, and his mother, Wealthy (Rockwell), were both born in the same county and State. The family moved from Clark to Henry County, about 1831, from there to Oldham County in about 1845, and from there to Missouri in 1858, where they located in Adair County, Pettis Township, where James Ryan improved a farm on which he resided until his death in June, 1886. There was a family of five sons and one daughter, all of whom lived to maturity, but only H. O. and one brother are now living. Henry lived upon the farm in Henry County until he became a man, and then moved with his parents to Old-

ham County. He was married in Trimble County, on February 7, 1854, to Miss Adeline, daughter of John Wheeler, a native of Jefferson County, and now living in Adair County. Mrs. Ryan was a native of Oldham County, where she passed her childhood. They remained a year on the farm in Oldham County after their marriage, and then, in the latter part of 1855, moved to Indiana, spending one year in Clark County. In the spring of 1857 they moved to Missouri, and settled in Adair County, in 1860, previously spending one year in Monroe County, and two in Macon. At first he only purchased a small tract of land, but later purchased land adjoining his first purchase, and now owns 220 acres of fine land in his home place, all in a good state of cultivation. He has a good house of one and a half stories, with a good barn and outbuildings, and an orchard of about 200 apple trees and a variety of small fruits. He has another eighty-acre tract, two ten-acre, and one twenty-acre tract, all well timbered. Mr. Ryan served a short time in the Missouri State Militia, and was elected second lieutenant. He was elected to the office of collector and assessor, and served two years, and is identified with the Democratic party. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have seven children: Mary C. (wife of Edmund Burton), James M., Henry Porter, Lee W., Frank A., Zerilda J. and Asa W. Mr. Ryan and wife are Baptists.

Rev. Father John Ryan is pastor of St. Mary's Church, at Adair, and is a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1852, and received his education at St. Kyran College. He came to the United States in 1872, was ordained in June, 1877, by Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, N. Y., and immediately entered upon his first mission at Kansas City, and the year following went to St. Louis, where he filled a vacancy for a short time, and then came to Adair during the same year (1878), where he has since been stationed. He is a son of William and Margaret (Corr) Ryan, who were also natives of Ireland, where they passed their entire lives. The father was a merchant and farmer, and died in May, 1884. The mother died in 1881.

Thomas Ryan is the superintendent of the Whitehead and McChan estate, including the coal mines, 300 acres of land and twenty-two houses at Stahl. Mr. Ryan is a native of Huntington County, Penn., his parents being John and Anna (Steepleton) Ryan, natives of Ireland. Our subject has been connected with the mining business all his life under the employ of J. Whitehead. When but seven years old he began as a door manager in a coal mine in Huntington, Penn., and worked for 35 cents per day. After that he drove mules for 75 cents a day, and afterward bossed teamsters, for which he received $2.25 per day. He

has operated in twenty-one different mines in Pennsylvania, and since his marriage in 1886 has superintended the mines and other property in Adair County, Mo. The mine at Stahl is operated about seven months in a year, excavating about 8,000 pounds per day.

William H. Sheeks, an old pioneer farmer, is a native of Wayne County, Ky., and was born March 8, 1822. Soon after the fall of 1828 he came to Randolph County, Mo., and there was reared to maturity. He was married the day before Christmas, in 1840, and the February following located in Macon County, Mo., where he remained until October, 1849, the time of his removal to Kirksville. After some time as a liquor dealer in the latter city he was elected as county sheriff, and served four years. A year before the last mentioned date he entered on eighty acres of land, which now includes 240 acres, and which became his home in 1862. By his marriage to Mary Fletcher, a native of Grayson County, Ky., and who was born January 27, 1821, he has had four sons and seven daughters, seven of whom were reared to maturity and five of whom survive. William, our subject, is a member of the F. & A. M. His mother, Rosa, was born in May, 1796, and afterward became the wife of Joshua Phipps, by whom she had one son and one daughter. That gentleman died before the war, and the mother lived with her son until her death in August, 1885. Mr. Sheek's estate shows the thorough hand of an experienced farmer.

John Shibley is one of the early pioneer farmers and stock raisers of Adair County, having first come to the county in 1840, before even a wagon had been brought up the creek, and when the woods abounded in wild animals, such as wolves, bears, elk, deer, etc. He soon familiarized himself with the hardships and privations to which pioneers are subject, and has often ridden on horseback to the mill in Linn County, a distance of forty miles. He remained but a few months the first time he came to this county, removing to Ralls County in 1843. His father's family removed to this county, and located where Shibley's Point is now situated, where the father, Jacob B., spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1872. He was of Dutch origin, born in 1793, and was a son of Henry Shibley, who was a native of New York. At the age of twenty-one he married Elizabeth Parks, and they reared a family of four sons and two daughters, all of whom are now living. Mr. Shibley made farming his principal occupation, but in connection with this was engaged in the ministry, being a member of the Christian order. He served as a justice of the peace for several years while in Ralls County, where he lived during the years which separate 1836 from 1843. His wife was

born in New York May 19, 1797, where she married Mr. Shibley, and soon after moved to Pennsylvania. She was a daughter of David and Sallie Parks, natives of Massachusetts, the former of Scotch, and the latter of English origin, and died in 1870. Our subject was born in Luzerne County, Penn., in 1822, and during his early life lived with his parents on the farms in his native county and in Ralls County. His education was confined to the instruction he received at the common schools, and in 1853 he married Miss Rachel, daughter of William and Nancy Bradshaw, formerly of Illinois, where Mrs. Shibley was born. They have had four sons and one daughter, three of the sons still living: Jacob Henry, John W. and Lemuel Parks. Mr. Shibley has been a resident on his farm for forty-four years, owning 400 acres at Shibley's Point, the old original homestead, which is sixteen miles northwest of Kirksville. He also owns 240 acres in another farm near by. As the above statements indicate, Mr. Shibley is a man of good business and financial ability. For many years he worked at the blacksmith's trade, coming to Adair with a pony, a set of blacksmith's tools and $10, and with this as a start has become one of the foremost agriculturists in the county, and has held all the county and township offices from county judge down, serving several years as justice of the peace. He purchased the first thresher and mower ever used west of the Chariton River, in Adair County, the former being bought in 1853. He is an active worker in the cause of education, and interested in the general welfare and prosperity of the country. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Polk in 1844. Himself, wife and one son are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He never called for a glass of liquor for himself, nor does he use tobacco.

Philip D. Shoop, a farmer and stock raiser of Nineveh Township, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., in 1834, and is the fifth of nine children of Jacob and Mary (Snyder) Shoop, who were also natives of that county, where they were reared and married. In about 1840 they moved to Ralls County, Mo., and the following year came to Adair County, and settled in Nineveh Township, where Mr. Shoop owned a farm of about 300 acres besides some other farms, and where he lived the remainder of his life, taking great delight in hunting and relieving the country of the wild animals and game. He assisted in surveying the county. He died in Adair County, Mo., in 1874 at the age of sixty-eight. He was the son of John and Elizabeth Shoop, and was born November 1, 1805; was married September 6, 1825, to Polly Snyder, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Snyder, in Dauphin County, Penn., where he remained until April 11, 1838,

immigrating thence to Ralls County, Mo., arriving on the 3d of May, following, and remained a citizen of that county until October, 1841. Thence he moved to Nineveh, Adair Co., Mo., and settled on the farm on which he died. Polly Shoop, his first wife, departed this life July 8, 1847, aged forty-two years. After the decease of his first wife he returned to his native State, and there was married again, April 6, 1851, taking for his second wife M. Snyder, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Snyder, who still survives. It will be discovered from the above that the deceased had been a resident of this State thirty-six years, and a resident of this county thirty-three years. He came to this State poor, but by patient industry, perseverance and honesty, he acquired a competency for himself and family, and has ever been revered for his many noble qualities Peace to his ashes! His father, John Shoop, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and, as far as anything is known to the contrary, the same may be said of his ancestors. Our subject passed his youth at home, enjoying but very meager educational advantages, attending school in the rudest of log houses in the forest. He was married, in September, 1858, to Miss Fannie, who was born March 16, 1836, and who is the daughter of Isaac and Sarah Shontz, formerly of Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Shoop was born. They have three children: Carrie, born May 3, 1859, who is the wife of Joseph Motter; Isaac R., born May 29, 1864, and Jacob H., born December 13, 1865. Since 1865 our subject has been a resident of his present farm, and is the owner of 200 acres, nearly all the result of his own labor and good management. His property lies about eight miles northwest of Kirksville. He served two summers in the home militia during the war. In 1878 he was elected county judge, and held that office for two years.

One of the farmers and stock raisers of Nineveh Township is George Shoop, who was born in Dauphin County, Penn., in 1836, and is the fifth of nine children of Jacob and Mary (Snyder) Shoop, natives of that county, in which they were reared and married in 1826. About 1840 they moved to Ralls County, and one or two years later came to Adair County, and purchased land near Nineveh, on which Mr. Shoop spent the remainder of his life as a tiller of the soil, and was a substantial and well-to-do farmer. He spent most of his leisure hours in the enjoyment of hunting the deer and game which then frequented that part of the country. He was one of the very early pioneers of this region, having settled here before the land came into market. He assisted in surveying the county, and became quite familiar with all its natural advantages, and the location of the various tracts. He died January 21, 1874, at the age of sixty-

eight years. He was twice married, his last choice being Mary Snyder, a cousin of his first wife. His last marriage occurred about 1851, and Mrs. Shoop still survives. The mother of our subject died July 8, 1847, at the age of forty-two. Both were members of the Lutheran Church. George was reared in the early pioneer days of Adair County, when there were no schools worth mentioning; hence, what education he had was mostly obtained by his own efforts. At the outbreak of the Civil War he took a firm stand on the side of the Union, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company D, Twenty-seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry, participating in the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Lookout Mountain, Resaca, and went through the Atlanta campaign, when he was wounded. He was also taken sick at Marietta, and did not recover sufficiently to re-enter the service, and was discharged at Louisville, Ky., in June, 1865. He then returned home and resumed farming, and July 8, 1866, he married Miss Catherine, daughter of John and Mary Novinger, and a native of Pennsylvania. Their children are Frances Marion, Mary Alice, Sarah Catherine, Ida Celesta, Dora Irene and Della Evelina. Since his father's death Mr. Shoop has been the owner and resident of the old home farm, and now owns 240 acres of land, situated eight miles northwest of Kirksville, nearly all of which he has earned by the sweat of his brow and his good management. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Breckinridge in 1860, and is a member of the G. A. R. Mrs. Shoop was born June 7, 1846, and died February 21, 1879.

Jonas Shott, a farmer and stock raiser of Nineveh Township, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., in 1824, in the month of January. He is the son of Philip and Susan (Hoffman) Shott, also natives of the same place, where they always made their home. They were married in 1817, and Philip was a volunteer in the War of 1812; he died in 1854. The mother died in August, 1831. Jonas was of the fourth generation of this family born in Dauphin County, Penn. He received a limited common-school education, and was married September 5, 1847, to Miss Julia Ann Paul, a native of the same county. She died September 26, 1849, leaving no issue. September 4, 1853, Mr. Shott married Miss Catherine Shoop, who bore him one son. She died November 4, 1854, and August 9, of the following year, he was united in marriage to Miss Olley McPhetridge, and to them were born three sons and two daughters. Her death occurred April 24, 1862. April 14, 1867, he was again married, taking for his fourth wife, Miss Ann Wallace, who bore him three sons and three daughters. Mrs. Shott died November 16, 1879, and December 21, of the following year, Mr. Shott married his fifth

wife, by whom he has had three sons and one daughter. He has sixteen children—ten sons and six daughters. Two of his sons are living in Colorado, and one in Iowa. Four sons and two daughters are married. His children are the offspring of four of his wives. In April, 1849, he came to Adair County, and located on the farm which he has made his home. There were then about eight acres under cultivation, and he now has about 320 acres, about 150 being under cultivation, and well improved, lying about eight miles northwest of Kirksville. His property is all the result of his own hard labor and good management. Mr. Shott is blessed with a rugged constitution, has accomplished a great deal of work, and is always ready to lend a helping hand to the needy. He has held various official positions, being for several years justice of the peace and bridge commissioner, and during the township organization served as commissioner from Nineveh, making him a member of the county court. As a politician, he was formerly identified with the Whig party, but since the war has been a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Christian Shultheiss, was born in Bavaria, April 10, 1827, the son of Andrew and Barbara (Hitz) Shultheiss, natives of Bavaria, where both parents died. Our subject was reared in his native country, and attended school until the age of fourteen. He was an apprentice at the weaver's trade for three years, and followed that business up to 1853. He then came to Baltimore, and two years later moved to Keokuk, Iowa. In 1858 he came to Macon County, Mo., and did his first farming, and remained there until 1862. He then enlisted in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and began his first experience in managing a horse. He was engaged in scouting considerably, and served in the battles of Prairie Grove, Little Rock, and other places. He, with about 150 others, was taken prisoner at the former place, and held about three weeks. He was discharged in March, 1865, at Little Rock, and soon returned to his present farm. His estate now embraces 325 acres, 160 of which are cultivated. All of this he has gained from a beginning of nothing. In April. 1855, he married Margaret Fichtenmiller, a native of Bavaria, Their children are Henry, Anna, Emma, George and Charles.

Capt. Isaac C. Simler, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Harrison County, Ind., July 19, 1819. He is the son of John J. and Susanna (Winter) Simler, natives of Pennsylvania. They were among the first settlers of Harrison County, and both died in that State near the Ohio River. Three sons and two daughters of their family grew to maturity, and one of them, John, lives on the old homestead. Our subject grew up in Harrison County; in 1854 he came to Adair County, Mo. He first bought a 120-

acre tract, then entered eighty acres. He afterward bought twenty acres, and entered forty acres of timber land, then entered 139 and bought 200 acres. He now owns about 600 acres, about 200 of which are cultivated. In August, 1861, he joined the Twenty-second Missouri Cavalry, which was afterward merged into the Black Hawk, constituting the Seventh Missouri Cavalry. He served as orderly until he was discharged, February 2, 1863, on account of disability. He was at the battles of Blue Mills and Prairie Grove, and came so near being wounded as to receive sixteen bullets in his clothes. After his return he joined a company of provisional militia, of which he became captain, doing service against the bushwhackers. He was about twenty years old when he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Isaac Fravel. She was born in Harrison County, Ind., April 15, 1823. Their children are Catherine B. (the wife of I. Bell), Charles W., Mary (the wife of N. Sloan), Daniel (killed at Centralia in his nineteenth year), Isaac C., Jr., George R. and John.

Robert Sleeth, liveryman, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, in 1851, and at the age of eight years moved to Knox County, Mo., where he lived and married Maria Lamb, in 1873, who was a native of Missouri, and by whom he had one son, Clarence, who died in infancy. The mother of this child died in 1875, and he afterward married Elizabeth Norris, of Athens County, Ohio, by whom three sons were born, all of whom are now living. Thomas, the father of our subject, was born in England, in 1826, and at the early age of four years immigrated to America. He married Euretta McGlaughlin, a native of Ohio, while in that State, and is now a citizen of Knox County, Mo. Robert's father had five sons and six daughters, six of the children living to maturity. His parents followed agricultural pursuits. Mr. Sleeth moved to Brashear in March, 1883, and has since been in the livery business.

John H. Smith, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Wilmington, Del., January 17, 1830, the son of Capt. G. Henry and Catharine (Whitby) Smith, natives of Delaware and Maryland, respectively. The father was a captain and vessel owner, going between Philadelphia and Milford, Del. He was drowned in Delaware Bay. Our subject was reared in Wilmington, and when eighteen went to sea, and so continued for five years. He made trips to the West Indies, and the coast of South America, and soon became mate, and made a few trips as captain. November 30, 1853 he married Martha E., a daughter of William Roughley. She was reared near Dover, Del. He farmed four years, and in 1857 came to Decatur County, Ind. He farmed there until 1861, and was also in the flouring and saw-mill busi-

ness for a time. He was in the Home Guards for a while, and in August, 1861, joined the Thirty-Seventh Indiana Infantry, and became corporal and sergeant. He was discharged August 11, 1862, at Indianapolis on account of disability. He served at Bowling Green, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Stone River and Cedar Creek, where his company were all captured but himself and another. In 1865 he came to Adair County. He owns eighty acres of land in the hills and 180 in cultivation. He is commander of the William Wood Post, G. A. R., and he and his wife are members of the Protestant Church. Politically he is a Republican. His children are Mary C., Clara, Araminta and Amanda (deceased).

P. M. Smith, an extensive dealer in furniture, hardware and agricultural implements, is one of the leading business men of Kirksville. He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1842, and was reared in his native county. His war service began in 1861, in the Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he was afterward made second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and finally in August, 1862, was given a captain's commission which he retained until the close. In his war experience he was wounded at Cumberland Gap, Arkansas Post, and Chickasaw Bluffs. He located at Bloomfield, Iowa, after the war, and taught public school for one term. After their marriage they went to Kirksville in 1866, where he engaged in general house and bridge contracting for about ten years. He was then elected sheriff of Adair County, and re-elected in 1878. He embarked in his present furniture trade in 1880 and for six years handled furniture exclusively, but he has since added a complete line of hardware and agricultural implements. He occupies two rooms each 26x126 feet, and carries a stock of about $20,000. His wife, Mary Saner, is a native of Ohio, and was reared at Bloomfield, Iowa. Their three daughters have all graduated from the State Normal, at Kirksville. Our subject is the eldest of eight children, five of whom are now living, born to John M. and Catharine (Griner) Smith, who were married in Wayne County, Ohio, in which county they were both reared after their births in Pennsylvania. They moved to Iowa in 1860, and have since been engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Lieut. Samuel Snyder, farmer, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., in 1830. He is the third of seven children of John and Elizabeth (Cortsnitz) Snyder, who are mentioned in the sketch of Hiram Snyder. Our subject was reared with few advantages of education, and came with his parents to Adair County. In 1853 he went to Lee County, Iowa, and five years later married Hester A., a daughter of Leonard and Nancy Tedro, of Scotland

County, Mo. She was a native of Somerset County, Penn Their children are Elizabeth (the wife of H. Houpt), Rache (the wife of A. F. Cook), Arabella (now Mrs. J. R. Lankard) Maggie, Thomas, Susan and Jimmie, deceased. Samuel wa engaged in teaming in West Point, Iowa, until 1860. For sev eral years after that he was a farmer in this county, and in 186 became a merchant at Ringo's Point. The following year h joined Company B, Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry, as second lieutenant. He soon went to Nashville, and arrived nine day after the fight. In April, 1864, he was made second lieutenan of Company H, in another organization. He then resume merchandising, and about a year later returned to the farm, and since 1880 has been on his present estate. It embraces 20 acres on the prairie and twenty acres of timbered land. During the organization of the township he was assessor, and also serve as postmaster for some time. His first vote was cast for Pierce and he has never wavered from those principles.

Hiram Snyder, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Dauphi County, Penn., in 1832. He is the fourth of seven children o John and Elizabeth (Cortsnitz) Snyder, natives of the same county, and born in 1806. They were married about 1826, and in 1851 came to this county. They settled in Liberty Township six years later, where the father died in 1883. The mother still survives him. The father's employment was farming and shoe making. George, the grandfather, was also a native of Dauphi County, and was the son of George Snyder, Sr., a German Our subject was reared in his native county until the age o nineteen, with ordinary school advantages, and then came t this county with his parents, and married Minerva, a daughte of T. Shaw, a pioneer of Putnam County. They had seven chil dren and those living are John W., Samuel T., George B., and Eliza (the wife of Justice Perigo, of Clark County). The wif of Mr. Snyder died in 1864, and the following year he marrie Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, a daughter of George Burchett. Thei children are Hester and Mollie, twins, Ouda, Ella, Phœbe Cornelius, Talcut R., Ida, Richard M., Henry and Emerella After a time in Putnam County he came to Adair County, wher he has since lived, excepting eighteen months in the forme county. He has been on his present farm since 1866. He firs bought forty acres on credit, and began with two ponies and wagon, but now owns an estate of 120 acres and two other tract of eighty acres each. He purchased the first self-raking reaper the second mower, and now has the first and only self-binding harvester on the prairie. Besides rearing fifteen children of hi own, four step-children have also received his care. He deals i

Shorthorn cattle, and also ships a great deal of stock. He has served as justice of the peace for one term. In 1861 he enlisted in the Home Guards, and served until the close of the war. He was reared a Democrat, but since the war has been a Republican.

William H. Sohn was born in Cole County, Mo., August 24, 1841. His father, George Sohn, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Mary (Share) Sohn, was also born in that State. The family settled in Jefferson City, Mo., about 1833, in Cole County, where the father engaged in farming, although he was a wool manufacturer by trade, and followed that business to a certain extent there. The family moved to Adair County, in 1856, bought land and improved a farm near Kirksville. Mr. Sohn lived here until his death in May, 1886. His wife had previously died. There were eleven children, eight of whom were sons, and of these five are now living, all but one, who lives in Sullivan County, now residing in Adair County. W. H. grew to manhood on the farm, receiving his education at the common schools and the Kirksville Normal. He worked at the woolen business in the Kirksville Woolen Mills, and also worked at that trade about ten years in Macon and Adair Counties. He was married at Kirksville, January, 9, 1873, to Margaret Harding, a daughter of Colman Harding, of Adair County. Mrs. Sohn was born and educated in Adair County. After the marriage they located upon the farm where they now reside, buying new land which he has improved. He now has a home place of 140 acres, all fenced, and in a good state of cultivation, good two-story house, barn and outbuildings, and an orchard of about one acre. Mr. and Mrs. Sohn have one daughter, Cora, born October 14, 1873, a young lady who has been educated at the Brashear Academy.

Christian Spangler, one of Adair's most prosperous and enterprising farmers, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, reared and married there, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1869, when he moved to Missouri, and located on the farm upon which he and his sons reside in Adair County, four miles northwest of Brashear. At that time he bought 320 acres, which has since continued in his possession. His wife, Catherine (Van Burkirt) Spangler, was also born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and to them five sons and one daughter have been born, the latter dying in childhood, and the former all living but one, who died at the age of twenty-three. The other four are all married and the heads of families. One of them, Christian, resides in the Indian Nation, the other three in Adair County. The parents, John and Elizabeth, were natives of Pennsylvania, where they married, and afterward moved to Ohio, in which State they died. One son and three daughters reached maturity.

Dr. G. A. Sparling, of Kirksville, is of British ancestry, his parents, John and Rachel (English) Sparling, having been born in Ireland and England, respectively. About the year 1845 the father immigrated to Canada, and became one of the first settlers of the town of St. Marys, of which he served as chief magistrate about twenty years. In 1863 the family moved to Guernsey County, Ohio, settling at Washington; but in 1867 they removed to Chillicothe, Mo., where the parents afterward died, the mother on April 12, 1868, and the father August 3, 1871. The immediate subject of this sketch received his youthful education in the common schools and the North Missouri State Normal School, and in 1876 began the study of medicine. Entering the American Medical College, at St. Louis, in 1878, he graduated, two years later, then located for the practice of his profession at Chillicothe. In 1882 he removed to Kirksville. By close attention to business and skillful treatment of all cases submitted to him, he has won a place among the best physicians of the county. August 24, 1880, he married Miss Mary E. Iles, who was born in Indiana in 1860, and to their union three children have been born: Martha E., John N. and Gerald A. Dr. Sparling is a native of Canada, his birth occurring in St. Marys, January 21, 1856, near the town of London. In politics he is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Winfield S. Spencer, a farmer and stock raiser, was born in Ripley County, Ind., October 29, 1848. He was a son of James M. Spencer, a native of Kentucky. His mother, Ruth Craig, was a native of Indiana. The family moved from Indiana to Missouri in 1832, and first located in Clark County, removing to Adair about 1856, where Mr. Spencer improved a farm in Salt River Township, and where he died in the fall of 1884. W. S. spent his youth on the farm in Adair County, and worked the farm after becoming of age. He married Addie L. Riley, a daughter of Sylvester Riley (deceased), April 4, 1880. Mr. Riley was one of the early settlers of the county. Mr. Spencer and wife have three children: Morney O., John W. and Ernest N. Mr. Spencer has a half interest in a 200-acre tract of prime land, all in a good state of cultivation, and owns a fine house, with barns and other buildings.

M. F. Strock, revenue collector of Adair County, was born in Ohio, January 18, 1835. His parents moved to Coshocton County, Ohio, and resided on the line of Holmes County, at New Bedford, where our subject was reared and educated. His war service was in Company B, Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, and extended thoughout the entire war, after which he returned home. March 5, 1865, he started for the west, and after a year in Iowa

he located in Adair County, April 10, 1866, where he has since resided. He is a mechanic by trade, but has chiefly been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and also served as station agent at Brashear from November, 1873, to August, 1876, and from 1879 to 1882. He was elected to his present office in 1884, and re-elected in 1886, thus indicating the satisfaction he is giving through his faithful management. He was married February 19, 1857, to Airy E. Kelley, a native of Holmes County, Ohio, and by whom he has had three sons and two daughters. His first wife died April 23, 1875, and he has since married Mrs. C. C. Ridge, *nee* Eagle, a native of Ohio. He and his family are members of the United Brethren Church, while he is also identified with the G. A. R. B. J., the father of Mr. Strock, was born in 1804, in Pennsylvania, and afterward went to Ohio, where he was married to Margaret Wallick, a Pennsylvanian, who was born, January 18, 1808. He filled various county offices in Ohio, and in the fall of 1867, moved to Roanoke, Ind. In the latter State he followed his trade of millwright in connection with farming until his death in 1882. The mother survived him until 1885, and has reared seven sons and four daughters, one of each sex being deceased. Five of their sons were in the Federal service: Zed, in the Eighty-eighth Ohio, was an orderly sergeant and afterward lieutenant in Company H, Seventh Indiana, and Levi and Benjamin F. were in the One-Hundred and Second Ohio. The first died at Clarksville, Tenn., June 19, 1863. The family is of German and Scotch-Irish descent.

Judge Noah Stukey, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 28, 1814, the son of Joseph Stukey a native of Pennsylvania. The father moved with his parents to Ohio, at the age of nine years, and grew to manhood in the above county. His wife, Mary Reams, was a native of Virginia. The father was a member of the Legislature of Ohio for two years, and was an associate judge for fourteen years. He was prominent in many other ways. His death occurred in January, 1859. Our subject grew to manhood in the same county, and received a good education. After teaching about nine months he became a contractor in building canals, and continued that for about three years, in 1839 coming to Missouri. Since the following year he has been at his present home, excepting about three years, engaged in building and running a flouring and saw-mill on the Chariton River. In 1847 he was appointed county judge, and served some six terms, chiefly by re-election. For four years he was a justice of the peace. He has a fine estate also of 670 acres, 360 of which are in the home place. August 20, 1837, he married Mary, a daughter of Henry Clem; she is a native of

Ohio. They have seven children living: George W., Henry, Joseph, Mary, Henrietta, Elizabeth and Susan. Mr. Stukey was a member of the Reformed Church, while the mother belonged to the United Brethren denomination. August 17, 1887, he met with a disagreeable and painful accident. He fell and dislocated his hip, and has been in bed ever since.

T. E. Sublette, editor of the *Weekly Graphic*, was born in St. Louis County, Mo., December 8, 1853, and in early childhood came to the present site of Sublette, in Adair County. He graduated from the State Normal, in the class of 1878, and is a post-graduate of 1880. At the age of twenty he returned to St. Louis County, and for seven years was occupied in teaching. He then returned to Sublette, and followed agricultural pursuits, until his connection with the *Graphic*. This occurred June 22, 1883, since which time he has had his paper in successful operation. The paternal grandfather, George Sublette, was a Kentuckian, and after his marriage to a cousin of the same name, he came to Illinois, where he reared a large family, and where he and his wife both died. Peter J., the father, also a Kentuckian, was born March 11, 1818. After coming to St. Louis County, he was married to Sarah R. Warfield, a native of Maryland. He followed rural pursuits there until the fall of 1854, and then located at the present site of Sublette, where he has since resided. He served in the Mexican War, under Taylor, and was postmaster at Sublette for a number of years. He has had eight sons and three daughters, one of each sex being deceased. Our subject is identified with A. F. & A. M., order.

The Thrasher family. Salt River Township, Adair County, can boast of many estimable families, the pioneer members of which figured honorably and prominently in the early history of Northeast Missouri. These brave people endured many hardships, dangers and privations, wrestling the hunting ground from the native red man, and preparing it for future usefulness, that their decendants might enjoy all the educational, religious and political advantages of their times, with greater facility. Conspicuous among these early immigrants of Missouri was John Thrasher. He was of German descent, and, during the Revolutionary War, when but eighteen years old, tendered his services to the thirteen American States in that memorable struggle for liberty, serving until the close of the war. After that he located in Pendleton County, Ky., and about 1816 immigrated to Marion County, Mo., where he resided for about ten years. He then moved to Monroe County, where he died about 1840. One of his sons, John F., was born in Pendleton County, Ky., and there married Elizabeth Rush, then about 1816 came with his wife's

parents to Marion County, Mo., where they reared their family of four sons and six daughters; two of the sons and three of the daughters are still living. In 1839 he entered 160 acres adjoining the present town of Brashear on the south, now a part of the home place of his son, John R., who purchased it in 1845, and has resided thereon since October 29, of that year. John F. Thrasher died in Marion County, May 9, 1875, his wife having preceded him about 1847. Her father, John Rush, was engaged in grist milling in Marion County, until his death. John R. Thrasher, of whom mention is made above, was born in Marion County, in 1821. About 1849 he entered eighty acres adjoining the original 160 acres, on the east, and has since successfully farmed both tracts of land. He pays considerable attention to fine stock, making Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale and Norman horses specialties. About 1855 he received a commission to open a post-office at his house, Paulville being then established, which existed for about two years. In 1844 he married Ann J. Hendricks, a native of Marion County, and daughter of Daniel Hendricks, also of Marion County, who died of pneumonia, November 4, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, while visiting at the home of John R. Thrasher, in Adair County, Mo. Father Hendricks emigrated from Kentucky to Missouri in the fall of 1819, and settled in what was then the territory of Pike, afterward Ralls, now Marion County. He was useful in his generation, having served twenty-five years as justice of the peace, several years as county judge, forty-eight years as an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for a considerable part of that time as class-leader; in all of which relations he proved to be acceptable and useful. He was a man of firmness, of uniform piety, and was often heard to say, "I am ready;" so death found him patient in his afflictions, calm in death. He bade adieu to toil and pain, and entered into rest. "There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God."

Oh! weep not for the friends that pass
  Into the lonesome grave,
As breezes sweep the withered grass
  Along the restless wave;
For though thy pleasures may depart,
  And darksome days be given,—
And lonely though on earth thou art,
Yet bliss awaits the holy heart
  When friends rejoice in Heaven.

John R. Thrasher's union was blessed with four sons and four daughters, all the girls reaching womanhood and two of the sons arriving at maturity. Of these, one son and three daughters still live. Mr. J. R. Thrasher is a Free Mason, and he and

his family are united with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. John W. Thrasher, a grandson of the pioneer, John F., was born in Adair County, May 18, 1846, and married March 24, 1868, Nancy Jane Conkle, a daughter of Peter Conkle, another of the pioneers of Adair County. Two daughters were given them—Olive E. and Dora M. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Thrasher located on a farm of 220 acres three-fourths of a mile south of Brashear, where they have since spent their days. He also is a Free Mason, and worships at the church of his fathers. His father, Thomas R., was a native of Marion County, being born there in 1819, and married Frances Ducker, of Pendleton County, Ky. About 1843 they came to Adair County, locating two-and-a-half miles north of the present site of Brashear. Here he reared a family of seven sons and seven daughters, of whom John W., four brothers and four sisters survive.

R. A. Towles, a prominent farmer of Benton Township, was born in Owen County, Ky., in 1831. He is the son of Oliver and Ellen (Wilhite) Towles, natives of Virginia, and who came to Missouri in 1840, locating in Schuyler County, where our subject spent his youth. They reared a large family of six sons and two daughters, and both died in Schuyler County, the former in 1873, and the latter a short time previously. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and the grandfather had also served in the Revolution. Their descendant, R. A., was married in 1852, after coming to Adair County, to Thurza A. Beatty, a native of Chariton County, Mo. There have been born to this union five sons and four daughters. Since his marriage Mr. Towles has followed agricultural pursuits, and since 1876 has been located upon his present farm which consists of 313 acres six miles northeast of Kirksville. His war service was limited to the detailed county militia. As a farmer he has been successful, and is highly esteemed as a citizen.

Lewis Walters, a farmer and stock raiser of Morrow Township, was born in 1836, and is the eldest of eleven children of William and Jerusha (Lay) Walters, both natives of East Tennessee, born in 1817 and 1818, respectively. They were married about 1835, and in 1841 moved to what is now Adair County, locating first northeast of Kirksville, and the year following settled on Spring Creek, Morrow Township, where William became one of the substantial and successful farmers, living there until his death in 1873, which occurred during the vigor of his manhood. He was a man of no education. His father, John, was a Virginian by birth, and came of Welsh ancestors, and served in the War of 1812. Mrs. Walters was a daughter of Lewis Lay, a native of Virginia, who afterward located in Morrow Township,

where he lived until 1878, when he immigrated with his son to Gallatin County, Mont., where he died in 1879, being eighty-two years of age. Mrs. Walters died in 1868. Her grandfather, Thomas Lay, was also a Virginian, and an old Revolutionary soldier, who came to Adair County in 1841. Our subject was born in Grainger County, Tenn., but was reared at home in the woods of Morrow Township, when the country was filled with wild and ferocious animals. His school life did not exceed nine months, and was passed at the rudest of log houses in the forest. Mr. Walters is truly one of the pioneer boys of the county, and nearly all the changes and improvements which have been made have passed under his observation. In his boyhood days it was the custom of the people to make an annual trip on the Mississippi River, taking the products of their region, such as hides, pelts, honey, beeswax, venison, hams, etc., and upon their return bringing the next year's supply of groceries. The milling was done at a distance of about thirty miles, in some of the other counties. He was married in 1854, to Miss Mary Ann Wirtman, and they have one child, Martha Jane (wife of Franklin Bain, of Dubuque, Fergus County, Mont.). Mrs. Walters died in 1855, and in 1858 he married Miss Rachel Jane, daughter of Thomas B. and Lear Cook, a native of Dearborn County, Ind., and they have had sixteen children, ten of whom are living. They are Elizabeth (wife of J. W. G. Sloan), Louisa E. (wife of J. R. Sloan), James M. (of Montana), Jonah W., Andrew L., Phœbe M., Henry Lee, John S., George M. and Nellie L. Since his marriage he has been a resident of his present farm, with the exception of the two years between 1878 and 1880 spent in Montana Territory. He now has 320 acres in Section 2, on Spring Creek, Morrow Township, twelve miles northwest of Kirksville, making a good sized farm, all the result of his own hard labor. He at first purchased but eighty acres from the Government, and farming and stock raising have been his sole occupations. In 1864 he joined Company B, Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and after about eight months' service in Northeast Missouri was discharged, in 1865, on account of disability. He has been a Democrat all his life, and cast his first presidential vote for Douglass in 1860. He and his wife are members of the old Regular Baptist Church. He distinctly remembers seeing the Sioux Indians when a child.

William Welch, a farmer and stock raiser of Clay Township, is a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1822, and is a son of Thomas and Catherine Welch, also natives of Ireland, where they spent their earlier lives and reared a family of eight children. The father was a farmer, and died in 1844, being about sixty-two years of age, his wife's death having preceded his

about three years, she being about fifty-eight at the time of her decease. Our subject was reared at home, and had the advantages of a common-school education. In 1846 he immigrated to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the following year he came to the United States and lived for two years in the vicinity of Boston. In 1849 he went to Kentucky, and from there to New Orleans. In 1850 he returned to Kentucky, where he married Miss Bridget Murphy, a native of Ireland. He remained in Kentucky until 1855, when he located in Clay Township, Adair County, where he purchased 120 acres of raw woodland, which he has converted into a highly cultivated and improved farm, and he now has 580 acres, as a reward for his hard work and good management, and is considered one of the leading farmers of the county. During the war he served for about six months in the Missouri State Militia, in Company I, Fiftieth Missouri Regiment, operating in Adair and adjoining counties. He is a Democrat, and the first President he voted for was Buchanan. He and his wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

J. F. Whitacre, one of Kirksville's successful business men, was born in Virginia, in 1854. He came to Missouri in 1879, and became a member of the firm of Robinson & Whitacre in March following. This firm was dissolved in 1883, and from that date our subject and his brother, E. S., owned the entire stock, consisting of dry goods, boots, shoes, clothing, etc. They carry a stock of from $18,000 to $25,000, and employ four assistants. From 1885 to 1887 they had a branch store at Wilsontown in this county, but soon removed it to Memphis, Mo., where the brother now resides and conducts the business. John W., the paternal grandfather, was an Englishman, and on coming to America in his youth, located in Pennsylvania. He afterward bought land in Loudon County, Va., which is still in the possession of J. F.'s mother, and one of the younger children; it was on this place that James, the father, was born and reared, and spent his life in agricultural pursuits until his death in 1857. The maiden name of the mother above mentioned is Margaret A. Jackson. Their family consisting of five sons are distributed as follows: Samuel, died in Virginia at the age of twenty-nine years, and two others still live in that State, while the remainder are mentioned in this sketch. Mr. Whitacre and his brother are recognized as leading business men in their respective places, and are successful in all their operations.

George Wilcox, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., April 6, 1835. His parents, Thomas and Ann (Beecher) Wilcox, are natives of the same county. The father was engaged in farming, stock raising and the dairy business

during his entire life. He died in July, 1885, several years after the death of his wife. George grew to manhood in Delaware County, and March 1, 1860, married Susan A., a daughter of Nathaniel and Susan Cannon. She died in 1880 after twenty years of wedded life. Our subject remained in New York for about twelve years engaged in farming and the dairy business, and in 1871 sold out and came to Adair County. He first bought eighty acres where he now lives, but now owns 160; he also has forty acres in another tract. January 25, 1882 he married Augusta, a daughter of Valentine Kittle, and native of Delaware County. The children of his first marriage are Charley A. (who was educated at Kirksville Normal and taught one term), Viola F. and Lulie C., both of whom graduated from the Kirksville Normal in 1887. The parents and daughters are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Wilcox was the eldest of three brothers and two sisters.

Albert M. Wilkins, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Lawrence County, Penn., December 3, 1846, and is the son of J. C. and Mary (Sample) Wilkins, natives of Pennsylvania. The father died in 1854, and the family moved to Iowa in 1856, and located at Keokuk. Our subject grew to manhood on the farm in Lee County, and in 1874 came to Adair County. He bought his present home in 1880. The estate consists of 340 acres, mostly in the Chariton bottoms; 280 acres are in cultivation and well improved. Mr. Wilkins is also engaged in feeding and shipping stock and in raising colts.

William Wilson, a farmer of Clay County, was born in what is now West Virginia, in 1828, and is the fifth of the seven surviving children of John and Ann (Keys) Wilson. The father, a native of Randolph County, Va., was born in 1792, and was of Irish origin, a son of William Wilson, who was born soon after his parents emigrated from Ireland to the United States. He lived to be over one hundred years old, and died in Ohio. John was reared in Randolph County, was married in Harrison County, W. Va., about 1817, and remained in that State until 1865, when he moved to Adair County, Mo., where he spent the remainder of his life, dying at the age of eighty-eight years. The mother was born in Hampshire County, Va., in 1793, and distinctly remembered seeing Gen. Washington when she was but five years old. She was a woman of brilliant intellect, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in 1874. Our subject was reared at home without any educational opportunities, but in mature years obtained considerable knowledge by study and observation. He was married in 1858 to Miss Mary J., daughter of Anthony and Anna Mustoe, a native of Bath County,

Va. They have had six children, the five living being Robert J., John J., Anna, James and Helen (wife of Henry Sturgis). Mr. Wilson remained in his native county until 1865, when he removed to Adair County, Mo., and located in Clay Township, twelve miles northeast of Kirksville, where he has a fine farm of 220 acres, making one of the many fine farms of that county. He has been a farmer and stock raiser all his life, and his property is the result of his labors and management, he being a man of good business ability and information. He has never been engaged in a lawsuit, or served as a juror. He was reared a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Scott in 1852, but since the war has been a Democrat.

Capt. James Wilson is a native of Indiana, and was born in Dearborn County, February 27, 1829. His father, James, and his mother, Rachel (Davis), were born in the same State. James Wilson, Sr., served in the Indian War of 1812, but died a natural death on his farm in Indiana. The Captain spent his early life in Dearborn County, receiving his instruction at the common schools. In 1851 he married Miss Elizabeth J. Shephard, a daughter of Russell Shephard, of Ripley County, at which place Mrs. Wilson was born and reared. After his marriage he farmed in that county for five years, but sold out in 1856, and, moving west, settled on the place in Adair County, where he now resides. He has held several local offices, having been justice of the peace and postmaster at Wilson and other near places. In politics he is a Republican, and has served in the Home Militia and Home Guards. He was elected captain, and in the fall of 1862 was in service three months, but was, however, in no engagements. The Captain has 320 acres in his home place, all fenced and improved, living in a substantial house, with good barns, etc., connected. He owns 130 acres in another tract, which are also well improved; and he is considered one of the well-to-do and enterprising farmers of Wilson Township. Mrs. Wilson is identified with the Baptist Church, and Mr. Wilson is a member of La Plata Lodge, No. 237, A. F. & A. M.

Dr. Thomas P. Wiseman was born in St. Louis County, Mo., in March, 1845, where he was reared and educated, attending the DesPeres College. He began the study of medicine before he became of age, and graduated at the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1875. He located at Brashear in the spring of the same year, where he has since enjoyed a lucrative practice. He was married in 1865 to Eliza W. Anderson, a native of Lewis County, Mo., by whom he had three sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. The mother of these children died in 1877, and he afterward married Sarah Greenwood, a

native of Illinois, by whom two daughters were born, one of whom is now living. His second wife died in 1881, and he subsequently married Mrs. Mattie Cleareland, *nee* Keller. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Thomas Wiseman, the father, was a native of Virginia, and in his youth came to Missouri, locating with his parents near St. Louis. Jonathan, the grandfather of our subject, afterwards died in Marion County, Mo. Thomas died at the old homestead near St. Louis in 1846. The mother, Amanda (Phelps) Wiseman, was a native of Kentucky, but was reared in Missouri. Her death occurred in 1884 at the old homestead. The Doctor was one of a family of ten children, four sons and four daughters reaching the age of maturity.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Michael Baughman was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., November 22, 1853, and is a son of Christian and Sarah (Dale) Baughman, natives of Westmoreland County, Penn., also. The father moved to Van Buren County, Iowa in 1854, and in 1861 moved to Missouri where he lived three years, after which he became a resident of Appanoose County, Iowa, where he now lives. He is a Democrat in politics, and served twelve years in succession as township trustee. Michael reached maturity and received a good common-school education in Iowa. In 1861 he came with his father to Missouri, and February 4, 1879, was married to Miss Mary Carter, daughter of Thomas Carter (deceased), formerly of Ohio. Mrs. Baughman was born in Iowa, and reared by her stepfather, Benjamin Wagoner, in Iowa and Missouri. Her union with our subject has been blessed with four children: John H., Charles A., Maud May and William Nelson. Mr. Baughman settled upon his present farm three years previous to his marriage, and now owns 160 acres of prairie land in his home place, well improved, and 40 acres of timber land in another tract. In the spring of 1873 he made a trip to California over the Northern Pacific Road, and spent about three summers in California. He traveled quite extensively in Central Oregon, Central California, and spent some time in Sacramento, Maryville and other towns. He returned home in the fall of 1875. He is a successful farmer, and is interested in fine cattle, of which he has some graded stock.

Reuben Beary, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Lehigh County, Penn., October 19, 1810, is of German descent, and a son of Abraham and Sarah (Barkhalder) Beary, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively. The father was a carpenter by trade, and built and contracted quite extensively, erecting churches, school-houses and other public buildings. He engaged in this business until his death, which occurred in Lehigh County. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native county, and at the age of sixteen, having learned the carpentering business from his father, he engaged in that pursuit, which he followed for several years, sometimes employing from four to six men. In 1856 he came to Missouri, and pre-empted and entered land where he now lives. He at first entered but 160 acres, but afterward bought 160 acres more across the road, in Section 32, and forty acres in Section 34, and, although he presented his son with eighty acres, still owns at present 240 acres of improved meadow and pasture, upon which is a good house, barn, etc. He was married in New York, in 1837, to Miss Ann Shad, a native of that State. Mrs. Beary died in 1846, leaving a family of four children: Sophia (wife of Peter Bucher), Caroline (wife of David Lamme, of Idaho), J. D. S. (see sketch) and Polly (who died aged ten). Mr. Beary afterward was married in Indiana to Simiria Miller, by whom he had four children, all deceased. His second wife died in Indiana, and he was married April 8, 1864, in Putnam County, to Mary Miller, *nee* McNealy, daughter of John McNealy. This lady was born in Pennsylvania, and is the mother of five children by this marriage, four of whom are living: Isabell (wife of F. Reese), Armenia (wife of Grant Alexander), Rosell and Rosa, twins, living at home. In 1839 Mr. Beary moved from New York to Ohio, and in 1839 located in Summit County, and practiced his trade in Akron two years. He moved to Whitley County, Ind., in 1841, where he cleared and improved land, and followed his trade. In 1856 he sold out and moved to Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Beary and a daughter are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Beary is a liberal gentleman, and contributes largely to public enterprises.

Josiah D. S. Beary, farmer and stock raiser, St. John, Mo., was born in Whitley County, Ind., August 21, 1844, and is the only son of a family of five children, born to Reuben and Ann (Shad) Beary [see sketch], three of whom survive. One of his sisters is a resident of Idaho, and one, Mrs. S. S. Bucher, of Putnam County, at the present writing. Polly died when ten years old, and Ann, when an infant. J. D. S. accompanied his parents to Missouri in 1856, where he lived until sixteen years of age. On June 17, 1861, he enlisted in the war, and on the

following November 14, was mustered into Company B, Eighteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry as private, for three years. He re-enlisted January 1, 1864, as did almost the entire regiment, and served until discharged in August, 1865, at St. Louis, Mo., after having spent four years in service. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Iuka, siege and capture of Corinth and second battle of Corinth; accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea, participating in all engagements, and was at all the fights incident to the capture of Atlanta. He was never severely wounded, although he received several shots through his clothing and a flesh wound in his hip. At the time of his discharge he had not attained his twenty-first year. After his return home he engaged in farming, and, October 8, 1865, was married in Putnam County, to Miss Isabelle W. Pollock, daughter of Thomas and Isabelle (Wilson) Pollock, pioneer settlers of the county. Mrs. Beary is a sister of D. W. Pollock, of St. John, and is the mother of four children: Thomas R., Laura Belle, William A. and Ira Pollock. She is also the mother of five children, all of whom died—four infants, and the eldest daughter, Barbara Jane, who died April 22, 1886, aged sixteen years four months and eight days. She was a dutiful and loving daughter, and a member of the United Brethren Church. Directly after his marriage Mr. Beary located upon the farm where he now resides, which contains 125 acres of land nearly all prairie, upon which is built a good and comfortable residence and good outbuildings. He also owns 175 acres of meadow and plow land in Iowa. Mr. Beary is a stanch Republican, and an earnest advocate of the temperance cause.

Rev. Hamilton W. Berry, farmer and stock raiser, was born in East Virginia in Montgomery County, January 9, 1885, and is a son of Rev. Joseph H. and Rebecca (Dierly) Berry, natives of Virginia also. The family moved to Missouri in the fall of 1840, and settled in what is now Putnam County, and near where H. W. now lives. Here the father entered and improved farm land, and lived until his death in August, 1867. He served as justice of the peace for about twelve years, and devoted a good deal of time to the ministry for about thirty-five years, being a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which faith he had united before becoming of age. Hamilton W. Berry accompanied his father to Missouri in 1840, and during his youth received a common-school education in Putnam County, which he afterward improved by study. When twenty-two years old he began to teach, devoting the winters of a number of years to that vocation. April 29, 1858, he married Rebecca Cassada, daughter of William and Sarah Ann (Surrey) Cassada, formerly

of New Jersey and Ohio, respectively. Mrs. Berry was born in Brown County, Ohio, and was brought to Missouri when fourteen years old, by her parents. Mr. Berry located near Graysville after his marriage, where he farmed until 1862, and then moved upon his present place. The improvements of this place are mostly due to his labor and management, and his farm consists of 180 acres, sixty of which are finely improved and cultivated. When twenty-two years of age Mr. Berry was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, but in 1876 joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he was ordained a minister. For about five years while in the Methodist Episcopal Church he was a circuit preacher. Since that time he has had charge of two churches, his work being mostly of an evangelical character. He is an active and earnest Christian, and still continues to preach nearly every Sabbath in the different neighborhoods of the vicinity in which he lives. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Berry has been blessed with ten children: Elizabeth, Sarah E. (wife of W. S. Pixler), Joseph H., Regina, Ettie, Dessie Belle and William C. Thomas J. died in 1881, aged twenty; Montana died in 1883, aged seventeen, and Genevra who died in infancy in 1865. Of a family of seven children born to Hamilton W. Berry, Sr., four are living: Hon. P. C. Berry, of Schuyler County, Mo.; W. M. R. Berry, of Southern Kansas, and Charles T. C. Berry, of Custer County, Neb., and our subject. There were six brothers, in all, who were well educated, partly by their own exertions, and four of whom were teachers.

A. C. Berry, M. D., is a native of Morgan County, Ohio, and was born June 27, 1852, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Cummings) Berry, who celebrated their golden wedding January 7, 1886, and are now residents of Macon. To them five sons and four daughters were born, one daughter dying in infancy. A. C. was the youngest child, and has three brothers and two sisters still living, and all residents of Missouri. One, William R., was a surgeon in an Ohio regiment during the late war, and Warren W. served in the Federal army, in the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The paternal grandfather lived in Ohio and died in Iowa. Our subject left Ohio with his parents, and located at Macon, Mo., where he began the study of medicine. He attended the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, from which institution he graduated in 1876, and in April of the same year located in Unionville, Mo., where he has since resided. He practiced three years and a half in partnership with Dr. Hart, then alone for a few years, then with Dr. Brumbaugh about two years, and then alone again until March, 1886, when a partnership with W. L. Downing was formed. In 1877 he was married to Katie

O'Reilly, a native of Ohio, by whom three sons and one daughter have been born, one son dying in infancy. He is now a prominent physician of Unionville, and is considered one of the enterprising citizens of the township.

John Bonebright, farmer and stock raiser of Section 34, Jackson Township, P. O. West Liberty, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., February 19, 1815. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, the father, Jacob Bonebright, having been born in Somerset County, in 1787. His wife, Madeline (Smith) Bonebright, accompanied her husband to Ohio in 1824, locating in Stark County, where they lived about three years; they then lived three years each in Crawford County, and in St. Joseph County, Mich., where the father died in April, 1858. John Bonebright grew to manhood in Michigan, and when a young man came west, locating in Lee County, Iowa, in 1836, where he bought land, and improved a farm. While there he was united in marriage March 22, 1838, to Miss Sarah Roberts, daughter of Robert and Margaret Roberts, then residents of Lee County, Iowa, but formerly of Ohio. In 1856 Mr. Bonebright sold his farm in Lee County, and coming to Putnam County, Mo., proceeded to found a new home; he is a successful farmer, and is now the owner of 280 acres of land, having sold quite a number of acres some time ago. Two hundred and forty acres of this land are well fenced and under a good state of cultivation. He resides in a large farm-house surrounded by a nice orchard, and has reared a family of six children, and lost four: Joseph J. (married and living in Putnam County), Robert (deceased at the age of thirteen), Henry (who died in infancy), Andrew J. married and in Dakota), Joseph (married and in Nebraska), Estella (who died in Kansas, leaving a husband and three children), Isadora (wife of John Skipper, of Kansas), Marietta (deceased wife of J. J. Jones). She died while at her father's in May, 1879, and her two children, John Leroy, aged eleven, and Sarah B., aged nine, are making their home with their grandparents. Mr. and Mrs. Bonebright are worthy and conscientious members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Previous to the war Mr. Bonebright was a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk, but is now identified with the Republican party. For the last forty years he has been an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance, and is in favor of absolute prohibition.

B. H. Bonfoey was born in Marshall, Harrison Co., Tex., November 23, 1854, and lived in his native county until thirteen years of age. After the death of his parents, in 1866, he went to live with relatives in Connecticut. He soon attended the Wor-

chester Polytechnic School one year, and afterward attended the Hopkins School, and, after his graduation from that institute, attended the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, one year. In 1873 he came west, and engaged in several employments for a number of years, including civil engineering for the Edwards Bros.' Atlas Co. In 1879 he located in Unionville, and engaged in the loan, real estate and insurance business, in which he has met with well-deserved success. He also studied law, and in 1886 was admitted to the bar. In January, 1878, he was united in marriage to Anna A. Webb, daughter of Alexander R. Webb, the founder of the *Daily Star*, of Hudson, N. Y. This union of our subject and wife has been blessed with three sons: A. N. Webb, a brother of Mrs. Bonfoey is the present consul to the Philippine Islands; another brother holds a position of honor in the Sandwich Islands; one is in the United States postal service, and another was the editor of the Unionville (Mo.) *Republican*, a number of years. Mr. Bonfoey is the lieutenant-colonel of the Second Regiment Select Knights, A. O. U. W., and a member of the I. O. O. F., F. & A. M. and K. of H. He is the third of four sons, and has two brothers now residing in Connecticut, and one who is engaged in engineering work in Chicago. His father, Davis B. Bonfoey, was a native of Connecticut, and married in Alabama to Emma Powers. After his marriage he moved to Texas, and was one of the pioneer settlers of the Loan Star State. For many years he served as internal revenue collector of the Eastern Division of Texas.

James M. Brasfield, a well-known, influential and popular citizen of Putnam County, was born in Garrard County, Ky., July 7, 1814, and, when about six years old, moved with his parents to Madison County, Ky., where he lived upon a farm until about twenty years of age, and then accompanied his parents to Rockcastle County, Ky., where, November 20, 1834, he married Mary Ann Ballard, a native Kentuckian. He followed agricultural pursuits in that county until February, 1839, and then came to Missouri, and purchased property at Shelbyville, Shelby County, to which place he moved with his family in the fall, arriving there October 29. He came overland, and drove, bringing with him the first fine cattle ever introduced in that vicinity. He resided in Shelby County until March 1, 1841, and then located upon the farm which he soon after entered—Section 21, Township 65, Range 16, Putnam County. An idea of the privations, hardships, customs, and habits, of the early pioneers of Putnam County can be gained from the following extracts of an article prepared by our subject, and read at the old settlers' meeting at Unionville, Saturday, August 25, 1882: "I came to

Putnam (then Adair) County from Shelby County in the spring of 1841, with my wife and three children. Our wagon was our house for three days. By that time I had a log cabin up, with a chimney up to the arch, and moved on a hill where there had never been a survey. The wolves were plenty, and watched my hog-pen day and night, compelling me to build it adjoining my house. As hemp and flax were soon sown, my wife made linen and tow clothes, and I went on with my farming, using rope traces, corn-husk collars, etc. The night I landed a bee-tree was found, and from that time honey was plenty, as was also deer and turkeys. I had to go twelve miles to a blacksmith, with no roads to travel over, and it was fifteen miles to the post-office, where we had to pay 25 cents postage before receiving a letter. My first mill was a mortar, made by burning the top of a stump, and then scraping it out bowl-shaped. In this we would place soaked corn, and then pound it with an iron wedge, fastened to the end of a pole. We sifted the meal made in this unique manner, using the fine for bread and the coarse for hominy. The next was the hand-mill, similar to the coffee mill, soon followed by small buhrs, run by hand, and then came the horse-power. I went to Palmyra (seventy-five miles) to mill a few times—drove cattle to the Mississippi River, and sold them at $7.50 per head." Mr. Brasfield resided upon the old home place, mentioned above, until 1882, and then retired from active agricultural life, and moved to Unionville, where he still resides, a highly-honored and respected citizen, but he is still one of the largest land holders in the county. By his first wife he has five surviving children—two sons and three daughters. One son is deceased. The three sons all served in the State Militia. The mother of these children died in 1851, and Mr. Brasfield afterward married Narcissa C. Haynes, a native of Giles County, Tenn. To this union five sons and two daughters have been born. Anna P., a highly accomplished and estimable young lady, died in her eighteenth year, while attending school at the State Normal, at Kirksville, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Brasfield are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. James L., the father of James M., was born in Virginia, May 7, 1780, and married in Kentucky, to Mary Moberly, May 22, 1806. This lady was born March 3, 1787. They moved to Putnam County several years subsequent to the date of our subject's locating in that county. Their deaths occurred in Putnam County, December 25, 1859, and April 11, 1869. Mr. Brasfield is the second child of a family of two sons and three daughters, all of whom lived to maturity. His sisters are all dead, and the brother, John J., resides at Hartford, Putnam Co., Mo. He has never

used tobacco in any form, nor any kind of intoxicants, and is a faithful advocate of temperance, and a living example of the benefit it affords in that now, in his seventy-fourth year, he is enjoying good health, with a well preserved constitution, and a vigor and activity equal to those of most young men.

Z. T. Brawford, real estate and loan agent of Unionville, is a native of Schuyler County, Mo., and was born November 18, 1846, and is a son of Spotswood D., a native of Augusta County, Virginia, and Martha (Brasfield) Brawford, a sister of James M. Brasfield. Spotswood D. was the son of a large slave holder, who lived and died in Augusta County, Va., and about 1842 ocated in Schuyler County, Mo., where our subject was borɲn, and engaged in the mercantile trade at Tippecanoe, but, af ter the county seat was moved to Lancaster, he moved his store to that place. Z. T. was an only child, and at the age of eight months lost his mother, afterward making his home with his maternal grandparents, in Putnam County, where he lived upon a farm until January 2, 1862, when he enlisted in the Second Missouri Cavalry, serving until his discharge March 10, 1865. He then embarked in the mercantile business at Unionville, in December, 1865, and continued in that business for two years. He then filled a clerkship for two years, and then engaged in the stock trade. In 1872 he was appointed county clerk. In 1874 he was elected to the office of county clerk, and re-elected in 1878, serving until January, 1883. He now owns a farm in Wilson Township, to which he devoted his attention until January, 1887, when he engaged in the real estate and loan agency business. In 1874 he married Deborah Brasfield, *nee* Campbell, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W.

William M. Bruce, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Jefferson County, Mississippi, January 2, 1822, and is a son of Benjamin W. and Rachel (Puckett) Bruce, natives of Tennessee and Mississippi, respectively. The father was of Scotch descent, and moved from Tennessee to Shelby County, Ill., where he died. Mrs. Bruce died in Mississippi. William M. grew to maturity in Illinois, and was married in Shelby County, in 1842, to Maria E. Cain, who was born in West Virginia, and reared in Illinois. After their marriage they lived in Shelby and Peoria Counties several years. They afterward moved to Iowa, living in different counties for some time, and about 1857 came to Missouri, locating in Putnam County, in their present neighborhood, where he bought and improved land. His first purchase consisted of but eighty acres, but he now owns 120 acres, eighty being well

fenced and cultivated, and the balance in timber and brush land. He has been a resident of the county since first coming here with the exception of two years spent in Iowa. To himself and wife eight children have been born: James E., of Benton County, Mo.; Malinda J. (wife of J. A. Goddard), David L., Bruce, Benjamin R., Martha E. (wife of William C. Michael), Thomas J., Emiline (of Ozark, Mo., wife of Peter M. Ward) and Henry P. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce are members of the Christian Church, and very ho spitable people.

Peter Bucher was born near Berne, in Switzerland, in 1833, and is the eldest of a family of six children born to Peter and Margaret (White) Bucher, natives of Switzerland, who came to the United States in 1845, and settled in Indiana. The mother died in 1872, but the father is still living, and a resident of Greene County, Ind. His father, also named Peter, went to Greene County from Switzerland, where he passed the remainder of his life. The maternal grandfather of our subject was also a native Swiss, and moved to Greene County, Ind., where he died. The subject of this sketch accompanied his parents upon their removal to Greene County, Ind., afterward moving to Monroe County, Iowa, in 1854, and then to Putnam County, Mo., in 1856. He was educated at an academy in his native land, but, after coming to America, first worked as a day laborer, and afterward firing and engineering for a saw and grist-mill until 1859. He then devoted his attention to farming and stock raising, and as the fruit of his industry and practical business ability is now the owner of a splendidly improved farm of 240 acres of good land, upon which he resides. This land is well stocked and equipped for farming and stock raising, and in addition to this tract he also owns others in the county. In 1859 he was married to Miss Sarah S., daughter of Reuben Beary, a native of Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Bucher five children have been born: Reuben T., Elmore (deceased), Carrie, Maggie and David. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Bucher are formally united with any church, but both are in sympathy with the United Brethren denomination. Mr. Bucher is a Republican in politics, and on about March 12, 1864, enlisted in Company B, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, serving until the fall of 1865, when he was mustered out at Louisville, Ky. Mr. Bucher is one of the enterprising farmer citizens of the township, and enjoys the respect of the community.

Philip Burlingame was born in Duchess County, N. Y., and is the eighth of nine children born to John and Phœbe (Tompkins) Burlingame, natives of the same county, where they passed their lives. They were of English and German descent, respectively. The mother was a daughter of Moses and Layner Tomp-

kins, also natives of Duchess County, where they lived and died. Philip moved to Putnam County, Mo., in 1862 (while on the road stopping in Illinois two months), and has since been a resident of this county. He has received all his education since becoming of age, as his youth was spent upon a farm and his educational opportunities were few. He has always engaged in farm work, and when but eleven years old was obliged to begin the fight of life for himself. He worked at first as a day laborer, but by persistent efforts and patient economy has become the owner of a well improved farm upon which he resides of 630 acres. This farm is well stocked, and in every way fully equipped for farming and stock raising. In 1863 he married Mrs. Emily Maxwell, *nee* Clear, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Clear, natives of Ohio and New Jersey, respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Burlingame six children have been born: Mary, Ella, Charles, Miles (deceased), Jacob Frederick and Frank Lawrence. Mr. Burlingame is a Republican in politics; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

J. E. Burnham, attorney, is a native of Mason County, Ill., and was born January 9, 1857. He attended the Illinois University one term, and in 1878 began the study of law at Union College of Law, Chicago, and was admitted to the bar in Mercer County, Missouri, in September, 1880, and in 1882 located at Unionville and began to practice his chosen profession. In 1878 he was united in marriage to Anna Young, a native of Mason County, Ill., by whom two sons and two daughters have been born, named, respectively, Guy, True, Daisy and Carrie, all living save Guy. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and himself and wife are united with the Christian Church. The Burnham family is descended from three brothers who came from England prior to the Revolutionary War, in which they engaged, and all three located in Connecticut. Festus, the grandfather of our subject, was born in that State, lived and died there. The father, Henry C., was born in Connecticut, married in Ohio to Angeline Currier, with whom he afterward moved to Illinois, where they now reside, at Havana. J. E. was the fourth of seven children, four sons and three daughters, born to his parents. His two elder sisters are now deceased. Carrie, the youngest, resides with her parents. His three brothers are all living, Alonzo, the eldest, being a physician, with a large and lucrative practice near Jacksonville, Ill. George is an attorney in Kansas City, with a good business. Philo, the youngest, resides on the old homestead near Mason City, Ill., where he is engaged in the raising of fine horses.

Frank A. Burns, treasurer of Putnam County, was born in Schuyler County, Mo., December 25, 1854, where he was reared

and educated at the country schools. At the age of seventeen he accepted a position as clerk in a general store at Glenwood, Schuyler Co., and remained there eight years, being in business part of the time for himself. In March, 1879, he moved to Putnam County, and in September of the same year located in Unionville, where he clerked for a time, then being appointed deputy county clerk. In 1882 he was a candidate for county treasurer before the Republican county convention, and went into the convention with three delegates over a majority instructed for him, but was defeated under a two-thirds rule. In November, 1886, he was elected county treasurer by a majority of 400 votes. March 27, 1877, he was married to Mary Horne, a native of Ohio, by whom two children have been born, Emerson and Edgar. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. His paternal great-grandfather was a native of Scotland. His grandfather, George, was born near Harper's Ferry, and the paternal grandmother was born in Pennsylvania, in 1757, and was of German descent. John W., the father, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, June 20, 1820, and married in Indiana to Ethelinda Bradley, a native of Kentucky. In the spring of 1844 they immigrated to Missouri, locating in Howard County, and in the fall of the same year moved to Schuyler County, and from there to Unionville in 1879. Our subject is the youngest of four sons and three daughters born to them, all living save one. The maternal grandfather, Samuel Bradley, was born in Kentucky in 1790, and was in the War of 1812, and was taken prisoner and held by the British six or eight months. He married Elizabeth Nichols, a lady of Welsh descent, in 1813, and moved to Indiana in 1826, and to Missouri in 1844. Mrs. Frank A. Burns is a daughter of William and Lucy Horne, a native of Germany, and was born in Warren County, Ohio, August 28, 1854, and moved with her parents to Iowa in October, 1855.

E. L. Burrill, proprietor of the Barnum Hotel, is a native of Maine, and was born March 4, 1836, and in early childhood accompanied his parents to Massachusetts, locating in Lowell. At the age of nine he went to New Hampshire, and was there reared by his relatives upon a farm. In 1857 he immigrated west to Springfield, Ill., and served as fireman on the Great Western Railroad, between Naples and the Indiana State line. He worked on this road thirteen years, part of the time being passenger conductor, which position he afterward filled upon the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad nine years. He then worked on the Wabash & Grand Trunk Railroad in that capacity eight years, and then opened the Trenton House, at Trenton, Mo., August 16, 1886. He ran this until July 11, 1887, at

which date he took charge of the Barnum Hotel, which he is now conducting. In 1864 he was united in marriage to Helen Conant, a native of Michigan, by whom one son and two daughters have been born. He is a worthy member of the F. & A. M., A. O. U. W. and O. R. C. Our subject's great-grandfather, Patrick, immigrated to America from Scotland. The paternal grandfather died in Maine, and Stephen D., E. L.'s father, was a native of Maine, but lived in Lowell, Mass., where he died. Olivia (Hall) Burrill, the mother of our subject, was born in New Hampshire, and died at Lowell, Mass. His maternal grandfather, John Hall, was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, and died in Maine. Mr. Burrill is one of six children, four sons and two daughters, all living. Cyrus W. and also his brother, S. D., were in the United States naval service during the war of secession, and defended their country's honor during that time on board a man of war. John is the other brother.

J. H. Carroll, attorney at law, and member of the firm of Carroll & Brawford, real estate, loan and insurance agents, located in Unionville in February of 1881, and has since followed his profession here. He was born June 27, 1857, and when a child of six years went with his mother from Toledo, Ohio, to Cincinnati, to visit his father, who had been wounded on a Southern battlefield. At Cincinnati, Ohio, our subject was lost, and was compelled to earn his living blacking boots for several months, after which he was cared for at the children's home, and placed upon a farm near Cincinnati. At the age of seventeen he began to teach school and to study law, and continued his studies until 1880, when he was admitted to the Cincinnati bar, where he practiced until the date of his location in Unionville. He preceded W. H. Korns in the management of the Unionville *Democrat*, and was the prosecuting attorney in 1883. He is now the prosecuting attorney for Missouri of the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad. In 1880 he was united in marriage to Cill Woodrow, a native of Highland County, Ohio, by whom two daughters have been born: Vera E. and Frances M., the younger being born on President Cleveland's wedding day in 1886. Despite a great amount of advertising, far and wide, Mr. Carroll has never been able to find a clue to his parents, but in 1872, discovered a younger brother, W. J. Carroll, whom his mother had left in Toledo, and upon her failure to return was cared for by the Sisters of Charity until seven years of age. His history from that date is given below in the sketch of Carroll & Fahren, of which firm he is a member. Mr. Carroll is now one of the most prosperous and enterprising citizens of the county, and enjoys a lucrative practice.

William Carroll, member of the clothing firm of Carroll & Fahren, was born at Toledo, Ohio, December 14, 1860, and when about seven years old went to Morgan County, Ind., where he resided upon a farm until 1876, and then taught school in Iowa until the spring of 1881, when he engaged in the clothing trade at Keosauqua, Iowa, for two years. He was then interested in the same business for one year at Farmington, after which he located at Unionville, and in August, 1886, formed the firm of which he is the senior member. They are successors to G. W. Jordan, and carry a complete line of ready-made clothing, gents' hats, caps, boots, shoes, etc. They occupy a store opposite the court-house on the north side of the public square, 22x80 feet, and are recognized among the leading and enterprising merchants and citizens of Union Township.

Mrs. Sarah A. Casady, widow of William Casady, was born in 1824. Her parents, William and Ann (Ireton) Surry, were natives of New Jersey, and were married in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1823. The father was of Dutch descent and a volunteer in the War of 1812. His death occurred about 1843. The mother was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died about 1846. The subject of this sketch married William Casady in 1839, in Brown County, Ohio; he was born in New Jersey, in 1816, and was then living in Ohio. In 1856 he removed to Putnam County, Mo., and located in Elm Township, where he purchased a farm near the present site of Graysville. He afterward removed to Unionville where he died in 1880, being at that time one of the successful farmers of the township. Mrs. Casady is a faithful and consistent member of the United Brethren Church, and one who has the respect and esteem of the community in which she lives. She is the mother of a large family of ten children, nine of whom are living: James L., Rebecca Ann (wife of Hamilton W. Berry), George W. (of Schuyler County), Mary L. (wife of Elisha Beard of Appanoose County, Iowa), Samuel, Emma (wife of Newton Liverzey), Hannah E. (wife of Elijah McKinley), William Orin and Olive J. (wife of Thomas Benton Carter).

Lewis A. Clapper was born in Richland County, Ohio, December 28, 1835, and is a son of Judge Jacob and Hannah (Pierce) Clapper. The father was born in Pennsylvania in 1812, and when a lad went with his parents to Ohio, where he was reared and married. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed that business and wool carding. He located in Scotland County, Mo., in 1839, of which he was elected county judge. In 1884 he removed to Schuyler County, where he is living, aged seventy-five. L. A. Clapper grew to manhood in Scotland County, and

received a good common-school education. In 1858 he went to Minnesota, and engaged in the cattle business for two years. He came to Putnam County when a young man, and engaged in the mercantile business with his brother (now deceased) for one year. He then located upon the farm where he now resides. In March, 1862, he was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of Edward Crumpacker, formerly of Virginia, and a substantial man of Putnam County. Mr. Clapper owns 260 acres of well fenced land, 140 in meadow and plow land, and the remainder in timbered pasture. He has a good house, with accompanying outbuildings, and about 250 select apple trees. He is a Democrat, and has served as township collector one term. Mr. and Mrs. Clapper have had six children: Iza L. (wife of Lee Robins), Florence V., Jacob Edward, William Lewis, Pearl Rivers and Henry Odin. Both husband and wife are members of the Christian Church, and genial, hospitable people.

James J. Clapper, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Scotland County, Mo., January 12, 1840, and is a son of Judge Jacob and Hannah (Pierce) Clapper [see sketch of L. A. Clapper]. James J. passed his boyhood and youth upon the farm in his native county, and January 14, 1864, was married to Martha A. Carder, daughter of Henry Carder, of Scotland County, but formerly from Kentucky. Mrs. Clapper was also born and reared in Scotland County, where she continued to live after marriage, her husband engaging in farming. In October, 1868, having sold their farm, they moved to Putnam County, and located in Jackson Township. Mr. Clapper located upon his present farm in 1869, which was then partly improved. He now owns 140 acres of well fenced meadow, pasture and plow land. He is very comfortably situated in a good house, and has a fine orchard of about 200 apple trees of select varieties. He is a Democrat in politics, and is now discharging the duties of his fourth successive term as justice of the peace, and has been on the school board several years, and is now serving as clerk. He has a family of six children: Thomas E., Mary E., John J., Jacob H., William C. and Lillie L. One child was lost while very young, named Freddie C. Mr. and Mrs. Clapper are both members of the Christian Church.

Levi Clark, farmer and stock raiser, was born in the central part of New York State, October 14, 1814, and is a son of Silas and Phœbe (Sherman) Clark, natives of Massachusetts and New York, respectively. The family moved to Indiana during the early childhood of our subject, and settled in the eastern part of that State. About 1824 they settled in Decatur County, where the father died near Indianapolis. Levi arrived at manhood

while in Decatur County, and then removed to Clinton County, where he married, November 3, 1842, Levinia Dunn. He then farmed in Clinton County until he came to Missouri in 1852. He entered 160 acres of unimproved land where he now resides, which he proceeded to make into a home. He now has a nice place in meadow pasture and plow land, all fenced, and has an orchard of about 125 choice apple trees and a good house and outbuildings. His wife died in Putnam County, in 1871, leaving five children: Nancy J. (wife of M. V. Loomis), Docia Ann (widow of Jackson Cook), W. L. (of Nebraska), George E. (of Nebraska), and T. F. (who lives with his father). The last three are married. September 15, 1877, Mr. Clark married Lucinda, former wife of Franklin Carter, and daughter of William Shirley, of Indiana. Mrs. Clark was born in Kentucky, but reared in Indiana, where she was married. To this union one child, Thomas F., was born in Putnam County, July 25, 1856. March 27, 1887, he was married in Putnam County to Eutoka Williams, daughter of Daniel C. Williams, of Mercer County. Mrs. Clark, Jr., was born in Warsaw, Iowa, and is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Levi Clark joined the Christian Church while in Indiana, and his wife is also a member of the same denomination.

Edmund Clifton, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of York Township, was born in Owen County, Ky., in 1827, and in 1855 moved to Putnam County, Mo., where he has since resided. When twenty-three years of age he started to battle with the world alone, and although he began life with nothing, has, by his own unassisted toil, industry and economy become the owner of 140 acres of good land, well equipped for farming. In 1850 he married Miss Julia A. Wilson, a native of Kentucky, by whom ten children have been born: Elizabeth, Mary E., Isaac, Charles H., Sarah, Edmund, Martha, William H., Annie (dead) and Louisa. Mrs. Clifton is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Clifton is a member of the G. A. R. In politics he is a Democrat and as such has served his township in several official capacities. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, and was mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., after serving three years and six months. He is the third child born to Charles and Polly (Smith) Clifton, natives of Delaware and Virginia, respectively. Mrs. Clifton was a widow of Mr. Osborn at the time of her marriage with Mr. Clifton, who was a son of David and Esther Clifton, early settlers of Delaware and Virginia.

Samuel Coker was born in Morgan County, Ill., in 1825, and in 1865 moved to Mercer County, Mo., where he remained until 1869, then locating permanently in Putnam County, Mo. He

was reared upon the farm in Morgan County, Ill., and has always been engaged in farming and stock raising. During his early life he received a good common-school education, and when but a young man began life for himself with no capital. He has, however, by industry and good management become the owner of 160 acres of good land upon which he lives, and which is under a fine state of cultivation. In 1849 he was united in marriage to Miss Julia Ann, daughter of John J. and Hester (Blair) Miller, who were born in Tennessee near Nashville, where Mrs. Coker was born. Mrs. Coker, when but a year old, was taken to Morgan County, Ill., and then to Sangamon County, where her mother died, Mr. Miller living until after he had moved to Putnam County. He was of Irish descent and a son of Peter and Mary Miller, natives of Tennessee. Mrs. Miller was of German origin and a daughter of Andrew and Sarah Blair, her father being a native of North Carolina. To Mr. and Mrs. Coker thirteen children have been born: Alexander (deceased), Sarah H., Isadore A., Samuel C. and William S. (twins), John D., Charles C., Lizzie D., Irene H., Absalom G., Effie L., Rosa L. and Andrew L. The family are attendants of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Coker is a Democrat in politics as was also his father. To his parents, Dennis and Sarah (Jones) Coker, natives of North Carolina, nine children were born, of whom he was the third. His parents were of Dutch and English descent; the father was a successful farmer and soldier in the War of 1812.

Jasper N. Comstock, member of the firm of Comstock Bros., dealers and manufacturers of harness, saddlery, etc., was born in Unionville, June 1, 1860, and has always resided in the town of his nativity. He worked upon the farm and in a carding mill until nineteen years old, and then learned the harness trade with A. M. Sweet of Unionville, with whom he remained until April, 1883, and soon after that time purchased the stock of H. F. Hughes, and has since been located at his present place of business. In November, 1881, he was united in marriage to Ida Robbins, a native of the county, by whom two sons and one daughter have been born. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. His brother, James M., who resides upon the farm, is his partner in the business above mentioned, in which they employ two men and carry a fine stock, ranking among the enterprising merchants of Unionville. John C., the paternal grandfather of our subject, died in Howard County, Kas. Frank French, the father, came from Iowa to Putnam County, in 1860, and operated a carding mill about fifteen years, since which time he has followed agricultural pursuits. The mother, Mary (Underwood) Comstock, is still living. Jasper N. is one of twelve children—five sons

and seven daughters born to Mr. and Mrs. Comstock, of whom three sons and five daughters still live.

Thomas Cossel, farmer and stock raiser, Section 16, Grant Township, settled upon his present place, which was then slightly improved, in December, 1872. He first purchased eighty acres of land, and after he had improved same, bought thirty acres more. Eighty-two acres are well fenced and cultivated into meadow and plow land. He is comfortably situated in a nice house one-and-a-half-story high, and has a good new barn, etc. He was born June 29, 1847, and moved to Davis County, Iowa, with his father, in 1854, where he grew to manhood. He was united in marriage, in Putnam County, on January 14, 1872, to Demiries, daughter of James and Celina Richardson, who reside near Unionville, and came from Indiana. Mrs. Cossel was born in Indiana, September 24, 1854, and is the mother of two children: Sylva and Ida. Mr. Cossel is a son of Michael Cossel, a native of Virginia, who went to Illinois with his father, John Cossel, also a native of Virginia. Michael Cossel grew to manhood and was married in Coles County, Ill., to Martha McCord, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Asa McCord, a native of that State. Thomas Cossel is the oldest of a family of four sons and three daughters; four brothers and two sisters still living. One of his brothers lives in Lewis County, one in Kansas, and one at home with his father. All are married. The two sisters who survive are married, one living in Davis County, Iowa, and one in Texas.

A. J. Crist, a successful farmer and stock raiser of Lincoln Township, was born July 28, 1836, in Marion County, Ind., and is the third child of James M. and Amanda (McIlvain) Crist, who had in all ten children. James Christ was born March 10, 1807, in Indiana Territory, now Dearborn County, Ind. He went to Marion County, Ind., and about 1853 to Putnam County, Mo.; in 1857 to Kansas, and in 1859 returned to Putnam County, where he resided until his death. He began life for himself when hardly of age, with no money, so that his property was the result of his own unassisted toil and good management. At the time of his death he owned 240 acres of good land, well-improved and cultivated, besides property in Unionville. During the Rebellion he served his country in the Missouri State Militia. He was an active, zealous and faithful member of the Missionary Baptist Church for nearly fifty years, and was a deacon of same over forty years. He helped to organize the Baptist Church, which he attended, and furnished the greater part of the money and material required for the building. He was a highly respected citizen and always ready to aid educational and philanthropic enterprises. He was married in 1831 to Amanda

McIlvain, by whom he had ten children, five of whom are still living. Mrs. Crist died August 10, 1873, and Mr. Crist was married a second time on April 30, 1874, to Miss Mary E. Rogers, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Isaac and Lucy M. (Baird) Rogers, natives of Albemarle County, Va., and Barren County, Ky., respectively. The father was of Welsh-English and the mother of German descent. Isaac Rogers was a son of Achilles and Mary (George) Rogers, natives of England and Wales, respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Crist two children were born: Lillie May and James M. James M. Crist, Sr., was a son of George and Elizabeth (Lord) Crist, natives of Pennsylvania, and early settlers of Indiana. A. J. Crist, the immediate subject of this sketch, moved from his native county to Howard County, Ind., from there to Miami County, and from there to Putnam County, Mo., in October, 1854. In 1857 he went to Kansas, but in 1865 returned to Putnam County, where he has since resided. Although when a young man he began life poor, he is now worth 120 acres of good land, the result of industry and good management. In 1863 he enlisted in Company I, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, and upon the close of the war was mustered out of service at Port Gibson, Cherokee Nation. On December 10, 1857, he married Miss Louisa Rennels, daughter of Adolphus Rennels, and to this union two children have been born: Melissa and Emily O. Mr. and Mrs. Crist are both active members of the Missionary Baptist Church. In politics the former is a Republican, and he is a member of the G. A. R.

Richard A. Cullor was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, June 1, 1836, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Mosier) Cullor, natives of the same county. The father was a man of considerable means, and engaged in farming, milling, distilling, and kept a store. He owned no slaves, hiring all his help. He died in North Carolina in 1838. Richard A. grew to manhood in his native county, and received a good education in Guilford County, N. C., at the Gordon College (Quaker institution), which he attended two years, but was obliged to leave on account of ill health. He afterward taught some in North Carolina and Putnam County, Mo. July 27, 1858, he was married in Stokes County to Miss Susan Laura Tilley, daughter of Aaron B. Tilley, who was a slaveholder and large farmer. There Mrs. Cullor was born and reared. In January, 1860, they went to Sangamon County, Ill., and, after living there a few months, came to Missouri, settling first in Shelby County. In the fall of 1863 they came to Putnam County, locating about half a mile from his present residence. He now owns 510 acres of land in the home place, all fenced, and the greater part fine bottom land on Locust

Creek. His land is well improved, and he lives in a good two-story brick and basement residence, with accompanying outbuildings, orchard, etc. In 1864 Mr. Cullor enlisted in the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, and served until discharged, April 13, 1866. A stranger in the community, without friends or relatives, and destitute of the necessities of life, he was forced into the service though religiously opposed to war—forced to espouse that which he most disliked, or lose his life. At that time one of the most active men in this vicinity was an influential Freemason, who, among other cruelties, ordered to be shot Rev. John L. Wood, of Sullivan County, for no reason save that he was a Democrat in principles. He participated in the Nashville fight and several skirmishes, but his duty called him on the plains, hunting Indians, from the 1st of July, 1865, to April 13, 1866. During this time his command missed their supply train, and for twenty days they were without rations, surrounded by Indians, and obliged to subsist on wild-rose berries, buds, etc., and the flesh of horses and mules. Although suffering such hardships as these, they were not without their good effects, for it was during this period that Mr. Cullor was cured of a serious disease contracted while in the South. Politically he was a Democrat, but has never sought or held office, except as president for two years of Putnam County Association—an organization opposed to secret societies—which called forth such opposition and hatred that his life was twice endangered. His son, Luther, was wrongfully imprisoned for over three years. In other ways Mr. Cullor has been greatly persecuted, and has been literally deprived of property aggregating the sum of nearly $7,000. For all this, however, he holds no revenge, and, as he expresses it, is thankful to God for His mercy and grace. He has eleven children: Jeptha T. (married in Colorado), Jasper E. (who died when ten months old), Martin L., Joseph R., Eliza Frances (wife of David Haup, of Kansas), Minnie L., Lee Lora, Richard A., Mary Ida, Willie Mettie and Neal Fred.

John Daly was born in Sullivan County, Mo., in 1839, and is a son of William and Permelia (Holland) Daly. The father was born in Kentucky, in 1802, and about 1834 went to Sullivan County, Mo., locating near Scottsville. In 1851 he located in York Township, Putnam County, and in 1853 went to Oregon. He was one of the earliest settlers of both Putnam and Sullivan Counties. His wife, Permelia, was born in East Tennessee, in 1811, and died in 1866. Her father, Jacob Holland, was the first white man that ever settled in Sullivan County. Mrs. Daly was twice married, her first husband having been Peter Taylor. She was the mother of twelve children, our subject being the

first of a family of eight born to her second marriage. He came to Putnam County, Ind., when twelve years old, and January 31, 1861, married Miss Sarah Young, *nee* Ellis. This lady was born in Putnam County, Ind., in 1832, and is the mother of six children: Nancy (wife of Charles Howry), Rebecca (wife of Ethan Griffin) Joseph T., John, Bertie and Eldora. To Mrs. Daly's first marriage four children were born: Hercules, Lewis, Mary (wife of E. G. Amack) and Henry. After his marriage Mr. Daly located in York Township, where he resided until three years ago, then moving to Wilson Township. He is the owner of 160 acres of beautifully located and well cultivated land, three-fourth miles south of Wyreka. In March, 1885, Mr. Daly was appointed superintendent of the county poor-farm by the county court, and since that time has been re-employed twice, now serving his third year. He receives a salary of $750 per year and farms the place of 308 acres. Himself and wife are Protestant Methodists, and care for those under their charge faithfully and kindly. In politics Mr. Daly is a Republican.

L. P. Davis was born on October 16, 1845, in Clinton County, Ky., and moved to Knox County, Ill., in 1856. With his parents, two years later, he came to Putnam County, Mo., where he has since resided. When seventeen years old he started out in life upon his own responsibility, and as the fruit of labor and economy now owns 760 acres of finely improved and well stocked land. He enlisted in 1862 in the Missouri State Militia as a substitute, serving nearly a year. Then after remaining home a short time he enlisted August 12, 1864, in Company D, Forty-second Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He served about eleven months, being mustered out of service at Nashville, Tenn., having served from the organization of his company as second duty sergeant. His life occupation has been that of farming, and he is considered one of the best farmer citizens in the county. In March, 1867, he was married to Miss Mary A. Crist, daughter of J. M. and Amanda (McIlvain) Crist, natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively. Mrs. Davis was born May 3, 1852, in Miami County, Ind., but in 1854 was taken by her parents to Putnam County, Mo., going thence to Kansas in 1857; after a residence there of two years she returned to Putnam County, which has since been her home. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis four children have been born: Lincoln C., James M., Ora (deceased), and Alva Merritt. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Davis is a Republican in politics and has served his township five years as collector, in a highly satisfactory manner. He is a member of the G. A. R. To his parents, C. J. and Virginia Davis, eleven children were born, of whom he was the

eldest. His parents are at present living and residing in Putnam County, aged sixty-four and sixty-two years, respectively. The grandparents, Absalom and Allie (Guffey) Davis, were natives of Sevier County, Tenn., and the grandfather was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church many years. His parents, Robert and Anarilla (Wood) Davis, were born in Amherst County, Va., and Botetourt County, Va., respectively, and died in the year 1843. They moved from Virginia to North Carolina, then returned to Virginia, and then went to Sevier County, Tenn., and in 1804 moved to Clinton County, Ky. While in Kentucky they became converts to the Methodist faith, and became active and conscientious workers in that church. J. M. Crist, the father of Mrs. L. P. Davis, was born March 10, 1807, and died February 4, 1887. His wife was born January 1, 1814, and died August 10, 1873. Ten children were born to this union. Mrs. Crist was a daughter of James McIlvain, who was born January 1, 1767, and married Miss Margaret Gay, who was born September 8, 1772. Eight children were born of this union, Mrs. Davis' mother being the youngest.

Henry C. Dickson was born in Sullivan County, Mo., October 4, 1844, and is a son of Judge George W. Dickson, a native of Miami County, Ohio, born February 1, 1820. His father, William Dickson, was born in South Carolina, June 3, 1798, and his mother, Mary (Sinks) Dickson, was born in North Carolina, in September, 1800. George W. spent his youth in his native county, and is a self-made and self-educated man, having become the latter almost entirely after reaching manhood. He was married in Darke County, at Greenville, near Old Treaty, where Gens. Wayne and Harrison treated with the Indians. Elizabeth Delk became his wife February 14, 1839. She was the daughter of Ethelred Delk, a soldier in the War of 1812. Her birthplace was in Preble County, Ohio, where she was born May 4, 1821, and she was reared in that and Darke County, Ohio. Directly after their marriage they moved to Randolph County, Ind., and eighteen months later, in November, 1840, came to Missouri, crossing the Mississippi River on the day Harrison was elected president. They spent one year in Grundy County, and about the same length of time in Livingston County. In the fall of 1843 they moved to Linn County (now Sullivan), and in 1848 came from there to Putnam County (then Dodge), locating in Jackson Township. Previous to this time Mr. Dickson had served as treasurer of the county, and after coming to Putnam County, he served sixteen years in succession as justice of the peace. He was the second county judge of the county. During the war, in 1862, he was appointed probate judge, and served

two years in that capacity. He is now identified with the Greenback party, although formerly he was a Democrat, and during the war was identified with and worked for the Republicans. He located upon his present place in April, 1853, entering 120 acres of land. He now owns 100 acres, forty in timber land and the remainder in meadow and plow. He has raised a family of eight children, six of whom are living: William Dickson, married and in Wilson Township; Henry C., married and living in Jackson Township; Elizabeth E., widow of E. Hodson, of Smith County, Kas.; Ann V., wife of Joseph F. Coppock, of Kansas. Those deceased are Albina, wife of James L. Johnson, died April 12, 1863, leaving two children, and Charles, who died in September, 1862, at Helena, Ark. He was a soldier in the late war, and served in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry. Judge Dickson became a Mason in 1863, and belongs to the Unionville, Mo., lodge. He is engaged in the nursery business, in which he embarked about 1876, and now has about 15,000 trees of different kinds of fruit. His nursery is known as the "Star Nursery." Henry C. Dickson, the immediate subject of this sketch, came to Putnam County, Mo., with his parents, when a small boy, where he grew to manhood and received a common-school education. July 11, 1861, he enlisted with the First Missouri Cavalry, as a private. He participated in the fights at Blue Mound, Mo., Snye Hills, Lone Jack, Prairie Grove, Ark., Van Buren, Ark., Clarendon and Little Rock. Near Fayetteville he was taken prisoner. He also participated in several skirmishes, and was mustered out at Little Rock, September 13, 1865, at that time being corporal of Company I, First Missouri Cavalry. He returned home in 1865, and then spent a year in Indiana, where he learned the carpenter's trade. He then returned to Putnam County in 1867, and in April of that year married Susan C., daughter of Arthur McClure, of Putnam County. Mrs. Dickson was born in Greenbrier County, Va., and was reared and educated in her native State. In September, 1883, Mr. Dickson went with a team and his family to Eureka Springs, Ark., where he remained a year on account of his wife's health. He has been engaged in the carpentering business for many years, and has contracted for and built many county bridges, school-houses, etc. In connection with this he has worked a farm of 193 acres. He was a strong Republican until the organization of the Greenback party, when he joined its ranks. He has served as justice eight years in succession, having first been elected to that office in 1869. In his family are Frances E., Ethred D., Arthur W., Nancy E., Charles E. and Virgil L. Mr. Dickson is a member of the G. A. R. post at Xenia. He is this year engaged in the manufacture of a kiln of brick (100,000) for his own and market use.

Alexander Elson, postmaster of Unionville, Putnam Co., Mo., was born in Clark County, Mo., July 1, 1839, and is a son of Richard T., who was born in Kentucky, near Louisville, and in 1837 married there to Zenobia Dinwiddie, also a native of the same State. In 1837 they moved to Marion County, Ind., and two years later to Clark County, Mo., landing in Alexandria in March, 1839. They are now both residents of Putnam County, living near Unionville. The paternal great-grandfather of our subject came from England, and located in Kentucky, where Alexander's grandfather, Cornelius, was born. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and participated in Perry's victory. He died in Wayne County, Iowa. Mr. Elson is the eldest child of the six sons and four daughters born to his parents. Four sons were raised to maturity and are still living. Alexander Elson, when about twelve years old, was taken by his parents to Lee County, Iowa, and about six years later to Wayne County, Iowa, where he was married in 1861 to Martha Toliver, a native of McLean County, Ill. He engaged in farming in Wayne County until April 1, 1866, and then moved to Unionville, where he embarked in the dry goods trade, under the firm name of Elson & Elson, an uncle being the other member of the firm. He continued in the mercantile business for twelve years, and then engaged in the lumber business until June, 1886, when he sold out to the Baldwin Lumber Company, of Keokuk, Iowa. Since that time he has devoted his time to farming and fulfilling the duties of the post-office, to which position he was commissioned August 25, 1885. He now owns a farm of 160 acres in Union Township. He has had two sons and four daughters, but two of the daughters are now deceased. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Birt Fahren, of the firm of Carroll & Fahren, merchants of Unionville, Mo., was born in Vandalia, Ill., where he was reared and educated. He spent five years as a traveling salesman, and in August, 1886, located in Unionville, and became a member of the above named firm. His father, Fred Fahren, was born in Germany, and immigrated to America, where he was married in St. Louis, Mo., to Amelia Wall, a native of Philadelphia, and also of German descent. Birt Fahren lost his father in early childhood. He had two brothers, one of whom died in infancy, and the other, Fred, is now in the banking business at Vandalia, Ill., and is captain of the Illinois National Guards. The father was engaged in the banking business during the active years of his life, and his death occurred in San Francisco. Mrs. Fahren died in Mason, Ill. Mr. Birt Fahren is an enterprising and prosperous business man of Unionville, and by integrity and fair

dealing the firm of which he is a member has established a good and constantly increasing business.

James H. Forbes was born in Lee County, Va., January 4, 1841, and is a son of the Rev. David and Martha (Richardson) Forbes, natives of North Carolina, and Carter County, Tenn., respectively. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Forbes lived in Carter County about eight years, and then lived six years in Lee County, Va., after which they returned to Carter County. In 1851 they removed to Davis County, Iowa, and in 1853 located in Putnam County, Mo., where the father died in September, 1878. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church until 1861, when he united with the United Brethren Church, and continued to preach until his death. James H. came to Missouri with his father, and received a good education during his youth. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, as musician. After serving in that regiment three years and four months he was discharged in November, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn. He accompanied Sherman to Atlanta, and carried a musket about one year. He was present at the engagement at Shiloh, the second battle at Corinth, Resaca, Dallas, and in the rear of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and several other fights and skirmishes. He received a shot across the top of his head, but did not leave the ranks. After his discharge he returned home, and was married in Schuyler County, in July, 1865, to Nancy E. Wright, daughter of Zachariah Wright. After his marriage Mr. Forbes located upon his present place, which now consists of 280 acres of land, 200 well improved, and upon which he has erected good buildings. He has three orchards of select fruit trees, and in connection with his farming has a blacksmith shop upon his farm, as he is a blacksmith by trade, and has worked at same ever since the war. He has a family of eight children: Martha J. (wife of Zeph. Eahart), Alice (wife of Samuel Neighbors), James E., Minnie, Isabelle, Ida, Nora and Robert. Mr. Forbes is a member of the G. A. R. Post at Glenwood, and in politics is a Republican. He is a public-spirited citizen, and has served two terms in succession as justice of the peace, and also as township clerk and assessor two terms.

John N. Franklin, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Highland County, Ohio, April 21, 1829. His father, Maj. Anthony Franklin, was born in Amherst County, Va., July 17, 1778, and settled in Highland County, Ohio, in 1795. He was married in Kentucky to Mary Nelson, also a native of Virginia. He was a prominent citizen of Highland County, owning a large tract of land, and during his residence in Highland County of over sixty years served as sheriff and deputy surveyor. During the war

he was major of the militia of the county. He died in Brush Creek Township, April 21, 1859. Of a family of ten children born to him, all grew to maturity, although but three are now living: Martha E. (wife of James P. Kreech, who lives upon the old homestead), Nelson A. Franklin, who represented his county in the Legislature several years, and was also a State senator, and our subject. One brother, Cyrus, was also a member of the Legislature. John N. Franklin passed his youth and reached maturity upon the home farm in Highland County, during which time he received a good common-school education. March 25, 1852, he married Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of James Lucas, of Highland County. Mrs. Franklin was born and reared in Brook County, Va., and is the mother of six children: Caius C. (married, and in Cheyenne, Neb.), Mark A. (also married and in Nebraska), Nelson A. (attorney at Kirksville), Benjamin and Thomas S., who are teachers, and one son who died in infancy. In 1855 Mr. Franklin left his native county, and located in Putnam County, Mo., buying 160 acres of Chariton River bottom land, where he has since resided. He has since added to his present purchase, and now owns over 800 acres of good land, half bottom land, most of his land being fenced, and a large portion devoted to meadows and pastures. He is a model farmer, a good business man, and a respected citizen. In politics he is Independent, and in creed a Methodist. Mrs. Franklin belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

John Fullen, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of England, and was born in Lancashire, February 25, 1837. His father, John Fullen, and his mother, Ann (Taylor) Fullen, were born in Ireland and England, respectively. The family emigrated to the United States in 1842, proceeding directly to Massachusetts, where the father followed his trade of block printer for several years, as he was a calico and delaine printer by trade. He moved to California from New York in 1853, where he still resides. Our subject was reared and educated in Massachusetts and New York. In 1855 he went to California, via the Isthmus and San Francisco, and remained at that place engaged in mining until 1859. He then returned via Aspinwall, the Isthmus and New York, and after traveling some time in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and down the Mississippi River, located, in the fall of 1859, in Putnam County, Mo. In January, 1860, he moved upon his present place, first purchasing 280 acres of land, which he has improved, and to which he has added until he now owns 597 acres, 470 fenced and consisting of meadow, plow and pasture land, upon which are built comfortable outbuildings, etc. Mr. Fullen was married in Putnam County, Mo., in March, 1882,

to Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan, a native of Virginia, who was reared in Ohio. Six children were born to her first union. Mr. Fullen served in the State Militia during the late war. He has been a resident of Putnam County since first locating here, with the exception of the time taken in a trip to California in the spring of 1881. He is a successful farmer, a popular citizen and honored gentlemen.

Dr. E. J. Geisinger, of Unionville, vice-president of the Marshall National Bank, is one of the most popular and successful practicing physicians in Northeast Missouri, and was born in Medina County, Ohio, October 19, 1849. He is a son of John and Lydia (Overholt) Geisinger, residents of Putnam County, and born in Canada and Pennsylvania, respectively. They were married in Ohio, and our subject is the eighth child of the four sons and five daughters born to this union. Four of the daughters are living, but all the sons save E. J. are deceased. The latter, at the age of five, accompanied his parents to Louisa County, Iowa, where he resided until 1868, and then came with his parents to Putnam County, Mo. He is a graduate of the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a post-graduate of the St. Louis (Mo.) Medical College. He began the practice of his profession at Newtown, Putnam County, in 1874, and remained there five years, then locating at Unionville, where he has since enjoyed a successful and lucrative practice. He also embarked in the drug business the year he located in Unionville, but abandoned it in April, 1887, being succeeded by W. C. Knight & Co. He was at one time a prominent member of the Grand River Medical Society, and is at present examining surgeon for pensions and numerous insurance companies, and has held the position of city health officer, a position he resigned. He owns a farm near Unionville, and takes great pride in fine stock, especially blooded horses, and the county is indebted to him for the introduction of some of the best stock in North Missouri. Among the horses owned by the Doctor, that are widely known, are the following: Ovid, foaled May 15, 1883 (No. 4015); sire—Caporel, by Sentinel, by Hambletonian; dam—Mary, by Woodford, Mambrino, etc. This horse shows more standard ancestors than any horse of his age. Sea Foam, with a 2:25¾ pacing record, has also a fine pedigree, as has also Black Diamond, a Kentucky saddle stallion of the Denmark family. December 29, 1883, he married Annie Stanley, a native of Mercer County, Mo., by whom Virgil N. and Joe Stanley have been born. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment.

William T. Greene is a son of P. B. Greene who has been a resident of Putnam County since 1865. P. B. Greene is the son

of William Greene, who was born in 1802. William Greene married Miss Sophia Denton, and lived in Clark County, Ind., afterward, for twenty-nine years, during which time he became the father of eighteen children, fifteen by Miss Sophia Denton, one by his second wife, Miss Ellen Hoover, and two by his third wife, Mrs. Priscilla Lamasters, to whom he was married in 1843. The fifteen children by his first wife were as follows: Edward T., Lawrien, Philip B., Clement, William, Alexander, Mary, Jessie C. and Sarah (twins), Daniel and Indiana (twins), Harriet, Martha, Thomas and Christian; the one by his second wife was named Ellen, and the two by his third wife were Lucretia and Jeremiah H. William Greene was killed by a rail falling on his head while he was asleep. P. B. Greene was born in Clark County, Ind., October 20, 1825. At the age of eighteen he went to Jeffersonville, Ind., where he served six months as an apprentice with Joshua Fipps, an ax and hatchet maker, after which he served six months with a country blacksmith named John Connor. At the age of twenty-one he was married to Miss Nancy J. Arnold, December 4, 1847. She was born in Ohio County, Ky., January 26, 1827. To them were born eleven children: Priscilla, William T., John, Nancy A., George W., Martha, Indiana, James, Mary, Hannah and Lucinda. Mr. Greene followed blacksmithing as a trade from the age of eighteen to the age of fifty, since which time he has followed farming. The Greene family had a reunion on the fortieth anniversary of P. B. Greene and wife. The number present was thirty-six married sons and daughters with their wives, husbands and children. William T. Greene, the subject of this sketch, made the presentation speech on this occasion, the presents from children to parents consisting of an elegant silver service worth about $60. He had also collected considerable material for a history of Putnam County, but finally came to the conclusion that to complete the enterprise would be unprofitable, and so abandoned the undertaking. Mr. Greene was married July 20, 1879, to Miss Sarah Jane Davis, daughter of Ceburn J. Davis, who has resided in Putnam County since 1858. Mrs. Greene was born June 18, 1858. To them have been born two children, Stanley Greene, born June 14, 1880, and Ovid Greene, born July 31, 1885, and died August 25, 1886.

John W. Haigler, farmer and stock raiser of Section 12, Jackson Township, was born in Randolph County, W. Va., February 27, 1821, and is a son of Jacob and Christina (Harper) Haigler, natives of Pendleton County, W. Va. Mr. Jacob Haigler served as a teamster in the War of 1812, and farming and stock raising were his occupations until his death, April 1, 1842. J. W. grew to maturity upon the farm in his native county, and

was there married, in the spring of 1848, to Judith Wamsley, a native of Randolph County, W. Va. To this marriage two children were born, one, who died in infancy, and Cletus, now in Kansas. Mrs. Haigler died in 1851, and after her death Mr. Haigler farmed in Randolph County until the spring of 1855, when he went to Iowa and located in Henry County, where he had previously entered land. Here he married his present wife, October 1, 1857, Miss Sarah Johnston, of Harrison County, Ohio, daughter of Hugh Johnston. The ceremony was performed by Hon. Henry Clay Dean. Mrs. Haigler was born in Steubenville, Ohio, and reared in Harrison County. In 1859 he moved to Randolph County, Mo., two miles from the present site of Moberly, where he farmed until 1863. He then purchased some land where he now resides, which he proceeded to cultivate, and to which he has since added. He now has 680 acres of land in the home place in one tract, 500 devoted to meadow and plow land, and 200 acres of pasture land in Medicine Township. Six children have been born to his last marriage: Elihu (married), Stewart, Alice (wife of William J. Halley) and Henry. Two children have died, viz: Elizabeth C., who died during childhood, in Randolph County, Mo.; Virginia, who died when a child. Mr. Haigler is a Democrat, and has served his township as treasurer and trustee. He is a self-made man, and highly respected in the community.

Dinwiddie Halley (deceased) was a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Lincoln Township, Putnam County, and was born in Clark County, Ky., in 1824. His parents, Henry and Polly (Patton) Halley, were pioneer settlers of Clark County, Ky. The father was a native of England, and, upon coming to the United States, first located in Kentucky. The subject of this sketch left his native county, and moved to Macon County, Mo., but, about 1842, removed to Sullivan County, and in 1865 came to Putnam County, where he lived until his death, which occurred March 22, 1875. He began life for himself in but ordinary circumstances, but by energy, industry, good business management and economy, amassed a comfortable competency, and owned, at the time of his death, about 2,100 acres of land, the home place containing over 700 acres, upon which he lived, and was also the possessor of other tracts elsewhere in the county, and a valuable tract near Kirksville, Adair County. He was a liberal father, and started his children in life with generous gifts of land, etc. September 19, 1844, he married Miss Elizabeth Triplett, a native of Pike County, Mo., and daughter of James C. and Nancy (Lydick) Triplett, natives of Fauquier County, Va., and Kentucky, respectively. Both, however, were reared in Bourbon

County, Ky., near Paris, but subsequently lived near Bowling Green, Ky. Mr. Triplett was a prominent citizen of Putnam County, and represented the same in the Legislature, besides filling various other political offices of honor and trust in different localities where he resided. To Mr. and Mrs. Halley eleven children were born: Nancy J. (deceased), Mary (deceased), James D., John A., George W. (deceased), Sarah E., William, J., Alonzo, Thomas, Adolphus (deceased) and Laura. Mr. Halley was a Democrat in politics, and, during the late war, served in the Missouri State Militia. He was a highly respected man and popular citizen in the community in which he lived and efficiently filled several official positions. In the year 1850 Mr. Halley went overland to California to dig for gold, and was successful to some extent. In the year 1863 he took another overland trip to Oregon, with a drove of horses and mules. Each trip occupied two years, his family remaining at home. His returns were from San Francisco to the Isthmus of Panama, thence to New York, and then home.

John Hamlin, farmer and stock raiser, was born July 26, 1834, in Stark County, Ohio. He was the third of thirteen children born to Benjamin and Susanna (Snyder) Hamlin, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father was a successful farmer, which vocation he followed until his death, in the spring of 1858. His widow is living in Marshall County, Ind., aged eighty. John Hamlin moved to Marshall County, Ind., in the fall of 1855, and in the spring of 1857 came to Putnam County, where he has since resided. His youth was spent upon a farm, and at the age of twenty-two he began life for himself, and although he was poor at that time, has by energy and industry become a successful farmer and citizen. He owns a finely improved farm of 486 acres, which is well-stocked and equipped for farming. October 12, 1856 he married Miss Drusilla Ann, daughter of David and Nancy (Wood) Jordan, natives of Virginia. To this union were born fourteen children, viz.: one who died in infancy, David Benjamin (deceased), Nancy Susan (now Mrs. Elijah Porter), Elma Henrietta (now Mrs. James Harbert), Florence Cordelia (wife of George D. Smith), Jessie Lillian (deceased), Emerson Ellsworth, Weenty Almeda (deceased), Lloyd Upton, John DeLeon (deceased), Willard Clark, Mildred Ardella, Leola Althea and Annis Estelle Pearl. Mrs. Hamlin is a worthy and consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Hamlin is a Republican in politics. March 4, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Third Missouri Cavalry, but was transferred in a year to the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, being made corporal of his company. He was mustered out in St.

Louis the day of President Lincoln's assassination. He is a well-to-do citizen, respected and esteemed by those who know him.

Hon. James B. Harper was born in Champaign County, Ohio, August 16, 1833, and is a son of Samuel Harper, a native of Virginia. The father came to Champaign County, Ohio, with his parents, when an infant, and there grew to manhood, and married Charlotte Sargent, also a native of Virginia, and reared in that State. Samuel Harper was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he officiated as deacon several years. Both he and his wife died in 1876. The subject of this sketch lived upon his father's farm until twenty-two years of age, receiving a good education at the common schools of the neighborhood, which was supplemented at the Urbana High School. While living in Ohio he taught school about fifteen months, and, after coming to Missouri, taught from 1856 to 1864, nine terms in St. John. In the winter of 1879 he again taught in St. John, and also in 1876–78 taught in his own district. After coming to Missouri from Ohio, in 1856, he resided in St. John, Putnam County, until 1868. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Thirty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Clinton B. Fiske, serving until his discharge for disability in 1863, when he returned home. He was commissioned major of the Forty-fifth Regiment Enrolled Militia, and afterward colonel of the Thirty-ninth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia in 1864, and did some effective service for his State in the Enrolled Militia. While a resident of St. John, in connection with teaching he also engaged in carpentering. He moved upon his present home place in 1868, which consists of 400 acres of valuable prairie land, all fenced and mostly meadow land. He has a good house and outbuildings and thirty-five acres of timber land in another tract. He is an active Republican, and, ever since he cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, has canvassed during every campaign for his party. He was nominated and elected representative of his county in 1864, and re-elected in 1866 and 1868. In 1872 he was nominated again and elected, his opponent being Hon. H. D. Marshall, of Unionville, the representative of 1870, the contest being very close and exciting. In 1880 he was again nominated and elected, and in all has served his county in the Legislature five terms with honor and distinction. In 1886 he was nominated judge at large, and elected by a nice majority. In May, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah C. J. Caul, daughter of Thomas Caul, an old pioneer of Putnam County. Mrs. Harper is a native of Virginia, but spent most of her youth in Putnam County, Mo. She is the mother of four daughters: Charlotte S. (wife of J. H. Gunn), Mary E. (young lady at home),

Sarah E. (deceased September 17, 1885, aged twenty years and three months) and Effie A. (twelve years old). The Judge, his wife and one daughter are members of the Presbyterian Church. Judge Harper is a member of the G. A. R., Mansfield Post, No. 181, at Wyreka, Putnam County, Mo.

John S. Hart was born in Armstrong County, Penn., October 8, 1824, and is a son of Jacob and Dorothea (Dice) Hart, natives of Pennsylvania, where the father was born January 8, 1796. He was a farmer, and resided in Armstrong County until the latter part of his life, when he removed to Westmoreland County, where he died February 13, 1872. Of four sons and five daughters who were reared to maturity but four outlived the parents. J. S. was the eldest child, and grew to manhood in Armstrong County. He is a self educated man, most of his knowledge being acquired after he became of age. He taught school thirteen months in Armstrong and Allegheny Counties, and in October, 1849, went to Davis County, Iowa, where he entered and improved some land. He also taught school there several terms, and was married, August 14, 1853, to Miss Martha Jane Williams, daughter of T. S. and Rebecca (Hale) Williams, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. Mr. Hart moved to Missouri in April, 1856, and bought some land, slightly improved, in Putnam County upon his present place. He engaged in teaching for about nine terms during the fall and winter seasons, and carried on farming the remainder of the year. He now owns a nice farm of 289 acres, 140 being fenced and cultivated, and lives in a large two-story house. The stabling is good, and he has a nice orchard of about 400 select varieties of fruit trees. He enlisted February 3, 1862, in Company D, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, and served until discharged March 17, 1865. He was present at the fight in Marshall, Saline County, and at Castle Rock, and was in numerous skirmishes with Price on the Blue River. He was raised from the position of second sergeant to that of first sergeant, and is now adjutant of the G. A. R. post at Hartford. He is a Republican in politics, and has been connected with the school board for twenty-five years, and was elected public administrator in November, 1882, which office he is now filling. Mr. and Mrs. Hart have reared a family of five sons and four daughters, all of whom are living: Orlando O. (married and in Lawrence County, Dak.), Millard B. (married and a county teacher in Putnam County), Clara R. (wife of Frederick A. Pooles, of Los Angeles, Cal.), Julia, Sarah M. (wife of Levi Johnson of Rollins County, Kas.), Ulysses S., Emma E. (county teacher), Horace L., and Erastus W., who lives in Nebraska.

Judge B. Frank Hart, a farmer and stock raiser of Section 36,

Liberty Township, was born in Greene County, Penn., October 25, 1846, and is a son of John N. and Frances (Vance) Hart, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, respectively, who were married in Pennsylvania. The father moved to Iowa in the spring of 1855, where he bought land, and improved a farm in Henry County, where he died in 1859. The mother died in August, 1856. The Judge is the only son of a family of three children that grew to maturity, and is a self-educated man, who attained his information after becoming of age. In the spring of 1864 he enlisted in the Forty-fifth Iowa Infantry, and served with his regiment near Memphis, Tenn., almost all the time until the latter part of 1864 when he was discharged. He then attended school at Howe's Academy, Mount Pleasant, and in the spring of 1866 went to Council Bluffs, where he engaged in farming and stock raising two years. His education was obtained principally through his own efforts between the ages of sixteen and twenty. In the spring of 1868 he returned to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and in October of the following year came to Putnam County, Mo., where he bought a half interest in a saw-mill on Coon Creek and for one winter engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He sold out in March, 1870, and broke prairie land in Fremont County, Iowa, for one season. He returned to Putnam County in the fall of that year, and December 27, 1870, was married to Miss Arthelia, daughter of David Frederick, a native of Germany. The Judge then located where he now resides. In the spring of 1871 he again went to Fremont County, and broke prairie until June, when he returned home. He bought the farm in 1872, and has since added more land until he now owns 180 acres, about 100 being well cultivated and improved. He has a family of four children: David N., Charles H., Pearl Vance and Rollin F. Mr. Hart is identified with the Republican party and was elected assessor of his township in 1873, serving two terms, and then served as township collector one term. In the spring of 1876 he was again elected assessor, and made one more assessment, after which he was appointed deputy county assessor and assessed two years. He was afterward elected county assessor. He took the census of Grant and Liberty Townships in 1880. He was then still again elected township clerk and assessor, and filled that position with fidelity until 1884, at which time he resigned, and was elected county judge, serving two years in that capacity. He is an honored citizen of his township, and one of its well-to-do citizens. Both himself and wife are identified with the United Brethren Church.

David M. Hatfield was born in Elm Township, Putnam Co., Mo., in 1842, and is the youngest son of five children of Andrew and Mary (Miller) Hatfield, natives of Kentucky and

North Carolina, respectively. The father was born about 1800, and died in 1877. After his marriage he settled in Wayne County, Ky., from where he moved, in 1837, to Randolph County, Mo., and the same year to Adair County, where he located six miles south of Kirksville. In about 1840 he came to Putnam County, being one of the first settlers in that county, locating on Blackbird Creek, in the southeast part of the county, where he entered a tract of land, and engaged in farming. During early life, while in Kentucky, he was for some time engaged in distilling. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and well liked in the community. Mrs. Hatfield died about 1872. She was a member of the Baptist Church. Our subject was reared at home, and was obliged to walk three miles to the common school, where he received his education. In 1863 he crossed the plains with an ox and mule team, to the mountains of Nevada, where he remained six years, principally engaged in freighting. In 1869 he returned to his native county, and purchased the old home farm, where he has since lived. He is now the owner of 257 acres in Section 17, about twenty-five miles southeast of Unionville. Upon his arrival in Nevada he had but 75 cents in money, but upon leaving that State had $1,861, and he is, consequently, a good example of a self-made man. Farming and stock raising have been his principal occupations. In 1871 he married Miss Cordelia, daughter of Oliver Houghton, and also a native of Elm Township. To this union ten children were born, eight now living: Joseph W., Wesley M., Mary Ann, Bertha A., David C., Clara A., James D. H. and an infant. In politics he is a conservative Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for McClellan in 1864.

James F. Hill, farmer and stock raiser of Section 28, Jackson Township, was born in Pocahontas County, W. Va., November 28, 1833, and is a son of George and Martha (Edmondson) Hill [see sketch of T. C. Hill]. J. F. grew to manhood upon the home farm, receiving a good education at the common schools, and at the Hillsboro Academy. Upon reaching man's estate he learned the wheelwright's trade, and also was engaged in manufacturing furniture. He was married in his native county January 18, 1859, to Harriet Jane Morrison, daughter of Elisha Morrison, also a native of Pocahontas County, and born in 1810. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have passed their entire lives together, having attended the same schools, and having been playmates and associates during their childhood and youth. To them eight children have been born: Luther H., Henry A., W. Mead, E. Thomas, Martha, Rena, James and Charles B. Mr. Hill worked at cabinet-making about ten years, and in the spring of

1870 came to Missouri, buying land, and locating in Putnam upon the place he now occupies. He owns 500 acres of land—400 fenced, and 350 in meadow and pasture land. His house is one and a half stories, and the barns, etc., are in good condition. He has an orchard of over 200 trees, about 100 bearing fruit. He is interested in stock raising, and keeps on an average of 100 head of cattle per annum.

Thomas C. Hill, farmer and stock raiser, Section 19, Jackson Township, was born in Pocahontas County, W. Va., October 1, 1835, and is a son of George and Martha (Edmondson) Hill, natives of the same county. His paternal grandfather, Richard Hill, was a soldier in the War of 1812. The father was born in 1807, and is still a resident of his native county. He was twice married, having lost his first wife in 1847. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native county, where he received a good education at the common and higher schools. After reaching his majority he learned the tanner's trade, at which he worked three years. October 24, 1861, he married Miss Mary, daughter of John Staats, of Roane County, W. Va. Mrs. Hill was born in Indiana, and raised in Virginia, where she was educated. To her marriage with Mr. Hill eight children have been born: Margaret L. (wife of H. P. Bruce), George A. (teacher in Putnam County), Joseph S. (a young man), Henrietta T., John F., Fred F., Minnie V. and Theodore P., three years old. Mr. Hill farmed for three years upon a farm in Mason County, W. Va., and in the fall of 1864 came to Missouri, where he lived one year in Sullivan County. In February, 1865, he moved to Putnam County, purchased and settled upon the land he now owns. In 1865 he taught school for one term, but his main occupation is that of farming. He owns 112 acres of land, 100 fenced and finely improved. He lives in a comfortable house, surrounded by good outbuildings, and a fair orchard. In politics he is a Republican, and has held several township offices, such as justice of the peace, which office he filled four years, and township clerk.

Judge W. H. Holman was born in 1838, in Macon County, Mo. He moved to Adair County, Mo., about 1858, and to Putnam County in 1862. He afterward went to Idaho City, and traveled quite extensively through Utah, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana and Colorado. He afterward located in Appanoose County, Iowa, in 1866, but in 1872 moved to Putnam County, where he has since made his home. He was reared upon a farm, receiving a good education during his youth, which he completed at the Kirksville Normal School. At the age of nineteen he engaged in teaching, and when twenty-two years old clerked in a dry goods

and clothing store at Kirksville. He was then interested in merchandising from 1872 to 1883, since which time he has farmed upon his present location. He is the owner of a one-half interest in a store at Hartford, bearing the firm name of S. P. Holman & Co. He is a self-made man, the farm upon which he resides giving good evidence of his energetic nature and good management. The home place contains 346 acres of good land, splendidly improved and cultivated. In 1863 he married Miss Mary E. Cook, daughter of William J. and Frances (Watson) Cook, natives of Barren County, Ky., and Virginia, respectively. Mrs. Cook was reared in Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, and is now living, aged seventy-two. Mr. Cook was an early settler of Putnam County, Mo., where he lived from 1839 until his death in 1865. To Mr. and Mrs. Holman four children have been born: Fannie (deceased), Homer L., Jurney H. and Aubrey W. Mrs. Holman is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Holman is a genial and hospitable gentleman, and is identified with the Republican party. He was elected judge of the county court in November, 1886, has served as postmaster at Hartford about seven years, and is also a notary public. He was the second child of a family of six, born to John and Jerusha (Titus) Holman, natives of Kentucky, who accompanied their parents to Missouri. The father lived in several different counties in Missouri, and died in Appanoose, Iowa, in 1884, aged seventy-six. The mother died in Macon County, Mo., about 1849. After her death Mr. Holman married Mrs. Kirby, *nee* Ownby, by whom five children were born. The mother of our subject was a daughter of William and Mary (Payton) Titus. The grandparents of Mrs. Mary Holman were named George and Nancy (Howell) Cook. Mrs. Frances Cook was a daughter of William and Catherine (Rogers) Watson, natives of Virginia.

Squire P. Holman, general merchant and postmaster of Hartford, was born in Macon County, Mo., in 1842, and is a son of John and Jerusha (Titus) Holman, natives of Kentucky, who, when young, came to Randolph County, Mo., where they were married. They then moved to Macon County, where the mother died about 1848. The father was twice married, and in 1864 removed to Iowa, where the mother died in 1884. Farming was his life-long occupation. The subject of this sketch was reared under the parental roof, during which time he received but a limited education as the nearest school-house was distant over three miles. In 1864 he crossed the plains to Idaho and Oregon, where he engaged in mining. In October, 1866, he went to Iowa, and engaged in farming eight years, when he came to Putnam County, Mo. In August, 1871, he married Miss Catherine,

daughter of William and Frances Cook, a native of Putnam County, Mo., by whom he has had five children, three of whom are living: Dora Belle, Casper and Maggie. In 1874 Mr. Holman came to Putnam County, and located and farmed in Lincoln Township until 1878, when he removed to Graysville, and farmed a year, after which he entered the mercantile business at that place. In 1883 he came to Hartford, where he has been engaged in general mercantile pursuits for a number of years with his brother, Judge W. H. Holman, under the firm name of S. P. Holman & Co. In 1881 Mr. Holman was made postmaster of Graysville, which office he held until he resigned, and in 1887 he was appointed postmaster of Hartford, which position he is now filling with efficiency. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley in 1872. He is a member of the A. H. T. A.

George W. Houston, farmer and stock raiser, Section 22, Jackson Township, was born in Pike County, Mo., August 10, 1847, and is a son of Thomas G. and Melissa (Seely) Houston, natives of Kentucky. The family moved to Pike County, Mo., in an early day, and then moved to Jackson Township, Putnam Co., Mo., where the father died in October, 1872. He served in one of the Indian wars, and during the Rebellion was in service a short time, but, his health failing on account of age, his place was taken by George W. Houston. G. W. came to Putnam County with his parents, then being fifteen years old. Here he received a good common-school education and grew to manhood. He attended the university at Ashley, Pike Co., Mo., for about nine months, there completing his early education. In October, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, Forty-second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, in lieu of his father, serving until discharged July 28, 1865. He entered as a private, but the last three months of his service were spent on detached duty as provost clerk. He was in the fight at Fort Donelson in the fall of 1864, and, although his regiment was in no general engagements, it was held in reserve at Nashville. After his discharge he returned to Putnam County, and for a year assisted his father as much as his health permitted. In 1867 he began to teach, and continued engaged in that occupation for six years in Putnam and Sullivan Counties, most of the time being spent in Jackson Township, Putnam County. He was married here April 8, 1869, to Miss Josephine Williamson, daughter of Jefferson Williamson, of Putnam County, but formerly from Illinois, where Mrs. Houston was born, reared and educated. After his marriage he located on a farm in Putnam County, and in 1878 spent a year in Smith County, Kas. In 1880 he returned home, and located upon the farm where

he now resides, which consist of eighty acres of well improved land. He is a Republican, and was nominated and elected township clerk in 1869. He has since been made assessor four times, and is now serving in that capacity. He has also served as justice of the peace. He has a family of six children: Laura, Thomas J., George F., Fannie, William A. and Peter. He has passed all the chairs in the I. O. O. F. lodge, at Unionville, and himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

John Howry was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1839, and was the second of a family of thirteen children, born to David and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Howry, natives of the same State and county. The father served as postmaster of Ayersville, Mo., many years, being the first postmaster appointed for the west end of the county. He was a son of John and Catharine Howry, natives of Germany, who were brought by their parents to the United States at the ages of four and eight, respectively, about 1790. Mrs. Elizabeth Howry, the mother of our subject, was a daughter of Robert Kennedy, a native of Ireland. He came to Putnam County, Mo., in 1849, and afterward became a resident of Sullivan County, where he died. During his lifetime he served for many years as justice of the peace. John Howry, the subject of this sketch, has received almost all of his education by his own efforts, being an acute observer and fond of reading. He began life for himself at the age of nineteen with no capital, but by energy and perseverance is now a successful man, and the owner of 400 acres in Putnam County, Mo. (whither he came in September, 1850), well equipped and stocked for agricultural pursuits. He also owns other tracts of land in the county. In 1857 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Louderbaugh, daughter of Milton and Ann (Clark) Louderbaugh, natives of Switzerland County, Ind. Nine years ago Mr. and Mrs. Louderbaugh moved to Kansas, where they are now living. To Mr. and Mrs. Howry twelve children have been born: Rolley, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Charles, Lillie Belle, David, Alexander, William, Milton, Louisa, Mattie (deceased) and one child, who died in infancy. Both Mr. and Mrs. Howry are worthy members of the Protestant Methodist Church. Mr. Howry is Republican in his political views, and in 1861 enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, serving nine months as first lieutenant of his company. He then resigned his office and returned home, but in January, 1864, re-enlisted, serving until August, 1865, when he was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga. He is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry, and also belongs to the G. A. R.

George W. Hudson was born in Monroe County, Mo., November 16, 1834, and is a son of Obediah and Agnes (Kirby) Hud-

son, natives of Alabama and Kentucky, respectively. When a young man, the father went to Macon County, Mo., and from Macon he moved to Monroe County. In 1846 he bought a claim, and moved to Putnam County, where his son now resides. The land was in its raw condition when he came to the county, having not even been surveyed, but he made a nice home out of it, upon which he resided until his death, May 18, 1867. He is said to have been the first school commissioner of the county, and during his younger days followed the tailor's trade. George W. was the third child born to his parents, and was reared upon the farm he now owns. He was married in Putnam County, November 24, 1857, to Miss Ann Hurley, daughter of William Hurley. Mrs. Hudson was born in Adair County, Mo., and is the mother of the following children: Lucinda (wife of Frank Wheatley, of Jefferson County, Neb.), Elizabeth J. (wife of Albert Cormeny, of Putnam County), Emeline (wife of Lafayette Kirby, of Nebraska), David (young man at home) and Melissa Magdaline, (aged seven, also at home). Mary Martha died aged five years, and Agnes, aged three years. After his marriage Mr. Hudson farmed for several years, although he is a brick mason by trade and engaged some in that business. In the fall of 1861 he moved to Otoe County, Neb., where he farmed and worked at his trade for five years. The severe climate being unsuited to Mrs. Hudson's health, he returned in 1866, and in 1868 located upon his present farm, which consists of 160 acres—120 fenced and well improved, and forty acres of timber. He has a nice orchard of about 150 trees, and lives in a comfortable one-and-one-half-story house. Both himself and wife are identified with the Missionary Baptist Church.

Judge Lester Husted was born in Holmes County, Ohio, October 24, 1835, and is the third of thirteen children, born to Oliver and Laura (Smith) Husted. The father was of German and English ancestry, and born in Pennsylvania, in 1808. When a young man he accompanied his father, Allen Husted, to Holmes County, Ohio, where he was married about 1830. In 1845 he removed to McDonough County, Ill., and in 1866 located in Elm Township, Putnam County, where he died in 1884, at which time he was engaged in farming, which was his life occupation. The mother was born in Connecticut in 1813, and died in 1867, and was a member of the Baptist Church as was also her husband. Judge Lester Husted was reared under parental influence, and during his youth received a good common-school and business education, and espoused the cause of religion. He is now a member of the United Brethren Church. In 1859 he married Miss Hannah, daughter of Stephen and

Elizabeth Merrill, natives of Maine and Ohio, respectively. Mrs. Husted was born in Fulton County, Ill., and has borne her husband seven children, six of whom are living: Stephen O., Lester P., William S., Ida J., Emma F., Laura Elizabeth (deceased) and Cora Ellen. Upon the demand of his country for troops, in 1861, Mr. Husted enlisted in Company L, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, for three years, and served in the Sixteenth Army Corps, Army of Tennessee, and in Grierson's cavalry. In June, 1863, he was captured near Jackson, La., and taken to Richmond, Va., where he was paroled after about a month's captivity. He then went west to St. Louis, where he was soon after exchanged, and rejoined his company. While in an engagement with Gen. Forrest, near Espianolia, Tenn., and in the fall of 1863, he was severely wounded in the right hand, which rendered him unfit for further service, and at the expiration of his enlistment he returned home. In 1866 he removed to Putnam County, Mo., and located in Elm Township, on Blackbird Creek, twenty miles southeast of Unionville, where he has a fine farm of 283 acres. His farm is one of the best in the township, and is the accumulation of his own industry and good management. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1882 was elected county judge for the Eastern District, which position he filled with credit two years. He has also held various township offices, and is a man of fine business ability and good information. Five years of his life were spent in school teaching, and he is still interested in educational projects, as he is anxious that his children should receive a good education. His first presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont in 1856.

Fred Hyde, late prosecuting attorney, was born in Hartford County, Conn., July 25, 1832, and in infancy was taken to the State of New York by his parents, where he was reared. He took a three years' course at Oberlin College, Ohio, and in 1860 began the study of law at Cleveland. He moved to Minnesota in 1862, and was admitted to the supreme court the same year. He enlisted in the Minnesota Mounted Rangers as sergeant, and afterward enlisted in Brackett's battalion, serving until April, 1866, being in the Indian War in the west, throughout the entire war. In 1867 he was married to Ella R. Lane, a native of Centreville, Iowa, and then located at Unionville, Mo., and practiced his profession. In 1869 he was elected circuit attorney for a term of four years, and in 1872 was elected county attorney for a term of two years, and in the fall of 1886 was elected prosecuting attorney, which office he held at the time of his death, September 25, 1887. He owned a farm in Elm Township, but resided in Unionville. Four sons and two daughters

were born to his union with Miss Lane, all of whom are living. Jasper Hyde, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in England, settled in Connecticut, and married a Scotch lady. John, his son, and the grandfather of Fred, lived and died in Connecticut. Fred Hyde, our subject's father, was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1800, and married Emily Lewis, a native of the same State, and born in 1797. The father died in Chenango County, N. Y., in 1852, and the mother in Cuyahoga County in 1867. Fred, the subject of this sketch, was the fifth of seven children born to them—four sons and three daughters—all of whom lived to maturity. One son, Ira, served in the same regiment as our subject. One brother and one sister have died. Ira B. has been a member of Congress one term.

Michael James was born near Newark, Ohio, in 1835, and moved with his parents to Moultrie County, Ill., in 1839. From there he moved to Clark County, Ill., in 1846, and in the spring of 1866 sought a new home in Putnam County, Mo., which has since been his residence. He began life upon his own responsibility when twenty-two years of age, with no capital, but by energy, industry and economy now owns a splendidly improved farm of 310 acres, well cultivated and improved, and upon which he resides. In 1858 he married Miss Mary E. McAdams, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Ellet) McAdams, natives of Indiana and Kentucky, respectively. Mrs. Jane McAdams was a daughter of Charles and Betsey Ellet, natives of Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. James nine children have been born: William Harrison, Levi Siegel, Margaret (deceased), Ellen, Frank, John (deceased), Henderson (deceased), Charles, George and Fannie. Mr. and Mrs. James are worthy members of the Christian Church, in which they take an active part. In politics Mr. James was independent before the war, but since that period he has been indentified with the Republican party. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Stone River he was shot in the head, losing one eye, and since has lost the use of the other from the effects of the wound. He was discharged from Hospital No. 8, at Nashville, Tenn., in February, 1863. He is the second son of a family of seven children born to John and Jane (Hazlett) James, pioneer settlers if not natives of Ohio. The father was a son of John and Barbara James, early settlers of Northern Ohio. Mrs. Jane James was a daughter of Samuel Hazlett, a native of Scotland, who located in Ohio at an early day, and there passed his life.

Dade Johnson, circuit clerk of Putnam County, was born in Elm Township August 27, 1848, where he was reared upon a

farm. At the age of sixteen he began to teach in the public schools of Putnam and Schuyler Counties, and continued to devote his time principally to that calling, especially during the winter months, until 1875. In 1865 he enlisted in the Federal army, serving in the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry until the close of the war. In 1875 he embarked in the mercantile business at Hartford, Putnam County, in which he remained about eight months. In 1879 he was elected county treasurer by the Greenback party, and in the fall of 1886 was elected to his present office. At the time of his last election he was in the employ of the Mendota Coal Company. October 3, 1869, he married Margaret M. Hedrick, a native of this county, born October 24, 1850, by whom the following children have been born: Minnie Viola, born September 9, 1871; Ira D., born September 26, 1874; Edwin E., born June 6, 1877, and Daisy E., born November 22, 1882. Mr. Johnson now owns the old homestead of ninety-five acres in Elm Township, and forty additional acres. He is the tenth child of a family of eight sons and four daughters born to Jefferson and Nancy (Clemens) Johnson, natives of Clinton County, Ky., and Virginia, and born December 3, 1809, and November 21, 1810, respectively. The father died May 20, 1886, the mother in 1883. Jefferson Johnson and wife came to Missouri in 1842, locating in Putnam County, where they soon entered land, and reared their family, all living to maturity, and but one now deceased. Seven of the sons served in the Federal service, five of them being in the regular army. Nine of the eleven surviving members of the family reside in Putnam County. Their names are as follows: Henry, Calvin, Elizabeth J., J. M., Daniel, Sarah A., Isaac N., Thomas B., Preston, Dade, Elijah A. and Susan Jane.

James Dunn (deceased) was one of the few early settlers of Putnam County, to which he came in 1843. He was born in Kentucky in 1811, where he grew to manhood. When a young man he went to Clinton County, Ind., where he became acquainted with and married Miss Jane Smith, who was born in Ohio, May 11, 1813. Mr. Dunn moved from Indiana to Missouri about 1837, and the following year located in Putnam County, where he entered land, and improved a farm. Here he resided until 1850, at which time the gold excitement in California was at its height, and he, with hundreds of others, left their peaceful homes in search of wealth. Mr. Dunn, with a company of others, fitted up a train of teams, and started overland for California. There he remained for several years, upon his return home finding many changes, which the hand of time had wrought; he then lived a retired life with his family, until his death, which

occurred April 29, 1887. Mr. Dunn had a family of six children, all of whom grew to maturity. Mrs. Jones, the daughter, now residing upon the old homestead, was born in Putnam County, where she passed her childhood and youth, receiving a good education at the common schools of the neighborhood. November 18, 1867, she married Mr. M. Smith, an enterprising young man of Putnam County, formerly of Illinois. After their marriage Mr. Smith farmed in Putnam County for several years. In 1875 he moved to Iowa, and in September of 1879, while at work on a railroad, was accidentally killed. To this union three children were born, two of whom died in infancy; the other, Mary Edna, born January 23, 1871, is now living with her mother. In June, 1880, Mrs. Smith moved to Burlington, Iowa, where she met William G. Jones, to whom she was united in marriage, April 18, 1882. Mr. Jones was born in 1845, in Wales, where he reached man's estate, and became an expert mechanic. He has been in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and at present has charge of that company's shops at Creston, Iowa, which position he has efficiently filled for the past two years. Mrs. Jones, however, has returned to the farm, where she is caring for her parents during their declining years. She is a lady of good business ability, and, with the assistance of laborers manages the farm very successfully.

William B. Jones, farmer, stock raiser and carpenter, was born in Christian County, Ky., in 1821, and moved to Cooper County, Mo., with his parents, Henry and Nancy (Flint) Jones, in 1835, where the latter died. He was the eldest of a family of five children born to them, and they were natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively, and of English-Irish descent. The father was a son of Samuel and Wilmotte (Lewis) Jones, natives of Virginia, who afterward moved to Kentucky, where they died. Mrs. Nancy Jones was a daughter of William Flint, a native of Virginia. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. William B. Jones, our immediate subject, moved to Putnam County, Mo., in 1854, and until that time was exclusively engaged at the carpenter's trade, which he had learned when sixteen years of age. He began life for himself a poor boy at the age of eighteen, owning nothing but a slave, who received his freedom after the late war. He, however, possessed energy, and was a good manager, and so has become a well-to-do farmer and stock raiser, in which business he has been engaged since 1854, and is the owner of 600 acres of land, nicely improved and cultivated. In 1841 he married Miss Dimaretta Ogle, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of David and Nancy (Smith) Ogle, also of that State. This union has been

blessed with the following children: Thomas H., Nancy A. (deceased), James N., George H., Samantha (deceased), and Samira W. (twins). Mr. Jones was formerly an Old-line Whig, but since the extinction of that party has voted the Democratic ticket.

G. W. Jordan, sheriff of Putnam County, Mo., was born in Davis County, Iowa, February 19, 1854, and reared in Appanoose County, Iowa, and graduated from the Moulton Normal School. He taught school a few years, and then moved to Putnam County in the spring of 1881, and engaged in the clothing trade at Unionville four years with Jordan Pullian, afterward conducting the business alone two years. He was elected to his present office in November, 1886. He is now engaged in dealing in fine stock, and makes Clydesdale stock a specialty. He bought the first imported horse ever brought to Putnam County in the spring of 1884. In 1882 he was married to Mamie Lockman, a native of Drakeville, Iowa, and a granddaughter of Col. Drake, of Centerville. The grandfather of our subject, Aquilla Jordan, was of English parentage, born in Bedford County, Va., where he was married, and finally died in Indiana. The father of G. W. —Samuel—was born in Bedford County, Va., in 1818, and married in Indiana, to Juretta Bunten, a native of Hendricks County, Ind. They moved to Iowa in an early day, and the father is now living at Moulton, the mother having died in Iowa, in 1860. Samuel Jordan represented Appanoose County two terms in the Legislature; he is a minister in the Christian Church. Of the three sons and four daughters, all of whom are living, born to this union of Samuel Jordan and Juretta, our subject is the fourth child and the only resident of Missouri. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

William Kelley was born in Barren County, Ky., May 20, 1828, and is a son of Daniel and Rachel (Harris) Kelley, natives of Virginia. The father moved with his father, Giles Kelley, to Kentucky in an early day, and was there married. He afterward moved to Indiana, living a short time in Lawrence County, and then removing to Orange County, where he farmed until about 1850, then going to Clark County, Ind., where he died in July, 1858. His wife's death occurred August 8, 1857. Of a family of ten, six sons and three daughters were living at last accounts. William Kelley is the eldest child, and he and his brother, John, are the only two children living in Putnam County. William Kelley arrived at his majority in Orange County, and in 1858 went to Clark County, where he engaged in coopering, having learned the trade during his youth. February 10, 1848, he was married in Orange County to Eliza Jane, daughter

of Thaddeus Newgent, and a native of Orange County, Ind. In 1856 he moved west to Iowa, and located in Van Buren County in November of that year. In the spring of 1857 he went to Scotland County, Mo., where his time until 1865 was spent in the manufacture of wagons, milling and farming. In March, 1865, he located upon his present place which was but slightly improved, and for three years followed his trade. He now owns 100 acres of land, eighty-five being well improved, and upon which are comfortable buildings and a good orchard. During the war Mr. Kelley enlisted in the Home Guards, in 1861, and afterward served in the Missouri State Militia, Twenty-ninth Mounted Infantry, under Col. Purmott. He is a Republican, and was elected county clerk in 1874, and filled that position efficiently for three terms. In 1885 he was elected township clerk and assessor, and in the spring of 1887 re-elected to the same position, the duties of which he is now discharging. Mr. Kelley lost his first wife in the winter of 1871. She was the mother of the following children: Daniel, married and in Putnam County; Thaddeus, married and in Clark County, Iowa; Rachel, wife of Benjamin Bennett, of same county; Martha, wife of N. B. Abbott, of Putnam County, Mo.; John, a resident of this county, and Watson, who died in June, 1887, having just passed his twenty-seventh birthday. In the latter part of 1871 Mr. Kelley was united in marriage to Anna Keeley, a native of Ireland, and a widow. Two daughters were born to her former marriage, both of whom are deceased. Her first husband, Joseph Keeley, was an early settler of Liberty Township, where he first entered eighty acres of land upon a land warrant received from the Government by his father for his services in the Revolutionary War. He afterward exchanged the property for a place in Appanoose County, Iowa, where he died. Mr. William Kelley has always been interested in educational and religious projects, and organized the first Sunday-school of Putnam County, after the war, in what is known as Petty's school-house. He received a premium from the Sunday-school Union, a $24.00 library and six Bibles.

William B. Kerby, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Adair County, Mo., September 11, 1839, and is a son of A. C. Kerby, who was born in Warren County, Ky., in 1801, and Elvira (Blew) Kerby, also a native of that county and State. The family moved to Missouri about 1827, locating first in Randolph County, where they resided a few years and then moved to Macon County. In 1842 they moved to Liberty Township, Putnam County, where the father entered and improved land. In 1872 he sold out and moved to Carroll County, but six

months later removed to Lawrence County, where he died in 1875. His family of four sons and six daughters all grew to maturity, the sons and two daughters still living. Mr. William Kerby is the only one who resides in Putnam County. He grew to manhood upon the farm in Liberty Township, Mo., and was married in Grant Township, upon the farm where he now lives, on April 3, 1862, to Miss Mary M. Rhoades, daughter of Jacob and Jane (Terrel) Rhoades, who came to Putnam County from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Kerby was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, and reared in Putnam County. After his marriage Mr. Kerby managed the Rhoades farm until 1873, when he moved to Carroll County. In 1875 he returned to the old place, in Putnam County. He now owns 160 acres of land, 135 fenced and well cultivated. After twenty-five years of wedded life Mr. Kerby lost his faithful and devoted wife, September 2, 18 87 To them eight children were born: Elmas (a county teacher), Florence and Joanna; five died in infancy. Mrs. Kerby was a member of the Baptist Church, to which Mr. Kerby is united. He is a Republican in politics.

W. Ketcham, president of the Mendota Coal and Mining Company, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1846, and is the eighth of a family of eleven children born to Jesse and Eliza (Churchill) Ketcham, natives of New York, and of English descent. His grandfather, Timothy Ketcham, was a man of iron constitution, born in New York, and lived until ninety-nine years of age, his death resulting purely from age, as he was never ill a day during his long life. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. W. Ketcham, the subject of this sketch, started out to fight his own way in the world when a boy. Although he possessed no money, he was endowed with good business ability, and by good management has become a successful and prominent business man in Putnam County. He moved to Mount Pleasant Iowa, in 1856, and, until of age, engaged in the lumber business. He then located in Mendota, and since 1882 has been the president of the above mentioned company. The present stock company was organized in 1880, with W. Beckwith as president, and Mr. J. A. Kebler as superintendent. In 1880 the capacity was five cars per day, but the business now requires sixty cars a day, and finds employment for 600 men. The company owns its own tenant houses, 200 in number, besides land in and near Mendota, and two general stores in Mendota, the stock of goods in these being valued at $10,000. They also own a store one mile east of Mendota, of which Mr. J. A. Barton is the manager. The Mendota store is conducted by Mr. Brenholtz. The capital stock of the coal company is $100,000.

W. C. Knight, the druggist engaged in business on the west side of the square of Unionville, is a native of Callaway County, Mo., and was born in 1857. He was reared on a farm near Fulton, Mo., and was educated at Westminster College. When about twenty-one years of age he, with his father, opened a large hotel in Fulton, which was successfully conducted for one year, after which he embarked in the drug business at Guthrie, Mo., remaining there about two years. He then moved to Springfield, Mo., where he was engaged in business until the fall of 1883, then moved to Sedalia, where he spent one year, and, in December, 1884, came to Unionville and accepted a clerkship with Dr. E. J. Geisinger, in the drug business, which position he held until June, 1887, and whom he succeeded at that time. In February, 1880, he was married to Miss Susie Snell, also a native of Callaway County, by whom one child—Merle—has been born. The Knight family originally came from England, and settled in America during the early history of this country. James F. Knight, the father of our subject, was born in Fleming County, Ky., in 1818, and in early childhood immigrated to Missouri, locating in Callaway County, where he married Miss Trinvilla Crooks in 1842, also a native of Kentucky. He resided in Callaway County for fifty-nine years, and then moved to Pettis County, Mo., where he died May 12, 1886. The mother was born in 1825, and died in Callaway County March 10, 1879. Three of a family of nine children were reared to maturity—a son and daughter now residing in Pettis County, and the subject of this sketch. The maternal great-great-grandfather came from Ireland, and the great-grandfather was a native of Kentucky. The grandfather, John Crooks, immigrated to Missouri from Kentucky in an early day, and located in Callaway County, where he died. Mr. Knight, our subject, is one of the prominent merchants of Unionville, carrying a large stock of drugs, patent medicines, books, stationery, paints, oils, etc., and employs one clerk. His business, already good, is steadily on the increase, as his honest business principles commend him to all.

W. H. Korns, editor of the Unionville *Democrat*, is a native of Illinois, and was born near Raritan April 7, 1862, and at the age of two years was taken by his parents to Tama County, Iowa, and two years later to Putnam County, Mo., his parents locating in Jackson Township. Two years later they moved to West Liberty, Putnam County, and there resided a few years, removing then to Richland Township. The father was a miller, at which occupation he was engaged at the above-named places. After living a few months in Macon County they returned to Putnam County, and located in Unionville, where they have

ever since resided, with the exception of three years spent in Adair County. In the winter of 1873–74 our subject began to work in the *Republican* office, where he remained about two years. He then attended school one year, and afterward accepted a position in a mercantile store of Unionville for two years. He went to Holt County in 1878, and accepted a position in a drug store, where he remained six months, and then returned and engaged in the railroad tie trade, with his father, in Adair County, for three years. He then returned to Unionville, and worked in the *Republican* office for nine months. June 26, 1884, he was married to Roberta Stalcup, and soon after went to Iowa, to accept the foremanship in a printing office at Rockwell City. After three years he returned to Unionville, and, April 1, 1887, took charge of the Unionville *Democrat*. His father, Solomon, was born in Pennsylvania, and was there married to the mother of our subject—Mary Fink. To them eleven children—three sons and eight daughters—were born, two sons and six daughters still living. During the winter of 1880–81 Mr. Korns was engaged in the grocery and drug business in Boynton, Sullivan County. He is a member of the firm of Crawford & Korns.

L. C. Lane, farmer, merchant and postmaster at Graysville, was born in Randolph County, Mo., in 1850, and is a son of Dr. A. W. and Frances Lane, natives of Albemarle County, Va., where they were reared and married. They went to Randolph County, Mo., during the early history of that county, and were residents of the same until 1856, when they moved to Putnam County, and located in Martinstown, where they passed the remainder of their lives. After coming to Missouri Mr. Lane began the study of medicine, which he afterward practiced with good success. He had previously been a farmer and merchant. His death occurred in 1878. Mrs. Lane died about the commencement of the late war, and was a worthy member of the Christian Church. L. C. Lane passed his boyhood and youth at home, during which time he received a common-school education. He was married in 1868 to Miss Mary, daughter of Ail and Rebecca Hatfield, and a native of Elm Township. To this union eight children have been born, of whom five are living: Ail W., Winfred Z., Martin Henry, Neal Martin and Narcissa J. He at first made his home in Martinstown, and engaged in merchandising until 1881, when he removed to Graysville, where he has a farm of 130 acres, under a good state of cultivation, and all the result of industry and good management. In 1887 he erected a store building upon his farm, in which he conducts a general store. He was appointed postmaster in March, 1887, and has been township treasurer about six years. He is

a public-spirited man, and always interested in the general welfare of the county and its educational projects. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Grant in 1872. Himself and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

Robert F. Little, an attorney and prominent citizen of Unionville, was born March 27, 1845, at Farmington, Ill., and is of the eighth generation, descended from one George Little, who came from Unicorn Street, near London Bridge, England, to America, locating at Newbury, Mass., about 1640. This ancestor became a large land owner, and, although a tailor by trade, like most pioneers devoted the principal part of his life to agriculture. His death occurred at Newbury about 1673, and a great many of his descendants can be found in the vicinity of Newbury. The ancestral chain from our subject to the pioneer is traced through the father, George Washington, Nathaniel, Nathaniel, Samuel, Tristram, Moses and George. The father of our subject was born August 12, 1818, and married, October 2, 1834, to Louisa L. Lord, of Lyman, Me., Robert F. being the sixth of a family of seven children resulting from this union, viz.: Louisa Jane, Frances Helen, Belinda Tarleton, Alfred Herman, Carrie Alice, Robert Franklin and Nathaniel. Robert F. was reared at Farmington, Ill., and in 1862 was mustered in Company C, One Hundred and Third Illinois Infantry, serving until the close of the war, after which he attended the Eastern National Business College, Chicago, and then for several months taught pennmanship in Iowa and Missouri. He located in Unionville in 1866, and then served as deputy county and circuit clerk until 1874, when he was elected circuit clerk, which position he filled with great efficiency for four years. He was also journal clerk in the House of Representatives in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly of 1869 and 1870, and minute clerk of the Senate in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly. He also served as mayor of Unionville in 1871 and 1872. From 1879 until 1885 he was assistant postmaster, and had charge of the post-office. While filling the office of deputy clerk he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869, but did not begin to practice until 1886. October 14, 1868, he married Mary C. Browning, a native of Oakland, Md., by whom the following children have been born: Louisa B., Fannie R., Maria E., Laura H. (deceased), James T., John G. and Edna E. Mrs. Little's parents, John W. and Catherine (Root) Browning, are natives of Maryland, and have resided in Unionville since 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Little are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Little belongs to the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., and the Masonic fraternity.

Joseph Loughead was born in Front Royal, Warren Co.,

Va., March 2, 1831. His father, Thomas Loughead, was born in Newcastle County, Del., April 8, 1799, and accompanied his parents to Maryland when fourteen years old, where he grew to manhood, and was married, at Front Royal, Va., to Rebecca Ann Conrad, a native of Virginia. The family moved from Virginia to Vigo County, Ind., in 1835, where the father entered and improved land and raised his family. He was a physician, and practiced his profession to some extent, but his chief occupation was that of farming. He died July 23, 1875. Joseph Loughead lived in Indiana until twenty-two years of age, receiving a good common-school education, which he afterward improved by study, becoming especially proficient in mathematics. He came to Missouri in 1853 from his home, alone and afoot, as far as St. Louis. He then took a boat to Brunswick, from which place he walked to Putnam County, arriving in same on May 5. After looking through the county, and Southeastern Iowa, he returned home afoot, and in the fall of 1853 himself and father entered 1,300 acres of land located in Sherman and Union Townships, Putnam Co., Mo., but did not settle here until 1857. He made yearly trips from Indiana to Missouri, generally on foot, and in the winter of 1854 taught school in Wayne County, Iowa, drawing the first money ever drawn from the county treasury for educational purposes. He was married, near Kiddville, Sullivan Co., Mo., April 19, 1857, to Susan Hunsaker, daughter of Matthew Hunsaker, formerly from Kentucky. Mrs. Loughead was born in Edgar County, Ill., June 17, 1837, and died February 3, 1878; she was the mother of seven children: Lemuel, Elizabeth C. (wife of John L. Scifers), Isaac N., Rebecca A. (wife of Elbert W. Thompson), Matthew H., Jennie and Mary L. After his marriage Mr. Loughead settled upon the land where he now resides, his being the first deed for land ever entered on the record of deeds in a bound book in the county, being about 1855; he began life in a primitive manner, and when he left Indiana, in 1853, had a capital of $23.40 of his own, and walked 1,100 miles that spring in looking at the west. He settled, in 1857, in a log cabin, making his own furniture, etc., and having no dishes or cooking utensils, excepting a pot and skillet, and they were borrowed. He has improved 1,400 acres of land, of which he owns 643 acres, the remainder for brothers and sisters, consisting mostly of pasture and meadow. He lives in a comfortable house surrounded with good outbuildings. He taught the second school taught in his district in 1860–61, having seventy-six pupils, and he cut the logs for the first school-house in the district in the fall of 1854. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1857, served as township assessor. He takes great interest in educational

matters, and has been a member of the school board a number of years. In 1878 he was appointed notary public, and has served ever since. His married daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Alexander C. Lowe, a farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Ohio, born in 1820, and is a son of Alexander and Magdalena (Courtwright) Lowe. The father was born in Maryland, where he was reared and married to Nancy Brewington. He afterward moved to Kentucky and then to Ohio, where he was married a second time. In about 1822 he removed to Dearborn County, Ind. He died at Springtown, Ky., while on a visit, at the age of eighty-four. He was a carpenter by trade. The mother of our subject was born in Canada, and died about 1832. Alexander C. remained at home until fifteen years of age, receiving no educational advantages, and has never attended school in his life. He began life for himself as a boatman on the river, and remained thus engaged for several years. In 1840 he married Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Evans, of Indiana. This union has been blessed with eleven children, four of whom are living: Thomas (of Texas), Alonzo, Rispie B. (wife of William Abbott, of Terre Haute) and Henry C. In 1865 Mr. Lowe came to Putnam County, Mo., and located in Elm Township at Graysville, where he has a nice farm of 194 acres of land well improved and cultivated, which is the result of his unassisted toil and good management. His principal occupation has been that of farming, although he has worked a little at the carpenter's trade. He was once elected township trustee, but declined to serve. He was formerly a Democrat in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Polk, but since the war has been a Republican, and for many years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity. Himself and wife are prominent members of the Baptist Church.

A. H. Lowry was born January 22, 1844, in Jennings County, Ind., and is the third of a family of seven children born to John and Mary Emily (Bruning) Lowry, natives of Jennings County, Ind., and Germany, respectively. The mother was brought to Jennings County, Ind., when but seventeen years old, with her cousin. The father was a son of Robert and Mary (Robertson) Lowry, natives of Ireland and Indiana, respectively. Robert came to the United States from Northern Ireland, when a boy, in company with his parents, James and Catherine Lowry, and was a soldier in the early Indian wars and the War of 1812. Mrs. Mary Lowry was a daughter of Nathaniel and Anna (Leach) Robertson, natives, it is thought, of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch, A. H. Lowry, moved to Iowa in the fall of 1855,

and in March of 1857 came to Putnam County, Mo., where he has since resided. He received almost his entire education at the common schools of this county, and since boyhood has followed agricultural pursuits. He was poor at the age of twenty, when he began life upon his own account, but now owns a splendidly improved farm of 480 acres in Putnam County, and also land in Sullivan County. December 31, 1863, he married Miss Mary J. Hickman, who was born in Hancock County, Ind., and when a year old was taken by her parents to Cole County, Ill., where she was reared. Her parents, David and Elizabeth (Lane) Hickman, were natives of Sullivan County, Tenn., and after their marriage moved to Indiana. The father died July 17, 1877, at the age of seventy-three, but the mother is living with Mrs. Lowry at the advanced age of eighty-three. To Mr. and Mrs. Lowry twelve children have been born: John, David, Albert E., Francis S., Mary E., Nora E., James E., Lottie A., William I., Harriet B., Alexander H. and Charles A. Mr. Lowry is a Democrat in politics, and as such has served his township very efficiently in different official capacities. He is a well-to-do farmer and respected citizen.

John E. McCoy was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1847, and is a son of James R. and Hannah (West) McCoy, also natives of Ohio, and born in 1819 and 1826, respectively. They were married in 1845, and settled in Coshocton County, where they remained until 1859, then removing to Scotland County, Mo. In 1865 they located near Omaha, Mo., and afterward came to Richland Township, where the father died in 1874, and where the mother still lives. Mr. McCoy was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and a son of John McCoy. He was a soldier in Company K, Second Regiment Missouri State Militia, and served until discharged on account of disability in the winter of 1862–63. Both parents were members of the United Brethren Church. John E. was reared under the parental roof, and received but a meager education on account of the few opportunities afforded in that line during the pioneer days of Missouri. In February, 1869, he married Miss Frances, daughter of John and Elizabeth Henry, formerly of Tennessee. Mrs. McCoy was born in Richland Township, and is the mother of eleven children, nine of whom are living: Cora D., Jessie E., Viva E., Verre Otto, Lorlain, Alva, Flora, Chloe and Hattie Louisa. After his marriage Mr. McCoy lived a year with his mother-in-law, and then with his parents, his principal occupation, in the meantime, being that of farming. He started out in life for himself with no property, but by patient and unassisted toil, united with energy and good business management, has become a successful and well-to-do farmer, owning

388 acres of productive land, under a good state of cultivation. He lives in a good house, and his outbuildings are of a substantial and comfortable character, all built upon the home place, which is situated eight miles east of Unionville. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy are members of the Free United Brethren Church. Mr. McCoy is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Grant in 1868.

J. C. McKinley, member of the firm of Christy & McKinley, attorneys at law, was born November 20, 1859, in Lincoln Township, Putnam Co., Mo., and graduated in the college of law at the State University, at Columbia, Mo., March 25, 1886. He opened an office in Unionville the following April, and began the practice of his profession alone, but in June, of the same year, formed a partnership with Mr. Christy, of which firm he has since been a member. He is the second of ten children, of whom six sons and two daughters are still living. The parents still reside upon the old homestead in Putnam County. The paternal grandfather, James, was born in America, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Our subject is a prominent lawyer, and one of the public-spirited and energetic business men of the town.

Pliny M. Mannon, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Mercer County, Ill., May 10, 1849. His father, John H. Mannon, was born in Wayne County, Ind., November 5, 1811, where he grew to manhood. He was married in Hancock County to Ahinoam Hill in 1830, and in 1836 moved from Indiana and settled near New Boston, Mercer County, and engaged in farming, although he was a mechanic and carpenter by trade. In 1855 he moved to Missouri, and settled in Putnam County, near the north and east line of the county. Here he resided twelve years, engaged to some extent in carpentering, and then removed to Louisa County, Iowa. Thirteen years later he returned to Putnam County (in 1879), where he died shortly after. Pliny M. Mannon accompanied his father to Louisa County when seventeen years of age, where he reached man's estate. In 1872 he went to California, and for one summer ran a threshing machine; the journey was made both ways over the Central Pacific Road. The next season was spent in Louisa County, and the summer of 1874 in Saline County, Kas. In the fall of that year he returned to Putnam County. September 3, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Petty, daughter of J. J. Petty [see sketch]. Mrs. Mannon was born in Putnam County, and is the mother of two children: Guy E. and Hugh D. After his marriage Mr. Mannon moved in the neighborhood where he now resides. In the spring of 1876 he began to cultivate raw land,

and now has 207 acres of land, nearly all fenced, and about 100 of which are in meadow and plow land. His house is one and one-half stories high, and he has three good barns besides sheds and cribs. He has five wells upon the place, which is well equipped in every way for farming. Mr. Mannon is clerk of the school board.

Judge Neal Martin, senior member of the firm of Neal Martin & Co., general merchants at Martinstown, is a native of Randolph County, Mo., and was born in 1826. He is the sixth of nine children born to Henry and Mary (Murphy) Martin, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. The father, when about eighteen, went to Kentucky, where he was first married, and about 1820 moved to Randolph County, Mo., where he died in 1853. He was a farmer by occupation, and served many years as justice of the peace. His first wife died in 1837, and he afterward married Mary Thompson. Neal Martin was reared at home and educated at the rustic log school-house of the forest. He was united in marriage in 1855 to Miss Pamelia, daughter of Dr. A. W. and Frances Lane, formerly of Virginia. Mrs. Martin was born in Randolph County in 1838, and died in 1874, leaving a family of four sons and one daughter: Noah, John Wesley and Thomas Presley (twins), Hugh Marshall, and Mary F. (the eldest child, and the wife of C. C. Brown). In 1874 Mr. Martin married Mrs. Narcissa J. Sorell, who was born in 1836, and is a sister of his first wife. In 1855 he went to Milan, and the next year located in Elm Township, Putnam County, seventeen miles southeast of Unionville, where he purchased several acres of land, and established the town of Martinstown. Here he has since engaged in the mercantile business with the exception of six months, in the year 1862, when he was appointed county treasurer, and discharged the duties of that office. In 1868 he was elected county judge of the Eastern District, and served as such four years with credit. He was township clerk three years, notary public eight years, and was the first postmaster of Martinstown, to which position he was appointed in 1857, and served until 1862. In 1876 he was again appointed to the office, and has held same ever since. He is one of the enterprising and active business men of the county, and is a director of the Marshall National Bank at Unionville. He is a man of undoubted integrity, who has a host of admiring friends, and a hearty promoter of all laudable public enterprises. In politics he was reared a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Taylor, but since the war has been a conservative Republican. He is a member of the United Brethren Church as was his wife, and also a life member of the Home and Foreign Missionary Society.

Joseph U. Martin was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 27, 1835, and is the son of Daniel and Mary (Snyder) Martin, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and born May 28, 1804, and August 8, 1803, respectively. The family moved to Ohio when Indians inhabited the country, and in 1826 settled in the Seneca reserve, where the father entered and improved land, and resided until 1837. He then moved to Cass County, Ind., and in 1845 to Howard County, Ind., settling in the midst of Miami Indians. Here he improved a farm and resided until 1853, when he sold his property, and moved to Missouri, where he made his home with his son until his death. At that time he had been postmaster of Livonia for seven years. Joseph U. moved to Indiana with his father in 1853, settling in Putnam County, Mo., where he bought and improved land. He is now the owner of 307 acres of meadow and plow land, and is one of the successful and leading farmers of his part of the county. While in Howard County, Ind., he was married, in May, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Garringer, formerly of Ohio. Mrs. Martin was a native of Indiana, and Mr. Martin is the father of eleven children: Francis M. (married, and on the home place), Melinda E. (wife of W. H. Huston, of Illinois), William A. (of Nebraska), Idella (wife of William Minks), Ulysses S., Elmer E., Nelson E., Clara B. (who died at the age of four years), Charles W., Dora M. and Bertie. Four of these children were by his first wife, who died in February, 1864. The other wife of Mr. Martin was Hannah R. Forbes, daughter of David Forbes, formerly of Tennessee. During war time Mr. Martin enlisted in the Home Guards in 1861; in 1862 he was in the provisional service, and in 1863 and 1864 in the State Militia. He was in the State's service during the entire time, and was mustered out at home. He is a Republican in politics, and has served two years as collector and constable of his township, and, about six years ago, began a service of two terms as postmaster of Livonia, Mo.

Samuel J. Martz was born in Sullivan County, Mo., November 14, 1841, and is a son of Reuben and Sarah (Forsyth) Martz, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. The father was an early settler of Iowa, and died in that State, after which his widow married Edward Dwyer, and, in 1856, moved to Putnam County, Mo. Here Mr. Dwyer died, and his widow is now living with her youngest son. S. J. was reared in this county, and, in July, 1861, enlisted for three years in Company D, Eighteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served until the expiration of his time. He was in the fight at Shiloh, and disabled by a gun shot in the thigh, on account of which he received

a furlough and returned home. After returning to his regiment he was with the mounted infantry some time, and was with Sherman at Marietta and Resaca. He was detailed, and served about half a month with the Second United States Volunteer Battery before Kenesaw Mountain, was in the engagement at Snake Creek Gap, and was present at all the engagements and skirmishes in which his regiment participated. After his discharge, November 14, 1864, he returned home, and in 1865 engaged in farming, since which time he has made one trip to the Black Hills, and two to the Alleghany Mountains. In about 1871 he built a mill, and located upon his present residence, and in connection with his saw and grist-mill is engaged in farming upon ninety-three acres of land on Shoal Creek. November 12, 1865, he married Clarissa A. Garroll, daughter of Henry and Mary (Teter) Garroll, of Ohio. Mr. Garroll was in the Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry, in which he served until his death, in St. Louis, in December, 1863. To Mr. and Mrs. Martz six children were born: Fannie, Cory, John, Seth, Pearl and Birdell.

Daniel Matheson, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Rossshire, Northern Scotland, November 24, 1824, and is a son of Daniel and Ann (McLennan) Matheson, both natives of the same place, and both of whom died in Scotland. Daniel Matheson, Jr., remained upon the Scottish farm until twenty-four years old, and March 10, 1848, was married to Margaret, daughter of John Jordine, of Ayershire, South Scotland. In the spring of 1849 he immigrated to the States, and the first settlement was made in Putnam County in 1851. In the fall of 1856 he moved upon his present place, now consisting of 145 acres, 100 being well improved and cultivated. He lives in a nice one-and-a-half story house, and has an orchard of 100 select apple trees. In November, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until discharged in May, 1865. He was on guard duty some time at Rock Island, Ill., Alton, St. Louis, and Memphis, Tenn., and was also at Camp Chase about six months. He also guarded trains, and was in some skirmishes in Tennessee, and had his breast and both arms injured by cars. He is a Republican in politics, and as such was nominated and elected justice of the township in 1870, serving for nine years. In 1885 he was re-elected, and is now efficiently serving in that capacity. He has been a member of the school board a number of years, and is a member of the G. A. R. post at Omaha, Mo. Mrs. Matheson belongs to the United Brethren Church, and is the mother of the following named children: Daniel (married and in Putnam County), Ann (wife of

John Pickering, merchant at Howland), John (married and in Kansas), Thomas (married and in Putnam County), James (married and on the home place), William A. (of Kansas) and Ellen (an infant who died in 1850).

George Maxwell is a native of Ireland, and was born in County Donegal. He immigrated to the United States in 1853, but did not locate permanently until 1858, when he settled in Putnam County, Mo., where he has since resided. He received a common-school education in his native country, and lived upon a farm. He began life for himself when twenty-three years old with but little property, but now owns a finely improved farm of 700 acres, which he has purchased through hard work and industry. In 1859 he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Van Buskirk, daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (Bailey) Van Buskirk, natives of West Virginia and Ohio, respectively. To this union the following children were born: Rebecca E., Thomas B., John H., Edward A., Isaiah M. and Andrew E. Mrs. Maxwell died in 1873, and two years later Mr. Maxwell was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Tinkham, daughter of William and Sarah (Campbell) Tinkham, natives of Union County, Ohio. To this union two children have been born: Myrtle and Jessie. Mr. Maxwell was reared in the Episcopalian faith, but since 1859 has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Master Mason, and in politics is a Republican, and as such has served his township as trustee for many years. He is the fifth of a family of six children born to George and Nellie (Crawford) Maxwell, natives of County Donegal, Ireland, where they passed their lives, and died in 1865, aged seventy-five and seventy years, respectively. They were both actively interested in the Episcopalian Church. Mrs. Maxwell had two sisters and two brothers, her parents being Robert and —— (McKee) Crawford, natives of County Donegal, where they lived and died.

Sterlin K. Mills, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Hancock County, Tenn., in 1845, and is a son of William and Rhoda Delida (Lawson) Mills, natives of East Tennessee, where they were reared and married. In about 1849 the parents removed to Iowa, but soon returned to Tennessee. After a time they went to South Missouri, and from there to North Missouri, after which they went to Arkansas. In 1860 they moved to Adair County, Mo., and after several removals came to Putnam County. The next move was to Iowa, and then they permanently settled in Adair County, where they still live. Mr. Mills is a farmer, and both himself and wife belong to the Baptist Church. Sterlin K. remained at home until nineteen years old, during his youth enjoying but very meager educational advantages. He was

united in marriage to Miss Ann Eliza, daughter of Middleton and Mary Boyd, a native of Adair County, and by whom he had six children, five of whom are living: William S., Neill Martin, Ernest Monroe, Mary Bells and Laura E. Mrs. Mills died in 1878, and in 1887 Mr. Mills married Miss Mary F., daughter of John and Delilah Abernathy. To this union four children were born, of whom two are living: Nellie Madeline and an infant. Mr. Mills came to Putnam County with his family in 1862, and has since been a resident of his present farm. He began life as a tenant, renting a farm in 1864 of Judge Martin. He continued to rent land for nineteen years, during which time by prudence and economy he accumulated the money to purchase his present farm, which contains 440 acres of good land, situated twenty miles southeast of Unionville. He is one of the well-to-do citizens of the township, in politics is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Seymour in 1868. During 1864 he served six months in Company I, Forty-ninth Missouri State Militia. He is a member of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association. Mrs. Mills belongs to the Christian Church.

Rev. Alpheus Minear, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Randolph County, Va., April 1, 1822, and is a son of Mannassah and Lydia (Halbert) Minear, natives of Virginia. The mother died in Randolph County, Va., in 1830. Mr. Minear moved to Elkhart County, where he married and lived until his death. After the death of his mother our subject was sent to Dayton, Ohio, where he began to learn the tailor's trade. Two years later he accompanied his teacher to Nashville, Tenn., and after learning the trade he worked at the business at different periods. For a few years he was employed as a pilot upon the river. He was subsequently licensed to preach in 1853; joined the annual conference at Newburn, Iowa, in 1858; was ordained in 1861, after which he traveled as presiding elder of the United Brethren Church for six years, meeting with strong opposition during the war. In 1867 he was engaged in circuit work, and then for two years engaged in district work in connection with his calling. He was married, April 6, 1842, in Sullivan County, Ind., to Miss Margaret Jane Brown, daughter of George and Catherine (Corn) Brown. Mrs. Minear was born in Kentucky and reared in Indiana, and is the mother of seven living children: David (married and living near Unionville), C. Perry (married and at home), Mary M. (wife of William McCollum), Eliza E. (wife of A. J. Williams), Amanda Jane, Alney Neal (deputy county clerk) and Laura F. She is also the mother of six children who died in infancy, and one daughter, Elizabeth Ann, who died at the age of eight. Mr. Minear moved to Missouri in September, 1856,

and first bought land and located in Schuyler County, upon the Chariton River. Eight years later he came to Putnam County, and in 1864 located upon his present place. He has 160 acres of land—ninety acres well fenced and cultivated—and has a good house and outbuildings. Mr. and Mrs. Minear and six children are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Minear is quite popular among the young people, being of a social and genial disposition, and has united in marriage a great many young couples.

E. N. Monroe, dealer in drugs and stationery, and one of Unionville's most enterprising business men, was born at Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio, in 1855, and is an only child of Edwin and Mary (Hard) Monroe. The father was born at Charleston, Mass., in 1786, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He died in Putnam County, Mo., in 1868. The mother was the second wife of Edwin Monroe, and was a native of Vermont. She died in 1885. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, who lived and died in Massachusetts. E. N. Monroe moved to Putnam County with his parents when about ten years old, and was reared in Elm Township upon a farm until 1870, and there accepted a clerkship in a drug store at Unionville, which he filled about five years. He then clerked in a drug store at Council Bluffs, Iowa, until September, 1876, and then embarked in that occupation on his own account at his present place of business on the northeast corner of the public square. He is the owner of a two-story 24x70 foot building, in which he conducts his business, keeping two clerks actively employed. In 1878 he married Elizabeth Waggoner, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom one son, John, and a daughter, who died in infancy, were born. The mother of these children died in 1881, and Mr. Monroe afterward married Flora, a sister of his first wife, by whom one child, Octavia, has been born.

Dr. Thomas H. Moss, practicing physician and surgeon at Hartford, was born in Putnam County, Ind, in 1831, and is a son of Israel and Margaret (Butler) Moss, natives of Kentucky, where they were reared and married. About 1828 they went to Putnam County, Ind., where the father died in 1873, aged seventy-four. He was a carpenter and millwright by trade, and a son of William Moss, who was also a native of Kentucky. The mother was a member of the Christian Church, and died about 1845. Thomas H. was reared at home, and during his youth received a good English education. In 1853 he was united in marriage to Miss Zipporah, daughter of Turner and Miranda Woodard, formerly of Kentucky, where Mrs. Moss was born, but then living in Indiana, and now residents of Putnam County, Mo.

To this union two children were born, of whom one daughter is living: Mary L. (wife of George Pickinpaugh). In 1854 the Doctor began the study of medicine under Dr. Washington Benton, of Mount Meridan, Ind., with whom he studied two years, and spent one year with Dr. Cross Gregory, at Carpentersville. In 1857 he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, but soon abandoned the course there on account of the prevalence of smallpox in the city. In 1858 he began to practice his profession, and the same year went to St. Claire, Mo., where he continued to practice until 1862. He then came to Hartford, where he soon established a lucrative practice, and is now considered one of the leading physicians of the place. In 1884 he took a post-graduate course at Rush Medical College, thus completing his medical education. He owns a nice farm of 300 acres in Liberty Township, on Shoal Creek, and is one of the well-to-do and enterprising citizens of the county. During the rebellion he was captain of a company of Missouri State Militia, but was not called to service. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Fillmore, in 1856. He is a prominent and long-standing member of the Masonic fraternity and of the A. H. T. A. His wife belongs to the Christian Church.

William Munn, farmer and stock raiser, Section 30, Jackson Township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, November 9, 1848. His father, Ira H. Munn, was a native of the same county and State, as was also his mother, Eliza Jane Rice. Their deaths occurred in August, 1866, and Februruary, 1867, respectively, and the lifelong occupation of the father was that of farming. Our subject grew to manhood in his native county upon the farm, and received a common-school education. February 29, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of J. Brant, now deceased. Mrs. Munn was born in Scioto County, Ohio, and is the mother of two children: Nora and Floyd Clifton. She is also the mother of two children who died in infancy. After his marriage Mr. Munn farmed three years in his native county, and then moved west to Missouri, settling in September, 1879, near his present residence. He purchased his present farm in the spring of 1887, which consists of 160 acres of prairie land, all fenced and devoted to meadow, pasture and plow land. He has two good houses, each one and a half stories high, besides good outbuildings, and has a nice orchard of about 100 apple trees and other fruits. He is a Master Mason of the Unionville Lodge, and in politics a Republican, but has never sought nor held office.

George F. Myers, president of the Terre Haute Creamery Company, at Terre Haute, and farmer and stock raiser in Medi-

cine Township, was born July 29, 1841, in Pendleton County, Ky., and is the eldest of a family of five children of John and Mary (Finley) Myers, who were born, lived and died in Kentucky. Mrs. Myers' death occurred April 7, 1862. Mr. Myers was of German descent, born September 8, 1801, and died September 22, 1864. He was twice married, his first wife having been a Miss Asbury. George F. Myers was reared upon a farm, and has always been interested in farming and stock raising. He received a good common-school education in his early days, and in 1869 moved to Memphis County, Mo. In 1877 he came to Putnam County, which he has since made his home. The Terre Haute Creamery Company was organized in March, 1884, with a capital stock of $4,550. Mr. Myers was made president of the organization, and is one of the principal stockholders. He began life a poor man, and is one of the self-made men of the county worthy of emulation. He is the owner of 554 acres of finely improved and cultivated land, and is one of the substantial farmers and stock raisers of the county. October 13, 1868, he married Miss Nannie E. Brann, a native of Pendleton County, Ky., and daughter of William A. and Martha A. (Callen) Brann, This union has been blessed with nine children: Walter E., Anna M., Mollie E., Hattie M., Myrtle Brann, George S., Emmet C., James F., and one unnamed. Mrs. Myers is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Myers is identified with the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat.

Judge Thomas B. Neff, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Hardy County, Va., September 7, 1826, and is a son of Adam and Harriet (Bramell) Neff, also natives of that State. In 1837 the family moved from Virginia to Ohio, locating in Pickaway County, but after a residence there of three years they returned to Virginia, settling in Wood County. In the spring of 1844 they went to Des Moines County, Iowa, where the father died about 1880, aged seventy-five. Thomas B. grew to manhood in Des Moines County, but his education was mostly obtained after reaching years of maturity. In 1850 he left Des Moines County and in company with twenty-eight men and seven teams went overland to California, the journey taking from March until September 5, 1850. He engaged in mining about three months, but becoming sick in San Francisco he returned home, passing through Central America, Lake Nicaragua, across to Graytown, Cuba, New Orleans and St. Louis. He arrived home in April, 1851, and then engaged in farming in Iowa for five years. He was united in marriage, while in Des Moines County, in 1848, to Mary J. Wood, a native of that county, who died in June, 1849. In 1853 he wedded Eleanor Holland, a native of Iowa, who died in Put-

nam County, Mo., in 1863. To his second union four children were born: Fanny (wife of Ephraim Norman, of Kansas), Elizabeth A. (wife of E. S. Idleman, of Kansas), Mary J. (wife of George B. Johnson, of Nebraska), and Ines L. (wife of Albert Noel, of Kansas). The Judge was married, in Putnam County, Mo., in November, 1863, to Mahala Timmons, who was born and reared in Ohio. To this union three children have been born: Lola A., who died in 1874, aged seven, and two who died in infancy. Judge Neff came to Putnam County in 1856, locating in the section where he now resides. Although he began life with nothing, he has by good management, industry and economy amassed a comfortable competency. He at first entered a tract of 160 acres in Sherman Township, but now owns 440 acres all in one tract, all fenced, and about 300 in meadow, pasture and plow land. He lives in a commodious one-and-one-half story residence, and has a good barn, sheds, cribs, etc. The Judge is a Republican in politics, and served as township trustee from 1874 to 1876. In 1880 he was again elected to that office, and served a couple of terms in succession. He was nominated judge at large in the fall of 1882, and elected presiding judge of the county court, and presided over the sittings of that court for a term of four years. The judge is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, and always takes great interest in the welfare of his county and party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, at Unionville. During the rebellion he served as second lieutenant in Company A, Forty-fifth Missouri Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, going out in the fall of 1862, and again in September, 1864, hunting "bushwhackers."

David B. Parsons, farmer and, stock raiser, post-office address, Terre Haute, was born in Jackson County, W. Va., on May 16, 1848. His father, Charles Parsons, was born in the same county and State, and his mother, Rebecca (Wolf), was born in Lewis County, W. Va. The father died December 7, 1875, but the mother is still living in Virginia. David B. grew to manhood upon the farm in Jackson County, and in November, 1870, was married in Roane County to Miss Rebecca Staats, daughter of John and Margaret Staats, both natives of Virginia. Mrs. Parsons was born, reared and educated in Roane County, Va., and is the mother of four children: Lievvirnia D. (born in 1872), Wilson C. (born in 1876), and Emma R. (born in 1885). One son, Everett Monroe, died December 26, 1886, three years and nine months old. After his marriage Mr. Parsons located upon a farm in Jackson County, where he resided until his removal to Missouri. In March, 1883, he located in Jackson Township, buying the farm upon which he now resides. He owns 129½ acres of

land in his home place, well cultivated, and forty acres of timber land in another tract. He lives in a comfortable house, surrounded with good barns, etc., and a nice orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons while in Virginia were members of the Methodist Church. They are genial and hospitable people, and welcome both friends and strangers to their home.

George A. Patrick, farmer and stock raiser, Section 4, Wilson Township, was born in Decatur County, Ind., March 22, 1836. His father, John Patrick, was born in Shelby County, Ky., in 1804, where he grew to manhood and married Nancy Osborn, who was born in Fairfax County, Va. The family moved to Indiana in the spring of 1838, and entered Government land and improved a farm in Decatur County, where Mrs. Patrick died in 1852. Mr. Patrick was thrice married, and in the fall of 1856 moved to Missouri, settling in Putnam County, in 1857, where he bought land and improved a farm upon which he lived until his death in August, 1884. George A. Patrick passed his youth in Decatur County, Ind., and came to Missouri with his father in 1856. After an eighteen months' residence in Missouri he returned to Decatur County, Ind., where he was married April 15, 1862, to Martha A. Moore, daughter of Turner Moore, formerly of Hamilton County, Ohio, where Mrs. Patrick was born. She was brought to Decatur County, Ind., by her parents when a child, and during her youth was a playmate and school friend of Mr. Patrick. After his marriage he continued to farm in Decatur County until 1867, when he moved to Missouri. In March, 1868, he bought land, where he now resides. He now owns 143 acres of land in the home place, which is well cultivated and improved. He lives in a comfortable one-and-a-half story house, and has an eighty-acre tract of finely improved land adjoining his home place. He is interested in educational matters in an humble way in his immediate neighborhood. To Mr. and Mrs. Patrick four children have been born: Millard M. (who is married to Miss Annie Stucky, of Putnam County), Frank G., Clinton L. and Perry E. Mr. Patrick is a worthy and conscientious member of the Presbyterian Church.

Jerome J. Petty, farmer and proprietor of Petty's saw and grist-mill, was born in Pike County, Mo., November 14, 1824. His father, Fisher Petty, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, and after reaching his majority learned the tanner's trade. In 1822 he came to Missouri, and located at Frankford, Pike County, where he married Sarah Jackson, a native of Kentucky. For six years Mr. Petty engaged in the tanning business at that place, and in 1830 moved across the river, and continued at the same business until 1850. He then engaged in farming until his

death, in 1866. Jerome J. grew to manhood in Pike County, and in the spring of 1846 went to Monroe County, Iowa, and in the fall of that year married Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Piper. After his marriage he continued to live in Monroe County for four years, and in the fall of 1852 removed to Putnam County, Mo., where he now resides. He at first located on 160 acres of raw land, and afterward entered to the amount of 640 acres. The following year Mr. Petty built a water saw-mill, which he ran in connection with his farming. In 1860 he built a steam grist and saw-mill, putting in the engine and machinery in 1867. Since that time he has engaged in grinding corn and manufacturing lumber only. He was one of the principal organizers of the Fair Association of the county, of which he occupied the position of president fifteen years in succession, and is now one of the board of directors. Mrs. Petty died March 1, 1862, leaving three children of five borne by her: Sarah E. (wife of R. W. Mannon, of Putnam County), Mary E. (wife of W. R. Berry, of Garden City, Kas.), Emily V. (wife of Pliny M. Mannon, of Putnam County), Laura (who died in early childhood, September 21, 1857) and George L. (who also died in early childhood, on April 19, 1864). June 5, 1864, Mr. Petty married Martha J., widow of Caleb Wells, and daughter of J. H. Mannon, of Putnam County. Four children have been born to this marriage: Jennie E. and Edith L., and two who died in infancy. Mr. Petty is identified with the Democratic party, but has never sought nor held office. He is an enterprising and thrifty farmer, with good social gifts, and is the owner of 320 acres of well cultivated land on Shoal Creek, and lives in a good house, which is surrounded by comfortable outbuildings.

Capt. Jacob Wayne Pickinpaugh, farmer and stock raiser, was born in what is now Noble County, Ohio, April 22, 1829. His father, Peter Pickinpaugh, was born in Greene County, Penn., December 9, 1801, and grew to manhood in his native State. He went to Ohio when a young man, and began life working for $6 per month. After he had accumulated a small sum, he bought land in Morgan (now Noble) County, in about 1823. In 1828 he was married to Jane Philips, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio. He died November 25, 1884, upon the place he first settled. Of the family of three sons and three daughters all grew to maturity, and all but one daughter are now living. J. W. passed his boyhood and youth in Noble County, Ohio, and was there married June 22, 1851, to Elizabeth Jane Walters, daughter of Jonah Walters. Mrs. Pickinpaugh was born and reared in Noble County, where she lived until March, 1860. They then moved to Putnam County, Mo.,

where Mr. Pickinpaugh now lives. He at first bought and entered land, and now owns 258 acres, all fenced, and about eighty acres well improved and cultivated. He has a good orchard of 200 select apple trees, and other varieties of small fruits, and lives in a commodious two-story building, surrounded with good outbuildings. Mr. Pickinpaugh enlisted in Capt. Bogle's company of Home Guards in 1861, of which he was made second lieutenant. After two months' service he raised a company of six-months men, and on October 15, 1861, went to Canton, on the Mississippi River. He served three months under Col. Woodard, in the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, and was mustered out in February, 1862. In the summer of the same year he enlisted in the enrolled militia, going to Macon City, and from there to Glasgow. Late in the same year he was mustered out at Macon City. Capt. Pickinpaugh and his company were in the first fight which occurred in Schuyler County. The battle occurred at Lancaster. While he and a detachment of his men were out of the city, getting hay and corn for their horses, they were surprised and vigorously attacked by a company of Confederates, who were routed with the loss of their captain and four men, while the Federal loss was only two men. Capt. Pickinpaugh is a Republican in politics, and as such has served in several local official positions. His first wife died in December, 1885, by whom five children were born: Napoleon, Dr. George J. (of Mendota), Wallace H. (of Kansas), Mary Ann J. (wife of Charles Quigley, of Iowa), and William S. T. (a county teacher). The first four named are married. January 9, 1887, Mr. Pickinpaugh was united in marriage, in Putnam County, to Miss Angeline Johnson, a native of Wood County, W. Va., and daughter of John E. Johnson, formerly of Canada.

Harvey S. Pittman, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Davis County, Iowa, October 12, 1845, and is a son of William and Jaley Pittman, the former born in Kentucky, January 1, 1807, and the latter, also of Kentucky nativity, born December 14, 1825. William Pittman, when a young man, came from Kentucky to Missouri, where he married Miss Jaley, daughter of Joseph Henderson, in 1841, and resided in Randolph and Howard Counties till 1843, when he moved to Davis County, Iowa. He lived there till the fall of 1855, then returned to Missouri and entered land, and improved a farm in Sherman Township, Putnam County, where he lived until his death, August 31, 1886. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War. His wife died July 25, 1887. H. S. Pittman is one of a family of four children, two of whom died in infancy, and two are living—our subject and Martha A. King. Mr. Pittman came to this county with his parents when ten years

old, and grew to manhood in Sherman Township, and in the fall of 1864 served as a private soldier in the Missouri State Militia. He was married, January 28, 1864, to Miss Harriet A., daughter of Mary and Harrison Dorsett, of Putnam County, Mo., formerly of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Pittman was born in Schuyler County, Ill., May 12, 1849, and was reared in Putnam County, Mo. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Pittman lived on rented farms in the neighborhood of his present location for some time, but in the fall of 1866 he bought forty acres of land where he now resides, which he improved, and to which he has added until he now owns 197¾ acres in one tract, nearly all fenced, and consisting of meadow, plow land and pasture. He has a neat and new one-and-a-half story house, and good outbuildings, neat gates and good fencing. Mr. and Mrs. Pittman have one child, Amanda A. Pittman, who was born in Putnam County, Mo., May 30, 1865, She married J. B. Warren, January 1, 1885, in Putnam County. Mr. Pittman is a self-made man, and a successful and respected citizen. In politics he is a Republican, but never sought nor held office. He is a temperance man and a religious man, himself and wife belonging to the Christian Church, which they joined September 16, 1876, and were baptized on the 17th inst.

D. W. Pollock, president of the National Bank of Unionville, was born in Adams County, Penn., October 10, 1841. Part of his childhood days were spent in Westmoreland County, Penn., and in 1851 he accompanied his parents to Missouri, locating in Putnam County June 20. He remained at home until June 17, 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, of which he was made second lieutenant, and afterward promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and in 1865 was mustered out in South Carolina, holding a captain's commission at the time. He then returned to Putnam County, and on October 5 of the same year was united in marriage to Anna E. Daniels, a native of Ohio, and soon after embarked in the general mercantile and fine stock trade, which he has since continued with phenomenal success at St. John. Upon the organization of the National Bank at Unionville, he took the second largest share of the stock, and has since officiated as president. Besides giving his attention to his mercantile and banking interests in Putnam County he buys and ships grain from several points in Iowa. His marriage has been blessed by the birth of five sons and two daughters: Mary I., Ira O., Orin O., William H., David W., Anna O., Thomas H.—one of each now deceased. Mr. Pollock is a member of the I. O. O. F. Thomas L., the father of our subject, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, June 20, 1805, and there married Isabella Wilson, June 20, 1833, and in 1839 immigrated to Amer-

ica, his wife and two eldest sons, James and Thomas, who were born in Glasgow, Scotland, joining him two years later. He was a sailor for nine years after coming to America, but in 1851 located in Putnam County, Mo., near St. John, with his family, and there resided until his death, which occurred May 31, 1879. During the late war he was a Union man, and served as wagon-master three years in the Eighteenth Missouri Volunteers. Politically he was a Republican, and served for several years as judge of Putnam County Court. His wife still resides upon the old homestead near St. John, and of the five sons and four daughters born to her and her husband all grew to maturity, although two of the sons and one daughter are now deceased.

W. L. Pollock was born March 2, 1843, in Clinton County, Penn., and moved with his parents to Putnam County, Mo., July 22, 1851, where he has since resided. He attended the subscription schools of this county, but acquired most of his education after he was of age. Although beginning life a poor man he now owns 900 acres of finely improved land, upon which he is extensively engaged in farming and stock raising. April 15, 1866, he married Miss Sarah E., daughter of Levi and Alice (Harris) Simmons, natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively. When a boy Mr. Simmons moved to Hancock County, Ill., with his mother and stepfather. He was born March 21, 1818, and died January 10, 1875. Mrs. Simmons moved with her parents to the same county, when about six years old. There they were united in marriage March 31, 1841, and to them ten children were born, of whom Mrs. Pollock was the third. Mrs. Simmons was born February 3, 1826, and died in October, 1875. To Mr. and Mrs. Pollock eleven children were born: Cora Alice (wife of Joseph P. Herrold), Levi Thomas, Stella Ann, Mary Susan, David Llewellyn (deceased), James Riley, Harriet Isabelle, Barbara Ellen, William Allen, Charles Herold and Harley Martin. Mr. Pollock is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife is a member of the United Brethren Church. He is a Greenbacker in politics, and a strong advocate of the temperance cause. During the late war he served in the State Militia. He was the sixth of a family of nine children born to Thomas and Isabelle (Wilson) Pollock, who was born near Greenoch, Scotland. They immigrated to the United States with two children about the year 1835, and settled first at Queens Run, Penn. Mr. Pollock sailed upon the ocean for a number of years, after which he engaged in the business of brick making, but later in life devoted his time to farming and stock raising. During the late war he enlisted in Company B, Eighteenth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry. After three years and

four months service as regimental wagon master he was discharged on account of disability. After the war he served as judge of the county court eight years. He was born June 20, 1805, and died May 31, 1879. His wife is still living and resides with her children, and is seventy years of age.

John Probasco was born in Greene County, N. Y., in 1827, and moved to Steuben County of that State in 1839; then to Edwards County, Ill.; then to Lee County, Iowa; then to Clark County, Mo., and finally to Putnam County, Mo., in 1855, where he has since resided. He received a common-school education in Edward County, Ill., and Lee County, Iowa, and since boyhood has been engaged in farming and stock raising. When twenty-two years old he started in life upon his own responsibility, and such has been his success that he now owns 310 acres of finely-stocked and well-improved land. In 1851 he married Miss Virginia Butts, a native of Bath County, Ky., and who, when a little girl, came with her parents, Jeremiah and Nancy (Newton) Butts, to Clark County, Mo. Her parents were natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively, and the father was of German descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Probasco nine children have been born: Edward S., James W., Peter, Andrew J., Sarah, John W., Noah, Olive May and Henry Sherman. Mr. and Mrs. Probasco are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is a Republican in politics, although earlier in life he was a Democrat. In Masonry he is a member of the Blue Lodge. To his parents, Peter and Sarah (Stroud) Probasco, nine children were born, of whom he is the second. Both parents of his mother were natives of Holland, and the father, Samuel Stroud, died during the Rebellion at the age of one hundred and four years.

Jerome E. Putnam was born in Oxford, Worcester Co., Mass., January 26, 1844. Dexter Putnam and Ruby T. (Torrey) Putnam, his parents, were also natives of Massachusetts, they having been born in the same county as their son. The family moved from Massachusetts to Missouri in 1864, and settled in Putnam County, Mr. Putnam buying land in York Township, where he now resides. He has a family of six sons and six daughters, all grown, and all married save one daughter. The mother died in July, 1887. J. E. Putnam, the subject of this sketch, accompanied his parents to Missouri in 1864; he had formerly received a good common-school education in Massachusetts, which was completed at the Kirksville State Normal. After teaching school fourteen terms he entered Mr. Pollock's store, of which he is now the bookkeeper and manager, having efficiently filled this position since April, 1870. In February, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha H., daughter of

William Bible, formerly of West Virginia. Mrs. Putnam was born in Virginia, but spent the greater part of her youth in Putnam County. She died February 18, 1883, leaving five children: Ira A., Estelle L., Sumner J., Orie A. and Martha Edith. Mr. Putnam is a highly respected and popular citizen of Putnam County, being of a genial and hospitable disposition, and is an active worker in the Baptist Church, of which he has been a prominent member twenty-six years. He is an earnest advocate of the temperance cause, and belongs to the Red Ribbon Club.

George Roth, a native of Burlington, Iowa, is one of the leading business men of Northern Missouri. He has a large and complete line of hardware at Unionville, Mo., and also deals in lumber, furniture and agricultural implements. He was born in 1840, and reared upon a farm near Burlington, Iowa, until fifteen years old, and then clerked for a hardware firm until 1875, eight years of this time being spent in traveling for the firm. He then located at Unionville as a member of the firm of Williams & Roth, which existed for five years, and then Mr. Roth began to conduct the business alone. He employs four clerks, and occupies his own rooms, having in 1882 built three rooms, 20x110 feet, the building being two stories high. He also owns several other business stores in Unionville, and a residence. His parents, John and Magdaline, were natives of Paris, France, and reside at Burlington, Iowa. Our subject is one of the eight children born to them, six of whom are living. The father served in the three-months service from Iowa, during the late war, and was seven years in the French army.

John Ryals was born in Monroe County, Mo., April 26, 1834, and is a son of John Ryals, Sr., and Mary (Sears) Ryals, natives of North Carolina. The father was born May 13, 1803, and when a small boy came to Kentucky with his father, where he grew to manhood and was married. Shortly afterward he moved to Illinois and settled in Sangamon County, where he bought and improved land and lived until 1831. He then moved to Randolph County, Mo., from there to Monroe County, and from there, in October, 1841, to Putnam County, locating upon a farm near his son's present residence. In January, 1843, he moved to Appanoose County, Iowa, but two years later returned to Putnam County, where he remained until his return to Appanoose County in 1864. In 1874 he came back to Putnam County, and lived there until his death, October 10, 1884. John Ryals, Jr., the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in Putnam County, and in the spring of 1853 went to Illinois, living upon a farm in Henderson County about four years. He is a self-educated man, and in 1858 began to teach in Putnam and Appanoose Counties,

continuing thus engaged about four years. March 13, 1862, he was married in Liberty Township, Putnam County, to Miss Miriam Mannon, daughter of John H. Mannon, and a native of Mercer County, Ill. He then located upon the farm where he now resides, which contains 206 acres of well fenced and cultivated land, and upon which he has built a good house and substantial outbuildings. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served one year each in the offices of township collector and township assessor. He belongs to the Hartford Lodge in Masonry. To himself and wife seven children have been born: Sylvia (wife of Robert Musgrove), Nora (wife of Samuel Musgrove), Elmer A. (county teacher), Leila, Ledrew E., Vietta and Clyde E.

J. P. Schuster, general merchant of Unionville, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, June 14, 1850, and when three years of age accompanied his parents to Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa, and from there, in 1856, to Putnam County, Mo., locating at Martinstown, Elm Township, where our subject was reared upon a farm. When about eighteen years old he attended the State Normal School, at Kirksville, one term, and then began teaching school, in which occupation he engaged in Adair, Schuyler and Putnam Counties until 1875. In the fall of 1875 he embarked in the mercantile trade at Martinstown, where he remained until March 1, 1881, and then located at his present place of business near the northwest corner of the square in Unionville, being a member of the firm of Schuster Bros. In 1882 he began to conduct the business alone. He owns the building he occupies, which consists of two rooms on the ground floor, one 16½x70 feet, used for the grocery department, and the other, 20x60 feet, used for the dry goods and clothing department. The building has two stories. In January, 1873, he married Elizabeth A. Wade, a native of Putnam County, by whom five children have been born, four sons and one daughter. Mr. Schuster is a Select Knight of the A. O. U. W. John Schuster, the father, was born in Bavaria, August 16, 1826. He was in the Revolution and, with Kossuth, emigrated to America, locating near Pittsburgh, Penn., where he married Elizabeth Isenhoot, a native of Germany. He served an apprenticeship at the cabinet maker's trade, in Germany, and is now residing upon a farm in Elm Township, Putnam Co., Mo. The mother is also living. Of the four sons and two daughters reared to maturity our subject is the first child. All the children, with the exception of one daughter, are now living. The maternal grandparents resided near Pittsburgh, where the grandmother still lives and is now over eighty years of age. The paternal grandparents lived and died in Germany.

James T. Scott was born in October, 1833, in Chester County,

Penn. The spring of 1854 he moved to Scott County, Iowa, and the fall of the following year came to Putnam County, Mo., locating about four miles northwest of his present residence. He began life for himself when hardly of age, and when he crossed the Mississippi River had but $2.50. He was of an energetic nature, and endowed with business ability, however, and so became the owner of a nicely improved farm of 319½ acres of good land, upon which he is engaged in farming and stock raising, and here he has a nice nursery, supplying the surrounding country with hedge plants, ornamental trees, etc. In the spring of 1856 he was married to Miss Isabell, daughter of John and Isabell Long. Eleven children have blessed this union, viz.: Mary E., William C., John L., Susan I., Ann E., James O., George H., Malinda J., David G., Merilla P. and Leonidas, Mrs. Scott died August 17, 1877, and February 14, 1878, Miss Mary E. Masterson became the wife of our subject, by whom he had one child—Mary Ida. This lady died June 19, 1879, and the first day of the following year Mr. Scott was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Jane, daughter of George W. and Lucy (Duree) Fields. To this last union four children have been born: Rosa E. W., Thomas F., Emma E. and Harley F. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are members of the Baptist and Christian Churches, respectively. Mr. Scott is a Democrat in politics, and as such has served his township as justice of the peace ten years; only two cases tried before him were appealed, and in only one of those was his decision reversed. During the late war he served in the State Militia. He is the oldest child born to W. H. and Mary E. (Short) Scott, natives of New Castle, Del., and Cecil County, Md., respectively, and the latter having been of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. Scott was a son of William Scott, who was a captain in the War of 1812, and Mrs. Scott, a daughter of David Short, a lieutenant in the same war, and a native of Maryland, where he died.

Judge William A. Shelton, one of the pioneers of Putnam County, was born in Clinton County, Ky., April 15, 1831, and October 25, 1845, accompanied his parents to Putnam County, Mo., locating within the present limits of Lincoln Township for two years, and then moving to Liberty Township, where they remained until about 1854, when they returned to Lincoln Township. Our subject made his home with his parents until 1855, and then came to Unionville, and in 1856 received the appointment of deputy clerk of the circuit and county courts, serving until January, 1860. He then began the discharge of his duties as circuit clerk, which position he held till January, 1867. In February, 1862, he enlisted in the State Militia, serving as cap-

tain of the First Cavalry, in Company D. In September, 1862, it being necessary for him to retire from active service in the field, to his office as clerk, he resigned, and was then appointed colonel of the Forty-fifth Enrolled Militia, which was organized in Putnam County. In the fall of 1866 he was elected to the State Senate, and served four years. He studied law with S. A. John from 1856 until the commencement of the war, and was admitted to the bar in 1866, and practiced from 1870 until he was elected to the office of probate judge, to fill an unexpired term of two years, and was then re-elected to the same office in 1884 and 1886, filling the office in a highly efficient and faithful manner. In 1859 he was united in marriage to Nancy F. Brasfield, a native of Madison County, Ky., by whom five sons have been born: Alonzo, died in August, 1861; Hugh Adolphus, died in October, 1864; Ora A., William A. and Claude A. The Judge is a member of the order of F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. His paternal grandfather, Ezekiel, was a native of North Carolina, and of English parentage. His parents were large slave holders, and Ezekiel became attached to a slave named Tom, and begged his father not to sell Tom to a Georgia slave trader, to whom he was making sale, and in his plea said if Tom was sold he would leave home; but his request was not granted, and when Tom was sold, he ran away from home at the age of sixteen, coming to Clinton County, Ky., where he was married to Margaret Davis, a lady of Scotch-Irish descent, his relatives whom he left not hearing from him in forty years. Both died in Clinton County. The father of William A., Ezekiel, was born in Clinton County, Ky., April 8, 1808, and was reared and married there to Elizabeth Mason, a native of Kentucky. Their deaths occurred in Lincoln Township, Putnam County, in 1866 and 1864. Mr. Shelton was the second of thirteen children—ten sons and three daughters — all of whom lived to maturity. Seven of his brothers served in the Union cause during the late war, five dying while in the service. The three daughters are living, and four of the sons, including William.

Frank C. Sickles, attorney at law, was born at Waterloo, Clark Co., Mo., in 1852, and was reared in Schuyler and Clark Counties, living in the former county from his birth until 1886. He was admitted to the bar in Schuyler County, in 1876, served one term as prosecuting attorney of Schuyler, and is now a practitioner of his profession at Unionville. January 1, 1879, he was united in marriage to Mary E. Fisher, a native of Iowa, but reared in Schuyler County, Mo., and to them one son, Fred C., has been born. Mr. Sickles is a member of the Christian Church, and a man highly respected in the community, and

regarded as one of its most important citizens. The grandfather of Frank, Daniel C., was born in the State of New York, where he passed his youth. He went to Virginia, and from there immigrated to Missouri, during the early history of that State. He was a Methodist Episcopal minister, and died in Clark County, Mo. His son, William A., the father of our subject, was a native of New York City, and was married to Caroline T. Shelenbarger, in Clark County, Mo. This lady was a native of Pennsylvania, and to her union with Mr. Sickles, Sr., three sons and four daughters were born, of whom Frank C. was the eldest; three daughters are now deceased. The father died in Schuyler County, Mo., in 1884, but the mother is a resident of Green Top, Schuyler Co., Mo.

William T. Smith was born in Urbana County, Ohio, September 14, 1851, and is a son of Henry and Rebecca J. (Harbert) Smith, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. The father settled in Ohio when a young man, and was there married. About 1854 he purchased raw land in Putnam County, Mo., in the southern part of Sherman Township, which he improved, and upon which he lived a number of years. He is a tanner by trade and erected a tanyard and buildings at West Liberty, and engaged in business there for several years, after which he returned to farm life. In the early part of 1864 he enlisted in Capt. Thompson's Company, Forty-second Missouri Infantry, for one year, and went to the front with his regiment. He was mustered out in the summer of 1864. He moved to Unionville in 1886. He has been twice married, his first wife having died in February, 1885. He raised a family of three sons: William T., James H. and John H., all of whom are living, and the two eldest married. William T., our immediate subject, grew to manhood upon the Putnam County farm, and received a good common-school education; having a taste for literature he continued to apply himself to the acquirement of knowledge, and at the age of twenty commenced to teach in the Putnam County schools, which he continued during the winter months for some six years, spending the summer months in farming. He married, in Putnam County, December 24, 1873, Miss Izorah H. Skinner, daughter of S. E. Skinner, of Illinois. Mrs. Smith was born in Lee County, Iowa, October 7, 1853, near Sandusky City, but was raised mostly by an uncle (John Bonebright), of Putnam County, where she was a schoolmate and pupil of her husband. This marriage has been blessed by three children: Leslie Harbert, born August 29, 1875; Altha M., born June 9, 1880, and Goldie E., born July 30, 1884. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics, and was nominated and elected township collector in the spring of

1887, for a term of two years. He is a well-to-do farmer, and owns 160 acres of meadow and plow land, upon which is a comfortable house, good outbuildings, etc. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Otho Staggs, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1835, and is a son of Christopher and Anna Staggs, formerly of Hampshire County, Va. When about twenty-six years old the father went to Belmont County, Ohio, where he was married, and spent the remainder of his life in farming. He died in 1858, when about sixty-six years old, and his first wife died in 1842. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the father was a member of the Baptist Church. He was twice married. Otho Staggs remained at home until seventeen years of age, receiving a limited education. In 1858 he married Amy Mercer, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Mercer. Mrs. Staggs was born in Belmont County, Ohio, at which place they lived four years, then moving to Coshocton County, Ohio. In 1866 they moved to Putnam County, Mo., locating twelve miles northeast of Unionville, where he purchased eighty acres of land; to his original purchase he has since added until he now owns 500 acres, 125 situated in Appanoose County, Iowa. His farm is very nicely improved and cultivated, and his barn and dwelling are among the best in the county. He is one of the self-made men of the county, and the property is the result of his own unassisted toil and good management, as he was obliged to go in debt for his first purchase. In the fall of 1875 Mrs. Staggs visited her former home and parents in Ohio; and in the fall of 1882 Mr. and Mrs. Staggs were both back and visited relatives and friends. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Lincoln in 1860. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; have had ten children, eight of whom are now living: Henry B. (of Kansas), Mary C., William M. (of Kansas), Ella E. (wife of Theophilus Phillips, of Appanoose County, Iowa), John W., Anna E., Jesse R. and Addison E.

David E. Statton, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Hampshire County, Va., December 18, 1834, and is a son of Jacob and Margaret (High) Statton, who were of English descent. The father was born in Virginia. Jacob Statton grew to manhood in his native State, and was there united in marriage to Miss Margaret High, a native of that State. Mr. Statton remained in Hampshire County until his death in 1856. He served during the War of 1812 as teamster. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Hampshire County on the farm. In 1857 he came to Missouri, and settled in Putnam County, in the section where

he now resides. He was accompanied by his mother who kept house for him several years, and who died in the spring of 1878. Mr. Statton was married, in Putnam County, in June, 1858, to Miss Celemma Thompson, a daughter of Jackson Thompson, of St. John, who came to the county from West Virginia during its early history. Mrs. Statton was born in Indiana, and reared in that State and Virginia. She is the mother of nine children: Minta (wife of Lafayette McKee, of Iowa), David E., George, Tessie, Maggie, Frank, Katie, Orie and Burlie. Mr. Statton is a well-to-do farmer and stock raiser, having 960 acres of meadow, plow and blue-grass pasture land, all fenced, and is living in a good house surrounded by comfortable outbuildings and a nice orchard. He had about 200 acres of land in grain this season, and keeps about 200 head of stock. Mr. and Mrs. Statton are both united with the United Brethren Church, of which the former is a minister. He was ordained in 1858, although he began to preach in 1855. During 1858–59 he traveled as a circuit preacher. In 1866 and 1867 he traveled as elder of the United Brethren Church, but since that has acted only in a local capacity. He is a highly honored and conscientious gentleman, and one of the most popular men in the vicinity in which he lives.

George N. Stille, editor of the Unionville *Republican*, is a native of Clermont County, Ohio, and was born on April 26, 1857, three years later being brought by his parents to Putnam County, Mo., where they located in Unionville, in 1860. Here our subject has since resided save two years, from 1884 to 1886, spent in Milan. At the age of twelve he began working in the *Republican* office, where he remained until 1881, when he served two terms as sheriff, being elected in 1880, and again in 1882. In May, 1884, he purchased the Milan *Republican*, taking charge of that paper, and conducting it until December 13, 1886, when he sold it, and returned to Unionville, and February 12, 1887, purchased the Unionville *Republican*, which he has since edited. June 15, 1881, he was united in marriage to Hattie E. Loring, a native of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Mr. Stille is an Odd Fellow, which order he joined in October, 1879, and has also been a member of the Encampment. He is one of the enterprising and public-spirited men of the town, and a journalist of extraordinary ability. His father, Joseph R. Stille, was born in Brown County, Ohio, and reared in that and Clermont County, Ohio, by Dr. McLain, his parents having died in his infancy. He graduated in medicine in Cincinnati, and was married, at Bethel, Ohio, to Amanda M. Bradwell, a native of Clermont County, Ohio. He practiced his profession until the war, and then enlisted in Com-

pany E, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, serving as surgeon part of the time, and afterward was made first lieutenant. He died from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Shiloh, October 2, 1868. The mother still resides in Unionville, and our subject is one of a family of six sons and two daughters, two sons and two daughters living.

E. M. Strauser was born in Northumberland County, Penn. (then Armstrong County), and is a son of David and Ellen (Solady) Strauser, natives of Eastern Pennsylvania. His father was married four times. After the death of his first wife, in 1847, he married Miss Elizabeth Troutman, by whom three children were born. This lady died in 1866, and he then married Mrs. Lankard, who bore him three children. After her death, in 1860, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Motter (Fanny Bailey). Mr. and Mrs. Strauser are now living in Jefferson County, Penn., he being seventy years of age. His father, Jacob Strauser, was born near Philadelphia, Penn. E. M. Strauser moved to Louisa County, Iowa, in 1857, and in the spring of 1865 came to Putnam County, where he has since lived. He was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania, and when sixteen years old began life upon his own responsibility, and is now a well-to-do and prosperous citizen, owning 622 acres of land besides town property, which he possesses elsewhere. During his youth he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed to some extent until the fall of 1866. He also conducted a dry goods' store in Newtown for five months, and then engaged in the hardware and the harness business for fifteen and seven years, respectively. He is now interested in the lumber business in Newtown, in connection with his farming. April 7, 1861, he married Miss Lucy Williams, daughter of G. B. Williams and Mary (Hall) Williams, natives of Indiana. To this union nine children have been born: Gamalia W., Mary J., Alice, David Z., Augusta, Lizzie, Jalia, Elijah and Clinia. Mr. and Mrs. Strauser are both identified with the Christian Church. Mr. Strauser is a Republican, and has served his township as notary public four years, and in the spring of 1887 was elected justice of the peace. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, No. 190, A. F. & A. M., in Masonry.

Jonathan D. Summers was born in Randolph County, Mo., September 20, 1832. His father, Isaac Summers, was born in Virginia, in 1801, and accompanied his father, Simeon Summers, to Kentucky, in 1802. Simeon was an early settler of Kentucky, who moved to Indiana in 1814, and there spent his last days. Isaac grew to manhood in Indiana, and was there married to Rachel Cozad, who was born near Dayton, Ohio. Isaac moved from Indiana to Illinois, and from the latter State to Randolph

County, Mo., about 1831. He moved from there to Macon County, and from there to Putnam County, in the fall of 1840, entering the land upon which J. D. now resides, which he improved and upon which he died in 1859. Of a family of four children, J. D. and his sister, Mary M., wife of Henry Johnson, of Putnam County, are the only survivors. Our subject came with his father to Putnam County when eight years old, at a time when Indians and wild animals inhabited the country. Here he arrived at maturity and was married three times, the first two ceremonies having been performed in Unionville. August 29, 1860, he was married to Catherine, daughter of Crawford Odam, and a native of Illinois, by whom he has had four sons and two daughters. One daughter was born to his second marriage. He is the father of the following named children: Martha (widow of Joseph Denslow), Maryetta (wife of James A. McKinley, of Putnam County), Simeon F., Ettie M., Jonathan D., Crawford O. and Benjamin C. Mr. Summers' first wife was Cavy M. Weatherford, to whom he was married February 14, 1856, and who only lived a short time; the second wife was Martha Smith, daughter of Dr. Smith, of Iowa, to whom he was married December 24, 1857, and who died December 11, 1858. Mr. Summers sold goods in his neighborhood for one year, about 1856, and then moved his stock to Unionville, where he kept a general store until 1865. He was reared a Whig, but is now a Democrat, although he voted for both Lincoln and Grant. While in Unionville he served as postmaster from 1859 until the fall of 1864. He is now the owner of 360 acres of land, 200 fenced and well-improved, and lives in a comfortable residence, near which is an orchard of 400 apple bearing trees. He has been a member of the Masonic lodge at Hartford for about fifteen years, and himself and wife are Adventists.

L. D. Thomas, dentist, was born in La Salle County, Ill., in 1857, and in 1869 accompanied his parents to Putnam County, locating on a farm in Medicine Township, and in 1877 began the study of dentistry under Mr. Fox, at Milan, with whom he remained two years, and then practiced in the western part of Putnam County until June, 1885, when he located at Unionville. His office was first in the Marshall Bank Building, but in the fall of 1887 he removed to his present office over Harkins Hart Company store. He can be found at his office in Unionville the latter half of each month, but the rest of his time is spent in the western part of the county and in Iowa. His father was born in New London County, Conn., March 19, 1822, and after the age of two until he reached maturity lived in Wayne County, Penn., where he learned the wagon trade with his father, and

also taught school during his early manhood, having been an attendant at the Bethany High School, Penn., for three years. In 1844 he located at Lowell, Ill., where he worked at his trade and taught school. In January, 1850, he married Sarah Cushing, who died two years later; this lady was a niece of Gen. Pratt, of Missouri. After her death Mr. Thomas studied medicine. In the fall of 1854 he married Nancy Reed, a native of Ohio, and to this union three sons and one daughter were born, our subject being the second child. The others are Charles C., F. F. and Lucy. Alfred, the paternal grandfather, lived the most of his life in Wayne County, Penn., and died in Linn County, Iowa.

Burrell B. Thompson, farmer and stock raiser of Sherman Township, was born in Barbour County, Va., September 13, 1833, and is a son of S. J. and Jane (Booth) Thompson, also natives of Virginia. In about 1839 the family moved to Ohio, and the following year to Indiana, where they located in Cass County and resided for seven years. They then returned to and lived in Barbour County, Va., for several years, and in the fall of 1849 went to Illinois. After remaining in Whiteside County, of that State, about three years, they immigrated to Missouri, and located in 1852 in St. John Township, Putnam County, where the father still resides. Our subject grew to manhood in Virginia and Indiana, and in 1852 located in Putnam County. Here he was married, in August, 1853, to Miss Catherine R. Daniels, daughter of William Daniels, formerly of Virginia. Mrs. Thompson was born in Marion County, Ohio, and reared in Virginia. After his marriage Mr. Thompson improved a farm in Sherman Township, which is in the northern part of Putnam County. Some three years later he moved to the west of St. John Township and improved a farm there, which he afterward sold, and then moved upon his present location. He now has a well-improved place, with 210 acres in the homestead, all fenced, and about 130 acres in meadow and plow land. Their union has been blessed with only one son—Marshall Thompson—who married Melissa Skipper, and has an eighty-acre farm adjoining that of his father's. He is a young man of good character and is well situated in a comfortable house, and has a fairly improved home place. Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Thompson are members of the Methodist Church of St. John.

Edward Titus was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1827, and is the eldest child of Obadiah and Mary (Townsend) Titus, natives of New York State. Mr. Titus was a prominent man in his county, serving as judge of the county court, and sheriff of Dutchess County, N. Y., and in 1836 was elected to Congress, serving one year. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 for

three months, and commanded a company of State militia. He was of Welsh-English, and his wife of English descent. His parents, Samuel and Ruth (Titus) Titus, were natives of Dutchess County and Long Island, N. Y., respectively. The mother was a daughter of George and Phœbe (Willett) Townsend, natives of New York. Her grandfather, George Townsend, was a stanch Whig, and during the Revolution served on a prison ship. Edward Titus, the subject of this sketch, moved to Putnam County, Mo., in January, 1872, where he has since resided. He received a good academical education, and passed his youth upon a farm. Farming has been his life occupation, with the exception of five years, during which he was employed in the New York Custom House, engaged in the manufacture of butter and cheese, and served in the war. He enlisted in the fall of 1861 in Company H, Sixth New York Cavalry, officiating as second lieutenant. He afterward served in Company A, in the same capacity, but after being transferred to Company I was made captain. He was wounded at the battle of Winchester on Opequah Creek, and January 16, 1865, was discharged at Annapolis, Md., on account of disability. In January, 1862, he married Rachel Spielman, a native of New York, by whom he has had six children: Catherine, Mary, Maud, Percy (deceased), Jessie and Floyd. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a Knight Templar, and has served his township as justice of the peace four years.

Benjamin F. Todd, farmer and stock raiser, of Section 33, Jackson Township, Post-office, West Liberty, was born in Pulaski County, Ky., March 30, 1823, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Vanhook) Todd, also natives of Kentucky. The family moved to Sangamon County, Ill., about 1851, locating near Springfield, where the father died about 1866. Benjamin F. Todd spent his youth in Kentucky upon the farm. He was married in Lincoln County, in 1850, to Miss Julia Ann Bowman, a native of Rock Castle County, Ky., and after his marriage farmed there about three years. In 1853 he went to Christian County, Ill., and after a year's residence moved to Sangamon County, where he farmed about ten years. He sold out in 1864, and sought a home in Missouri, farming first two years in Scotland County. He then sold out and returned to Sangamon County, Ill., and two years later sold again, and went to Marshall County, Iowa. In 1871 he located in Putnam County, Mo., and bought 120 acres of raw land, which he proceeded to cultivate. He now owns 205 acres, 160 in the home place, forty in another tract and five in timber land. He has a nice one-and-a-half story house, etc., and a good bearing orchard of about 150 select apple trees.

Mr. Todd lost his first wife in 1864. Of this marriage there are three living children: Leander, married; Julia, wife of William Francisco, of Kansas, and Alice, wife of David Tompkins. Three children died—one at the age of two, Belle aged eight, and James aged twelve. June 4, 1864, Mr. Todd married Miss Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of William Martin McClain, of Scotland County, Mo. This lady was born in Galena, Ill., and reared in Scotland County. To her and our subject ten children have been born. The eldest, Benjamin F., died July 13, 1886, aged twenty; Sallie, wife of John Mowry; Hattie J., Charles W., William B., Rollie B., Harlie M., Lucy Blanche, Daisy E. and Fronie C. Mr. Todd is a Republican, but has never sought nor wished to obtain political prominence. Himself, wife and a daughter, Hattie, are members of the Christian Church.

J. C. Triplett was born in Monroe County, Mo., in 1839, moved to Sullivan County with his parents when a small boy, and from there came to Putnam County in the fall of 1853, where he has since resided. When of age he began life as a day laborer, soon accumulated a little money, and upon the death of his father inherited forty acres of land and $600 in money; the balance of his property is mostly the result of his own labor and business ability. He has a finely improved farm of 440 acres, upon which he resides (forty acres of which belonged to his wife at their marriage), and is considered one of the respected and well-to-do farmers of the township. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and served in 1861 as a home guard. He was first appointed corporal, but for his efficient service was afterward made sergeant, which office he held until March 11, 1865, when he was mustered out at Warrensburg, Mo. He was wounded by Price's men at Castle Rock, in October, 1864. October 8, 1866, he married Miss Nancy Shelton, daughter of John and Frances (Mason) Shelton, the former of Tennessee, and the latter a native of Virginia. They were reared in Kentucky, moving to Putnam County, Mo., in the spring of 1850. To Mr. and Mrs. Triplett six children have been born: Julia F., Ulysses L., John W., Viola E., Daisy L. and James O. Mr. Triplett is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the G. A. R. He is the third child of five born to James and Frances (Crutcher) Triplett, natives of Virginia, who were reared in Kentucky. They were of Irish and Dutch descent, respectively, and the father served as assessor of Monroe County, Mo., and represented Putnam County in the Legislature one term. Mr. Triplett's first wife was Miss Nancy Lidick, by whom three children were born. Mrs. Frances Triplett was a daughter of Charles Crutcher, an early settler of Monroe County, Mo.

Leander Todd was born October 29, 1854, in Rock Castle County, Ky., and is the second child born to Benjamin F. and Julia A. (Bowman) Todd, natives of the same county and State. The former was of Irish and the latter of German descent. The father was a successful man, being considered one of the best farmers in his county. Mr. Todd died in February, 1866, and the fall of the following year Mr. Todd married Miss Sarah McLain, by whom he has had nine children. Both are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Todd is a stanch Republican in politics. His father, Thomas Todd, was a native of Kentucky. Leander Todd was taken by his parents to Sangamon County, Ill., when a year old, and eight years later moved to Scotland County, Mo. He afterward returned to Sangamon County, then went to Marshall County, Iowa, and in 1871 came to Putnam County, Mo., where he has since resided. He received a common-school education in Sangamon County, Ill., and in the State of Iowa, and when eighteen years old began life on his own account. As the result of economy and good management he now owns 444 acres of well improved and cultivated land, and is one of the successful farmer citizens of the township. In 1876 he wedded Miss Maggie Morehead, by whom he had one child—Isadora. Mrs. Todd died in 1880, and in March of the following year he married Miss Sallie Howe. To this union three children have been born: Nellie, Walter M. and Frank. Mr. Todd is a member of the Christian Church. He is a member of the Republican party, and belongs to the I. O. O. F.

James Turner, one of the largest and most enterprising merchants of Northeast Missouri, was born in Salisbury, Wiltshire County, England, in 1839, and at the age of sixteen immigrated to Canada, where he remained three years, then removing to McLean County, Ill., and, after a year's residence there, moved to Louisa County, Iowa. At the commencement of the war he went to Burlington and enlisted in the Sixth Iowa Infantry, with which he remained until the close of the war, being mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, as captain of Company I. After returning from the war he went to Wapello, Iowa, and engaged in the grocery business for four years, and then accepted a position in the mail service on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, but resigned in two years and opened supply stores at Unionville, Mo., and Moulton and Cincinnati, Iowa, all on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad, then in the course of construction. After the completion of the railroad he only continued to conduct the store at Unionville, which he soon made one of the most popular stores in Northeast Missouri. In 1873 he built the main part of his present store, a handsome two-

story brick structure, 24x120 feet, which is a model in all departments. Ten men are constantly employed in his store to supply the demands of his continually increasing trade. Besides superintending his business in the store Mr. Turner buys and ships large quantities of grain. In 1866 he was united in marriage to Sarah E. Stewart, a native of Ohio, and is now the father of two children: Daisy and Nellie. Mr. Turner is a member of the orders of I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and G. A. R., and is a strong temperance advocate. Both the maternal and paternal grandfathers of our subject were Methodist ministers, and lived and died in England. The father, William Turner, was born in the same county as James, and there married Anna Willett, afterward immigrating to Canada in 1854, and is now residing at Burlington, Iowa. Mr. Turner is the second of twelve children—four sons and eight daughters—born to this union. Two sons and four daughters reached maturity, and are still living.

J. P. Vandevort was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1814, and is a son of James and Rachel (Peters) Vandevort, natives of Virginia. The father served in the War of 1812, as sergeant of his company, and was a son of Charles Vandevort, a native of New Jersey, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The mother was a son of John Peters, a native of Pennsylvania, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Vandevort were of English and Dutch descent, respectively. J. P. Vandevort remained in his native county until about 1839, when he went to Morgan County, Ill., a year later removing to Louisa County, Iowa. About 1855 he came to Putnam County, where he has since resided. He has devoted his attention to farming since his boyhood, and at the age of twenty began life for himself. By good management and industry he has amassed a comfortable competence, and is the owner of 180 acres of good land, under good cultivation. In 1837 he married Miss Sophia Beck, a native of Pike County, Ohio, by whom five children have been born—James Milton, William Asberry, John C., Elizabeth and Phœbe. Mr. Vandevort lost his first wife in 1849, and in 1853 was married to Mrs. Adaline Snyder, whose maiden name was Ritew. This lady was born in Lancaster County, Penn., and is the mother of the following children: Winfield Scott, George R., Albert, Addie and Jane. Mr. and Mrs. Vandevort belong to no church, but sympathize with the doctrines of the Universalist and Methodist Churches, respectively. Mr. Vandevort is always interested in the welfare of his county and country, and during the late war served in Company I, Third State Militia Cavalry, from 1862 until the fall of 1863, when he was wounded

in a severe skirmish at Newtonia, and returned home. He is a Republican, and, although he has served his township in various official capacities, is no aspirant for political honors.

S. B. Walton, jeweler and silversmith of Unionville, was born in Davis County, Iowa, in 1852, and is one of six sons and two daughters born to Ira D. and Cynthia (Alexander) Walton, natives of Ohio and Indiana, who now reside at Bloomfield, Iowa. All the children were reared to maturity, but one brother is now deceased. Our subject learned his trade at Bloomfield, Iowa, and in 1877 went to Hutchinson, Kas, where he opened a stock of jeweler's goods and remained three years. He then returned to Bloomfield and from there went to Unionville in 1880. He first located on the south side of the square, and afterward on the west side, where he was burned out in 1882. He was then, for a year and a half, on the northwest corner of the square, on the west side of the street, and in the fall of 1884 formed a partnership with E. N. Monroe, the druggist, in whose room he has since carried a fine stock of silver tableware, jewelry, gold and silver watches, clocks, diamonds, etc., his stock being valued at about $4,000. His stock is well assorted and very complete, and would be of credit to a town five times larger than Unionville. In the fall of 1877 Mr. Walton was married to Neatie Goss, a native of Jackson County, Ind.

George W. Warren was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, October 11, 1828, and is a son of Levi and Mary (Dacon) Warren, natives of Ohio and New York, respectively. They moved to Illinois in 1835 and settled in McDonough County, where the father entered land and improved a farm near McComb. After a number of years the family moved to Mercer County, and from there, in 1879, to Keokuk, where the father died the same year. G. W. Warren arrived at maturity in McDonough County, Ill., upon the farm, and was married in that county September 9, 1856, to Mary Jane Yard, daughter of Job and Frances Yard, of McDonough County, formerly of England. Mrs. Warren was born on the Mississippi River while her parents were on the trip west. After his marriage Mr. Warren farmed in McDonough County until he came to Missouri, in May, 1886. He then bought 220 acres of land where he now resides, to which he has added, and he is now the owner of 280 acres, 200 well cultivated and improved. He lives in a good one-and-a-half story house, and has a nice orchard of 300 trees. There are eight children in his family: Ida A., Amy E., Byron, Effie, Job, Olive C., Mary Theodosia and Nora L. One child, Fannie E., died in early childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Warren and his family, with the exception of the youngest child, are members of the Christian

Church. In 1852 Mr. Warren made a trip to California. There were 200 men in the company, and sixty teams, of which Mr. Warren was made captain, and W. E. Packet, of St. Louis, first captain. The trip was made overland, the company starting in April, 1852, and landing in Portland, Ore., six months later. California was reached in the spring of 1853. The second night after they left Council Bluffs they were attacked by a tribe of Pawnee Indians and succeeded in killing the chief, his son and sixty others. But two of their men were wounded. They were afterward attacked twice by different bands, but escaped both times without the loss of a man. Mr. Warren remained in Rogue River Valley, Cal., engaged in mining, freighting and fighting the Indians until 1858, returning home via Aspinwall, Panama and New York. He reached home July 3, 1856.

H. S. Wells was born April 28, 1836, in Tioga County, N. Y., and is a son of George Wells and Lucy E. (Stark) Wells, natives of Albany, N. Y., and Colchester, Conn. The father was born April 25, 1810, and both himself and wife are of English descent. The Wells family have descended from three brothers, who settled in Massachusetts at an early day, George Wells having descended from Stephen Wells, who was born in Lenox, Berkshire Co., Mass., and was an early settler in Tioga County, N. Y. He later moved to Chautauqua County, of the same State, where he died. George Wells moved with his parents, Stephen and Lois (Hubbard) Wells, to Massachusetts, receiving his early education at the common schools of Massachusetts and New York. After living in various counties and States he came to Putnam County, Mo., in the spring of 1857, where he has since resided. He began life a poor man, but by industry and economy became the owner of a comfortable competency. In 1833 he married the mother of our immediate subject, who bore him six children: One who died in infancy; Henry S., Stephen L., George E. (deceased while in service during the war), Lucy M. and Charles H. Mrs. Wells died in 1881. Mr. Wells was an influential man in his county, and at one time was a Republican candidate for State senator, his opponent being Col. Pratt, also a Republican nominee, who was elected by a few votes. Mr. Wells, however, served his township in several official capacities, such as justice of the peace, for several years. He was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church at York Township, in 1860, and was one of the pioneer members of that church in the locality where he now lives. H. S. Wells, whose name heads this sketch, accompanied his parents to Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1841; to Steuben County, N. Y., in 1850; to Jackson and Clinton Counties, Iowa, in 1854, and in 1857 to Putnam County, where

he settled within 100 rods of his present residence. His youth was spent upon the farm, and in a general store, his education being received at the public schools of Chautauqua County and at the Addison Academy, while in Steuben County, N. Y. When of age he started in life for himself a poor man, but now owns a nicely improved farm of 300 acres, well stocked and equipped for farming. In 1868 he married Miss Nancy Owens, daughter of James Owens, who settled in Putnam County in 1849. To Mr. and Mrs. Wells have been born James O., George E., Lucy M., Susan M., Henry H., Fannie I., Esther E. and Stephen C. Mrs. Wells is a faithful member of the Methodist Protestant Church. In politics Mr. Wells is a Republican. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, serving four years, at different times, being corporal, sergeant and quartermaster sergeant. He was mustered out of service July 18, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., but did not leave the ranks until he reached St. Louis, where he received his pay. Mr. and Mrs. Wells are both well respected citizens, and enjoy the good will of their neighbors and associates.

James W. Wells, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Macon County, Mo., December 10, 1836. His father, James Wells, was born near Wellsburg, Va., April 20, 1790, and moved with his father, Richard Wells, Jr., to Kentucky, when an infant, his father locating in Madison County. Richard Wells, Jr., was a son of Richard Wells, Sr., who was one of a family of twenty-four sons born to his parents. Richard Wells, Jr., was an early settler of Madison County, Ky., where he improved a farm and raised his family. Col. James Wells came to Missouri at the age of twenty in 1810, and settled in St. Charles County, where he married Miss Polly Welldon in 1817, a native of the county and daughter of John Welldon, who was of German descent. He then moved to Randolph County, Mo., where he entered land and improved a farm. In 1834 he went to Macon County and in March, 1839, moved to Appanoose County, Iowa, locating on the south line of the State adjoining Schuyler County, and on the east bank of the Chariton River. He then built a saw and grist-mill which he began to operate in 1844. He died at that place February 1, 1857. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War and held a colonel's commission. For his services he received a land warrant and entered the land upon which his son James W. now lives. He was a prominent man in his county, holding several local offices, and served as probate judge of Appanoose County. He had a family of six sons and four daughters who grew to maturity, three sons and one daughter still living. J. W. was reared in Appanoose County in sight of his present residence, where he

moved in February, 1864. He owns 800 acres of land, one-half being Chariton River bottom land and 600 acres well improved and cultivated. He has a nice new barn and an orchard of 1,900 trees. Mr. Wells was married, in Schuyler County, November 27, 1860, to Miss Theresa Ann, daughter of Simeon and Margaret Davis, formerly of Jefferson County, Ohio, where Mrs. Wells was born and reared. To this union seven children were born: Xenia A., a young lady, county teacher, Luzetta A. and Charles S., living; and four who died in early childhood and infancy. Mrs. Wells died November 22, 1865. She was a member of the Christian Church, to which she united prior to her marriage. Mr. Wells has reared two nieces, Mary E. Anderson, a county teacher, and Phœbe Jane, who is at school qualifying herself for the position of a teacher. Mr. Wells is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican.

Elijah Wells was born in 1839 in Clark County, Ohio, moved to Lee County, Iowa, in 1849, and to Putnam County, Mo., in 1857, where he has since resided. His youth was passed upon a farm, and he received a common-school education in Lee County, Iowa. In 1859 he learned the blacksmith's trade at St. Joe, which he followed twelve years, after which time he gave his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. He is extensively interested in fine horses, owning a fine Percheron horse imported from France, one of the finest of that breed in the United States. He also owns a fine Morgan and Norman horse and two Jacks. His property is the result of his own unassisted toil, as he started out in life for himself with no capital when but nineteen years of age. His farm consists of 370 acres of well-stocked and cultivated land, and he is considered one of the successful farmers of the vicinity in which he lives. In 1864 he married Miss Samantha F. Beaty, a native of Athens County, Ohio, and daughter of William and Elizabeth Beaty, also natives of that State. To Mr. and Mrs. Wells five children have been born: John, Nettie May, George, Alta and Vincent A. Mrs. Wells is a member of the Methodist Church. The former is a Democrat in politics, although he believes in voting for the man and not the party. He is a Master Mason, and a member of the A. O. U. W. During the late war he served in the Missouri State Militia. He is the third of nine children born to Absalom and Mary (Garland) Wells, natives of Ross County, Ohio, who moved to Lee County, Iowa, in 1849, and to Putnam County, Mo., in 1857. They afterward went to Idaho, where Mr. Wells is living, at the age of seventy-seven. Mrs. Wells died in 1881, aged sixty-one. Mr. Wells is a son of Levi Wells, a pioneer settler of Ross County, Ohio. The parents of Mrs. Wells, David and Phœbe Garland, were natives of Ohio, and

early settlers in Lee County, Iowa, where they died. Mr. Garland was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the State, and a representative of Lee County, in which he also held various official positions.

A. J. and Joel Wells, farmers and stock raisers of Medicine Township, are sons of James H. and Victoria (Daniel) Wells, natives of Grayson County, Tenn., and Kentucky, respectively. Mr. A. J. Wells was born in Adams County, Ill., in 1851, and moved to Shelby County, Mo., in 1865, then back to Adams County in 1867, and in 1869 came to Putnam County, Mo., where he has since resided. He received a good common-school education during his youth, but has always engaged in agricultural pursuits. He began life a poor young man upon arriving at his majority, but by good management and industry has become a substantially fixed farmer. June 26, 1881, he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Isaac and Harriet (Mills) Campbell, natives of Ohio. Three children have blessed this union, named as follows: Grace (deceased), James Thomas and Dandridge Mardonis. Mr. Wells is a Master Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat. He was the sixth child born to his parents, only one of whom—the mother —survives, and makes her home with her sons. The father died December 1, 1886, aged seventy-one. He was an active politician in his county, and was elected by the Democratic party to fill several offices of honor and trust in his township and the county. He was a blacksmith by trade, but late in life devoted his entire time to farming and stock raising. His father, Barney Wells, was a native of Tennessee, but in after years moved to Illinois, where he died at the age of eighty-three. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Grayson County, Tenn. Joel Wells, the second subject of this sketch, is the youngest child of a family of eleven, and was born September 15, 1864, in Adams County, Ill. He accompanied his parents to Putnam County in 1869, and was reared upon a farm and has chosen farming for his life occupation; he received a good common-school education at the schools of Putnam County, and although he began life for himself when but a young man has been very successful. His mother, Mrs. Victoria Wells, is a daughter of Vivian and Lucy (Hart) Daniel, natives of Virginia, who after their marriage moved to Kentucky with a family of four children, and later went to Adams County, Ill., where they died. Both Messrs. A. J. and Joel Wells are active and enterprising young farmer citizens, and enjoy the respect and esteem of the community. Their grandparents, Barney and Anna Wells, were natives of Grayson County, Tenn., but afterward moved to Adams County, Ill., where they passed

the remainder of their lives. They were of English and Welsh descent.

F. H. Wentworth, cashier of the National Bank of Unionville, was born in Maine in 1844, and brought to Iowa by his parents, who located at Centreville. Our subject was reared and educated there, and at the age of twenty accepted a clerkship in a drug store, and in 1870 came to Unionville and formed a partnership with Dr. J. G. Hart, and continued in the drug business with him several years, afterward purchasing the business which he still owns. March 4, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, serving in the same until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Mission Ridge, siege of Vicksburg, etc., and was wounded at Jackson, Miss., and captured at Tilton, Ga., in October, 1864, and taken to Andersonville, where he was kept until the close of the war. In 1872 he married Abia McGowen, a native of Indiana, by whom three children, Orris, Orra and Stella, were born. Orra died September 1, 1881. The Wentworths are of English origin, being descendants of William Wentworth, who came to America prior to the Revolutionary War, and from him are descended Thomas, our subject's grandfather, and Thomas, our subject's father, who was born in Maine and married in Illinois, where he taught school. He afterward moved to Iowa where he still lives at Centreville. The mother, Frances Eddington, was a native of Kentucky, and died in 1854. Mr. Wentworth is one of a family of two sons and three daughters, two sons and two daughters reaching maturity. One brother, George, served through the war in the Sixth Iowa Infantry. Mr. Wentworth is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Grant.

Noah S. West was born in Putnam County, December 13, 1842, and is a son of Samuel and Susan (Oldake) West, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. The family moved to Missouri about 1839, where the father entered and improved land in Elm Township, Putnam County, where he has since resided, and where he ranks among the prominent citizens, and has held several offices of trust and honor. There was a family of three sons and four daughters who grew to maturity, and of these, three sons and two daughters are living. Noah S. is the fourth child, and spent his childhood and youth in Putnam County. July 27, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Eighteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, as private, and was discharged a private July 18, 1865. He was one of the besiegers of Atlanta, and present at all of the engagements participated in by Sherman's men upon their march to the sea. He was in the grand review at Washington. After his discharge he returned to farm life

in Putnam County, and was here married in the spring of 1867, to Mary Frances, daughter of Joseph Worthington, a native of Putnam County, whose father came from Kentucky. After his marriage Mr. West farmed in Elm Township until 1879, and then sold goods in Graysville for one and one-half years, after which he farmed until March, 1886. He then rented his farm, and engaged in the mercantile business upon his present location, where he carries a general stock of merchandise, and is doing well. He is a member of the G. A. R., and, as a Republican, has served as justice of the peace of Elm Township, and postmaster of Graysville during his residence there. His farm is located in Elm Township, and contains 160 acres, 120 being fenced, and 110 in meadow and plow land. The house is a one-and-a-half story frame, and is surrounded by an orchard of 100 apple trees and good outbuildings. Mrs. West died in the fall of 1882, and Mr. West afterward married Temperance Durbin, who is a worthy member of the United Brethren Church. The following are the children of Mr. West: Alvira, a county teacher, Essie I., Edward B., Zephyr M., Artie S., who died in March, 1887, aged nineteen, and one infant who died in the fall of 1872.

H. H. Widner was born in Sevier County, Tenn., in 1840, and is the fifth child of twelve born to Henry and Celia (Dodson) Widner, natives of South Carolina, and, it is thought, Sevier County, Tenn., respectively. The father has been a faithful and earnest worker in the Methodist Church for many years. The maternal grandparents, William and Sarah (Robeson) Dobson, were natives of South Carolina. The grandmother died in Sevier County, Tenn., and her husband in Missouri. Sarah E. Widner was a daughter of Philip and Margaret (Clay) Johnson, natives of Moniteau County, Mo. Her father was a son of John and Sarah (Moore) Johnson, of North Carolina. Mr. Johnson was a soldier of the War of 1812, and Mrs. Johnson a daughter of Jeremiah Clay, a distant relative of Henry Clay. H. H. Widner, the immediate subject of this sketch, when a child, was taken to Mercer County, Mo., and lived there until after his marriage, when he moved to Putnam County, of which he is still a resident. He was educated at the common schools of Mercer County, but farming has been his occupation since boyhood. When but a young man he began life as an independent farmer, and by unassisted labor has become the owner of 360 acres of good land. In 1866 he married Miss Eugenia Walker, who bore him one child, which died in infancy. Mrs. Widner died on April 25, 1867, and February 27, 1878, Mr. Widner married Mrs. Sarah E. Moore, *nee* Johnson. By her first marriage Mrs. Widner had one child, Virginia, wife of Robert Vincil. To her second mar-

riage the following children have been born: Alexander, Eugene (deceased), Linnura G., Henry O., Margaret E., Statia A. and Estelle. Mr. and Mrs. Widner are both worthy members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which the former has been a deacon for many years. In politics he is a Democrat, and during the late war he served in the State militia.

Joseph Williams, a prominent farmer and stock raiser, was born August 20, 1819, near Knoxville, Tenn., and when only a child was brought by his parents to Cooper County, Mo., and to Dodge (now Putnam) County, in 1849, where he has since resided. He was the ninth of a family of ten children, and the only son of James and Susan (Webb) Williams, natives of East Tennessee, and of English descent. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, in which he distinguished himself for physical strength, endurance and courage. Joseph Williams was reared upon the farm and has made farming and stock raising his sole occupation since the time he started to fight the battle of life for himself, at the age of twenty-one. He is a man of great energy, foresight and practical business ability, and has succeeded in accumulating a handsome competency, being the owner of 1,300 acres of exceedingly well improved land, well stocked and equipped for his business in every way. Although he attended school during his youth but very little, he has acquired enough education to aid him materially in his business ventures. March 4, 1847, he married Miss Susanna Nelson, daughter of Madison and Nancy (Simmons) Nelson, natives of North Carolina, who started for Moniteau County (then Cole) when Mrs. Williams was but a year old. They arrived at their destination in but sad spirits, however, as on the way the father and husband was killed by a runaway team of horses. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams eight children have been born: Ruth J., James W., Sarah H. (deceased), John R. (deceased), Nancy B., Mary L., Thomas Lee (deceased) and David A. Both Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been worthy conscientious members of the Baptist Church since early youth. In politics Mr. Williams is a Democrat, and as such was elected sheriff of Putnam County in 1856, serving a term of four years. In 1871 he scored a great success by being elected the tax collector by his party, in a county which had at that time 1,100 Republicam majority. He was obliged, however, on account of ill-health, to resign the office before the expiration of his term. During the war he commanded a company in the State Militia. Mr. Williams is of a retiring disposition, and has never sought office himself, those he has filled being forced upon him by friends. He is a Master Mason, and has been one of the leading stockholders in the Put-

nam County Fair Association since its inception, being one of its directors, only becoming too aged. He is one of the most respected and honored citizens of the community in which he lives, and a good example of a self-made man.

Philip B. Williams, farmer and stock raiser, was born in what is now Carroll County, Va., January 15, 1831, and is the son of Garet and Charity (Beamer) Williams, also natives of Virginia. The grandfather, Samuel Williams, was born in Wales, and was one of the early settlers of Virginia, where he spent his last days. Garet Williams moved from Virginia to Putnam County, Ind., in 1852. He remained there until 1863, and then located in Pike County, Ill., dying there in 1864. Philip B., the subject of this sketch, is the only son and third child of a family of seven, who grew to maturity. He was reared upon the farm in Carroll County, Va., and September 9, 1851, was married in North Carolina to Melinda Neugent, daughter of Jacob and Rhoda (Harrold) Neugent, of Carroll County, Va. Mrs. Williams was born in North Carolina, and is the mother of five children: Asberry F., married and a resident of Putnam County; Virginia I., wife of John Williams, of Oregon; Laura E., wife of John Farnsworth, of Appanoose County, Iowa; Hulda M., and Philip Temple, a lad of fifteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are Methodists in religion. After his marriage Mr. Williams remained in Carroll County a few months and then went to Putnam County, Ind., in the winter of 1851–52, where, for the first year or two he engaged in farming and worked on public works. In 1859 he moved to Iowa, and February 14, 1860, located upon his present farm in Putnam County, Mo. He at first bought sixty acres of slightly improved land on Shoal Creek, but now owns 160 acres of well cultivated land. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Home Guards, and in August, 1862, in Company D, Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry, serving until discharged at Washington, June 13, 1865. He was present at the siege and surrender of Vicksburg, the battles at Jonesboro, Atlanta, Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea. The fight at Bentonsville, N. C., was his last; he was present at the grand review at Washington. Since returning home he has been devoted to agricultural pursuits. He is a Republican, and held the office of township treasurer five years, with fidelity and zeal, and served for many years on the school board. He is the chaplain of the G. A. R. post at Omaha.

S. R. Williams was born in 1840 in Madison County, Ind., and moved to Putnam County, Mo., in 1851, where he has since resided. He was educated and reared in Putnam County, and

since boyhood has been engaged in farming. He began life for himself when eighteen years old. He inherited a little property, which he has increased by industry and good management, and is now the owner of 248 acres of well-improved and cultivated land. In 1859 he married Mary Jane Green, a native of Crawford County, Ind., and a daughter of Henry B. and Amy (Adams) Green, early settlers of Crawford County, Ind. The grandfather of Mrs. Williams, Henry Green, was one of the first settlers in Crawford County, and a soldier in the War of 1812. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Williams has been blessed with nine children: Amy Susie (wife of James Green), Martha Ellen (wife of John Green), Octavia I. (wife of H. P. Hill), Henry F., Mary R., Arthur A., Saul Granville, Anna May, and one who died unnamed. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and rank among the respected citizens of the county. Mr. Williams is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R. He was the elder of two children (both living) of Zachariah and Susan (Reger) Williams. During the Rebellion our subject enlisted, in March, 1865, in Company D, Fifty-first Missouri Infantry, and served until mustered out at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, in the fall of 1865.

Zachariah Williams was born in Madison County, Ind., in March, 1846, and has been a resident of Putnam County since 1851. He began life upon his own responsibility at the age of eighteen, with little or nothing, but being of an enterprising disposition, and possessing good business ability, he advanced step by step toward the goal of success, and is now the owner of 650 acres of good land, finely cultivated and well stocked. He was married, in April, 1868, to Miss Lydia Caroline Green, a native of Crawford County, Ind., who came to Putnam County, Mo., in 1858. She was a daughter of Henry Boland and Amy C. (Adams) Green, natives of Crawford County, Ind., and New York State, respectively, and of Irish and English descent, respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams eight children have been born: John A., George E., Lorenzo Dow, Lura A., Wilber Grant, Susie A., Henry C. and Willard F. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. Mr. Williams is Republican in politics, and during the war of the Rebellion enlisted in Company C, Forty-second Missouri Infantry, serving until the close of the war, when he was mustered out at St. Louis. He is the youngest and second child of Zachariah and Susan (Reger) Williams, natives of Madison County, Ind. The father was a successful farmer in that locality all his life. His father, Ralph Williams, was born in Virginia, and one of the first farmer settlers of Madison County, Ind. The maternal

grandfather of our subject, Saul Reger, married Miss Dobson. He was a native of Virginia, and moved to Sullivan County, Mo., about 1858, where he passed the remainder of his days, although his death occurred while in St. Louis, under medical treatment. He was a minister of the gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also Mr. Ralph Williams.

A. J. Williams, county clerk, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, January 7, 1853, where he lived until about twenty-one years of age, when he came to Putnam County, Mo., locating in Grant Township, where he taught school for five years. He then interested himself exclusively in agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1882, at which time he was elected to his present office by the Republican party, and was afterward re-elected in the fall of 1886. April 9, 1876, he married Eliza E. Minear, daughter of Rev. Alpheus, a United Brethren minister, and pioneer of Putnam County, who still resides in Grant Township. To them one son and two daughters have been born: William Ernest, Bertha L. and Maggie L. Mr. Williams belongs to the F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W. William Williams, Sr., the paternal grandfather, was born in Fairfax County, Va., September 17, 1757, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving in the Continental Regulars eighteen months, enduring many hardships and receiving no pay. He was in the battles of Camden and Guilford, and the siege of "Ninety-Six." In 1832 Congress passed a law which gave him a pension, but his death occurring August 23, 1832, he never received it. He was married, in Greenbrier County, W. Va., to Mary Watts, May 21, 1795. This lady was born in Maryland in 1776, and was a descendant of a Scottish family of the name of Watts. She died in 1860. Her husband died in Gallia County, Ohio, where he immigrated during the early history of the State. The father of our subject, William, was born in Greenbrier County, Va., December 8, 1808, and married in Ohio, September 11, 1834, to Lucinda Allison, a native of Gallia County, and born January 25, 1816, and still a resident of that county, where William died July 4, 1887. Three of their children died in infancy, but six sons and one daughter were reared to maturity; one son has since died. One son, James K., served in the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and two others, William H. and John H., were in the 100-days' service. The maternal grandfather, Allison, of A. J., was born in Virginia, served in the War of 1812, and died in 1872 at the age of eighty years. The grandmother (Carter) Allison, was a native of Virginia, and in early childhood located opposite Mount Pleasant.

Joseph Wood was born March 1, 1821, in Cocke County,

Tenn., and is the twelfth child of a family of fourteen born to David and Ruth (Fowler) Wood, natives of Pennsylvania and Cocke County, Tenn., respectively. Almost their entire lives were spent in Cocke County, Tenn. Mr. Wood was a son of Joseph Wood, a native of France, and his wife a native of Wales, and served some time in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Ruth Wood was a daughter of Thomas Fowler, a native of Ireland, and also a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of Gen. Washington's staff, and heard him deliver his famous address to the army. Mr. Fowler lived to the advanced age of ninety-eight, and Mr. Joseph Wood to the age of ninety-six. The subject of this sketch when fourteen years old went to the Unaka Mountains, where he herded and handled stock until arriving at his majority. He then immigrated to Linn (now Putnam) County, Mo., riding upon a pony the entire distance from Cocke County, Tenn., to the farm upon which he now resides. He attended school during his boyhood one or two months every winter after he was old enough to do so, until he reached the age of fourteen. His education was then suspended until he became of age, when he again attended school a few months. About that time he began life for himself, with no capital save energy, perseverance and business ability, to which qualities he is greatly indebted for his success in life. He is now one of the most respected and successful farmer citizens of the county, in which he is greatly interested. In the fall of 1846 he married Miss Elizabeth Johnson, a native of Moniteau County, Mo., by whom he has had nine children: Thomas N., two died unnamed, Julia A. (wife of Robert Moore), William J., Julia F. (wife of Elijah Gregory), John L., David R. and Franklin P. Mrs. Wood is a faithful member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Wood is a Democrat in politics, and has filled several township offices, although he has never sought political honors.

T. N. Wood was born in 1847 in Putnam County (then Dodge), Mo., where he was reared and received a common-school education, which he has since improved by reading and observation. He owns a splendidly improved farm upon which he resides of 600 acres, all well stocked and equipped in every way for farming and stock raising. He also owns land in other tracts in Putnam and Sullivan Counties. He inherited some of his property from his father, but the greater part is the result of his own energy and practical business ability. September 17, 1868, he married Miss Jerusha Harris, daughter of A. W. and Gabriella (Nelson) Harris, natives of Missouri and South Carolina, respectively. The mother's maiden name was Simmons. Mr.

Harris is a prominent and wealthy citizen, and although he began life poor, by steady perseverance united with business ability has become the owner of property amounting in the aggregate to about $150,000. He served his county very efficiently many years as county judge, and is a respected and highly esteemed gentleman. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Wood two children have been born: Elizabeth Augusta (deceased) and Winnie Ollie. Mr. Wood is a Democrat in politics; he is the oldest of seven children of Joseph and Elizabeth (Johnson) Wood, and is one of the enterprising citizens of Putnam County.

W. J. Wood was born November 18, 1853, in Putnam County, Mo., where he was reared and educated, and still lives. His education was received at the common schools of the county, and since he has been old enough to make himself useful around his father's farm he has been engaged in the fulfillment of the duties of a farmer's life. He inherited a little property, to which he has added from time to time until he now owns 980 acres of nicely improved land, well stocked with cattle and horses. December 20, 1883, he was married to Miss Jennie E. Yoakem, a native of Mercer County, Mo., and daughter of Cread and Rebecca Ellen (Morris) Yoakem, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. Mr. Yoakem came with his parents to Mercer County, Mo., when about ten years old, and Mrs. Yoakem came to the same place with her parents when quite small. She died in 1872, and Mr. Yoakem afterward married Miss Mary L. Williams. Two children were born to the first marriage and one to the last. When seventeen years of age he enlisted in the war, and after serving three years was discharged from the hospital at Springfield, Mo., on account of sickness. He began life a poor man; but succeeded in accumulating some little property only, however, to lose it later. He was a son of James R. and Huldah (Kirkendall) Yoakem, natives of Virginia, who moved to Mercer County, Mo. Mr. Yoakem died at the age of fifty-five, but his widow is still living and is the wife of Elijah Holmes. Mrs. Rebecca E. Yoakem was a daughter of Joshua and Currant Happy (Arbuckle) Morris. To Mr. and Mrs. Wood two children have been born: Pearl and Bertha. Mr. Wood is a Democrat in politics, and is the third child of seven born to Joseph and Elizabeth (Johnson) Wood.

William Woodard, farmer and Short-horn dealer, was born in Bath County, Ky., July 29, 1837. His father, Turner Woodard, was a native of Old Virginia, and born in Fauquier County, in 1808. He accompanied his parents to Kentucky during his youth, and there grew to manhood, and was married in Bath County to Marinda Mitchell, a native of Kentucky. He farmed in Bath

County until 1852, and then moved to Putnam County, Ind., where he resided for six years. In 1858 he moved to St. Clair County, Mo., and in 1861 moved to Putnam County, arriving in December and settling in the neighborhood of where he now lives. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Kentucky and Indiana, learning the carpenter's trade in the last named State, where he engaged in manufacturing and dealing in furniture for two years. He came to Missouri with his father in 1858, and for three years made his home in St. Clair County. He preceded his father to Putnam County, Mo., in 1861, where he bought land. He engaged in mercantile pursuits at Mendota in the fall of 1863, where he sold goods about three years. In 1865 he helped build the steam saw-mill, which has been kept busy every season since. During the years 1862–64, he served a great portion of the time in the Forty-second Missouri Mounted Infantry, organized for home protection. Mr. Woodard is a very successful farmer and stock raiser, being the owner of 300 acres of land, well-cultivated, upon which he has erected substantial buildings. He first became interested in fine stock in 1882, and now has a thoroughbred herd of twenty-five cattle, at the head of which is a bright red four-year-old animal, weighing 2,200 pounds, that took the sweepstake premium at the Unionville Fair of 1887; and has also taken other premiums. Another valuable animal is an imported and noted cow of the Cruikshank family, from which he has raised some excellent stock. In April, 1873, Mr. Woodard married Miss Laura Dickerson, daughter of David Dickerson, of Putnam County, who formerly lived in Ohio. Mrs. Woodard was born in Morgan County, Ohio, and died in Putnam County, Mo., in 1876, leaving one son, Thomas J., fifteen years of age at present. Mr. Woodard is one of the enterprising business men of his township, and is a director and stockholder in the National Bank at Unionville. He is a Master Mason, belonging to the Hartford Lodge, and is a highly respected citizen.

Duty G. Woodruff, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Washington County, Ohio, May 27, 1825, and is a son of Isaac Woodruff, who was born in New Jersey in 1786. He was one of the early settlers in Washington County, to which he accompanied his father, Abner Woodruff, who spent his last days there. Isaac Woodruff was united in marriage to Margaret Green, a native of Connecticut, and after his marriage lived until his death upon a farm he had purchased previously. He was a prominent man in his county, served as county commissioner, and was justice of the peace for over twenty-five years. Duty G. grew to manhood in his native county upon his father's farm, receiving his education at the common schools of the county, and completing same at an academy. At the age of eighteen he began to teach in

Washington County, and in 1852 went west as far as Illinois, where he lived four years, teaching school during two winter seasons. In the spring of 1857 he went to Iowa, and spent some time in Keokuk, and Appanoose County, until the spring of 1861. August 9, of that year, he enlisted in the Seventh Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, Company A, and served until his discharge, October 11, 1864, at St. Louis, Mo. Among some of the important engagements in which he participated are Lone Jack, Mo., and Prairie Grove and Little Rock, Ark., where he was present at all the skirmishes in which his regiment took part. While at Little Rock he served on detached duty as hospital nurse for some time. After his discharge he lived in Appanoose County, Iowa, about four years, operating a saw and grist-mill in which he had bought a one-half interest before joining the army. March 12, 1867, he married Miss Nancy C. Cooley, who was born near Ottumwa, Iowa, and reared in Appanoose County. In 1869 Mr. Woodruff moved to Putnam County, Mo., where he engaged in the mill business until 1872, then going to Kansas. Upon arriving in that State he pre-empted land in Butler County, and engaged in farming until the fall of 1881, when he sold his property and returned to Putnam County. There he at first located near the mill he had once owned, and in March, 1886, moved upon his present farm, where he has since been devoted to farming and stock raising. He owns 260 acres of land, 140 being in the home place, ninety of which are well improved and cultivated. He lives in a comfortable house, which is accompanied by good outbuildings and a fine orchard. Mr. Woodruff has not enjoyed good health since the war, as the exposure at that time developed erysipelas, from which he has lost the use of one eye. He is a man who is always interested in educational projects and has been a member of the school board for about seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff have been blessed with five children, named as follows: Initia, Charley E., John D., Harry and Daisy.

Woodford E. Worthington, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Schuyler County, Mo., in 1854, and is the third of four children born to Dr. Joseph W. and Elvira (Sears) Worthington. The father was of Irish descent and born in Kentucky in 1812. When eighteen years old he accompanied his father, Edward Worthington, to Clark County, where he married Elizabeth Mitchell. His second wife was the mother of our subject, to whom he was married in 1848. She was born in Missouri, about 1827, and died in 1857, and the following year Mr. Worthington married Martha Ryals. In 1853 he went to Schuyler County, and in 1855 located on the Chariton River, in Elm Township, Putnam County, where he died December 4, 1873. When about

forty years old he commenced the study of medicine, which he practiced with success, more or less, during the remainder of his life, in connection with his farming. When about forty-five years old he entered the ministry in the Missionary Baptist Church, and at the time of his death was interested in his ministerial duties. He was a pioneer settler of the county, and built the first bridge in same which crossed Shoal Creek, at Old Putnamville, the county seat at that time. He was widely known and beloved in the county, on account of his strict integrity and genial temperament, and assisted largely in surveying Putnam County, especially the eastern part. Woodford E. was reared at home, and during his early youth received a common-school education, but after his majority graduated from the Keokuk Business College in February, 1877. November 4, 1877, he married Mary Bell, daughter of Robert and Delila Holman, who bore him one child—Gurney Cecil. Mrs. Worthington died May 21, 1883, and November 4, 1883, Mr. Worthington married Miss Laura May, daughter of James G. and Nancy E. Thornburgh, of Unionville, who has also borne one child—Homer E. He has since resided upon the old home place, of which he is part owner. He possesses 380 acres of land, twenty miles east of Unionville, and eight miles west of Queen City, making one of the best located and most valuable farms in the county. He has been interested in the cattle trade for ten years, but for about three years has been making a specialty of fine sheep, of which he has about 700 head. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for R. B. Hayes in 1876. He belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church, and his wife to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Capt. John Wyckoff was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1813, and is a son of Nicholas and Margaret (Tweed) Wyckoff, natives of Maryland. When young they were both brought by their parents to Ross County, Ohio, where they were reared, and in 1806 united in marriage. The mother died in 1823, and in 1826 Mr. Wyckoff married Susan Cradel. In 1827 he removed to Warren County, Ind., now White County, and from there to Warren County, Ill., in 1836. In 1841 he went to Wapello County, Iowa, and from there, in 1855, he went to Pottawatomie County, Kas. He was a farmer by occupation, a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in 1869. John Wyckoff, our immediate subject, received a common-school education during his younger days, and began life for himself at the age of seventeen, working as a farm hand until twenty years old. He was then engaged as a boatman on the Mississippi River four years, and in 1836 was married, in Illinois, to Miss Maria, daughter of Samuel and Nancy Merrill, and a native of Ross County, Ohio. This union was blessed with

eleven children, all of whom are living: Capt. George (of Appanoose County, Ia.), Norman S., Dr. Norval, Nancy (wife of William Bouer), Perry, Aria Adna (wife of William Stewart), Margaret (wife of George Porter), Eliza (widow of Elbert Dillon), Rachel (wife of David McKay), Amelia (wife of James McKinley, of Macon County) and Barbara. In about 1840 Capt. Wyckoff removed to Johnson County, Iowa, living there until 1856, when he came to Putnam County, Mo., and located in Union Township, eight miles north of Unionville. Here he owns a nice farm of 226 acres, besides two other tracts, which make his possessions 311 acres in all, which is the result of a life of labor and good management. Upon the commencement of the Rebellion, being a strong Union sympathizer, Capt. Wyckoff, early in 1862, enlisted in Company D, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry, of which he was made first lieutenant. In September of the same year he was promoted to the captaincy, which office he held with credit and distinction until March, 1865. He was then transferred to Company A, consolidated battalion of the First Missouri Militia, and finally mustered out in July, 1865. He served in Southwest Missouri during the entire time. Four of his sons were also soldiers in the Union army. The eldest, George, was captain of Company D, Eighteenth Missouri, for three years; Norman S. served in the Thirteenth, Twenty-fifth and First Missouri Engineer Corps four years and two months; Norval was first lieutenant in the Forty-second Missouri Infantry ten months, and Perry joined the Eighty-fourth Illinois, and at the battle of Stone River was captured and taken to Andersonville, and from there to Libby prison, where he was afterward paroled and exchanged, and in June, 1863, rejoined his company. After being wounded at the battle of Chickamauga he was discharged and returned home, but in July, 1864, again enlisted in Company C, Forty-second Missouri Infantry, and served until 1865. Capt. John Wyckoff has served as county judge of Putnam County two years prior to the war, and the remainder of the time since. In 1882 he was elected to represent Putnam County in the State Legislature, and served one term. He was a faithful and earnest soldier, and the same qualities have distinguished his public career since. He was reared a Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Cass in 1848, but since the war has been an uncompromising Republican, Himself and wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have had seventy-nine grandchildren, sixty-six of whom are living at present.

N. S. Wyckoff was born April 25, 1840, in Iowa City, Iowa, and moved with his parents to Putnam County in 1856, where he has since resided. He received a common-school education in

Iowa, and was reared upon a farm. He began life for himself at the age of nineteen with no capital but now owns 260 acres of well-improved and cultivated land, which is the result of a life of industry and toil. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Thirteenth Missouri Infantry, four months later joining the Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry, and two years later served in the First Missouri Engineer Corps, serving as first lieutenant. He was mustered out of service July 28, 1865, at St. Louis. September 20, 1861, he was taken captive at Lexington, Mo., but was paroled two days later. May 3, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Angelia Albee, a native of Boston, Mass., and daughter of Moses D. and Emily (Greenaugh) Albee, natives of Maine and Massachusetts, respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Wyckoff ten children have been born: Edward Lincoln, Emily M., Frank A., William O., Jerome P., Alva M., Alta May, Annie L., Ora Leon and Lora Lee (twins). Mr. and Mrs. Wyckoff are active members of the Mount Zion Church, and he is also trustee and clerk. In politics he is a Republican, and has served his township as clerk and treasurer of the board of education, and has also been county assessor. He is a member of the G. A. R., and one of the well-to-do and respected citizens of the county. He was the second of a family of eleven children born to John and Maria (Merrill) Wyckoff, natives of Ross County, Ohio.

George W. Young, Sr., farmer of Elm Township, and a native of Washington County, Ky., was born in 1822. He is the eldest of eleven children of Jacob and Elizabeth (Stumph), Young, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively, who were married in Kentucky about 1818. In 1826 they went to Ralls County, and from there to Putnam County in 1840, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The father was a volunteer in the Black Hawk and Mexican Wars, and died in 1851. The mother died in 1867 and was a member of the Christian Church. George W. lived at home with his parents during his youth, but on account of poor educational advantages offered by Ralls County, Mo., in that early day, received but a meager education. He accompanied his parents upon their removal to Putnam County, Mo., and in 1844 was married to Miss Eliza, daughter of Jesse and Nancy Trewhitt, and a native of Morgan County, Tenn. To this union thirteen children have been born, ten of whom are living: Richard J., Lucinda (wife of J. T. Walls), George W., Sarah (widow of Wesley Vermillion), Andrew C., John A., Rachel E. (wife of David Sinkingbeard), William Shennan, Sheridan and Abraham Lincoln. Since his marriage Mr. Young, has made his home in Elm Township, Putnam County, with the exception of two years spent in Texas and three years in Arkan-

sas. Since 1857 he has been the owner of his present farm which now consists of 207 acres, he having given his children about 700 acres. His property is the result of his own labor and business ability, and is situated twelve miles southeast of Unionville. At the commencement of the Rebellion Mr. Young enlisted in Company E, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, and operated mostly in Northern Missouri. He served as corporal part of the time, and during the entire war did not receive a wound nor was he captured. He is an early settler of Putnam County, and was well acquainted with Black Hawk, with whom he often hunted. He was a Whig before the war but has since become a Republican. His first presidential vote was cast for Clay in 1844. He is a member of the G. A. R.

John Young was born August 24, 1834, in Wigtownshire, Scotland, and is the second child of William and Jeanette (McGau) Young, natives of the same place. The family emigrated to the United States in 1849, locating first in Beaver County, Penn. The mother died in Gallia, Ohio, and the father in Putnam County, Mo. He was a son of Thomas Young, a Scotchman who lived and died in his native land. The mother was a daughter of Nathan McGau, a Scotchman of great physical power, and considered the stoutest man in his county. John Young accompanied his parents to the United States in 1849. In 1854 he went to Ashtabula, Ohio, where he served an apprenticeship of three years at the carpenter's trade. About 1859 he came to Putnam County, Mo., where he has since resided, and where he now owns and lives upon a finely improved farm of 360 acres, besides owning other tracts of land in the county. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Second Missouri State Militia, serving as corporal during the entire war. In 1863 he married Miss Rachel Fry, a native of Ohio, and of Pennsylvania-Dutch descent. Twelve children were born to this union: one who died in infancy, Frances Jeanette, Wilford, one who died unnamed, Jacob, William Thomas, Arthur, Melissa, George, Margaret, Rachel and Anna. Mrs. Young is an active member of the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Young is a Republican, and has served his township in various local official capacities, although he does not seek public notice. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Dr. O. W. Avery, physician and surgeon, is a native of Prospect, Ohio, and was born in 1839. He is a son of Aaron F. and Elizabeth (Hoskins) Avery. The father was of English descent and born in Jersey City, in 1811. When a young man he went to Ohio where he was married, and about 1864 removed to Agency City, and in 1873 came to Queen City, Mo., where he engaged in the mercantile business and died in 1885. He was made captain of a company to enter the Mexican War, but while in camp at Columbus, peace was declared. The mother was born in Ohio in 1813, and died in Iowa in 1870. Both were members of the Christian Church. Our subject was reared at home and received a common-school education during his younger days. In 1858 he entered the American Eclectic Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated in the medical course in 1861. He immediately began to practice at Essex, Ohio, and the next spring went to Montezuma, Ia., where he was married in 1862 to Miss Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Catherine Willey, formerly of Ohio, where Mrs. Avery was born. In 1862 he entered the United States Contract Surgery Service for a year, and then settled in Springfield, Ia., remaining until 1867, when he came to Schuyler County, and located at Queen City, where he soon established an extensive and lucrative practice and now ranks among the foremost of his fraternity. Since 1875 he has conducted a drug store in connection with his profession, and is one of the active business men, as well as a leading physician of the county. He is one of the oldest settlers of Queen City, and is the only resident of the city at the present time who resided there at the time of his location at the place. He is a Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Douglas in 1860. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Knight of Pythias, and belongs to the G. A. R.

William A. Barbee, merchant, was born October 20, 1845, in Marion County, Mo., and accompanied his parents to Scotland County, Mo., when a year old, and there grew to manhood. He began life for himself when twenty-five years old, and at the death of his father inherited $600, but the balance of his property is the result of his own labor and good management. He received a good education at the Kirksville State Normal

and the Troy (Iowa) High School. He farmed until he engaged in the mercantile business at Killwinning, Mo. In February, 1876, he removed to Downing, and became a partner of Dr. Lane in the mercantile business, but in February, 1882, sold his interest to the Doctor, and then gave his attention to grain dealing, until April, 1884, when he built the block in which he is now doing business, and where he owns a stock of goods valued at about $7,000. He has a comfortable residence in Downing. June 27, 1880, he married Miss Francis A. Craig, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Dorman) Craig. To Mr. and Mrs. Barbee four children have been born: Frank E., Carrie, Claude (deceased) and Charles E. Mrs. Barbee is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Barbee is a Democrat in politics, and is a Master Mason. He is the eldest of eleven children of Elias and Amanda (Terrill) Barbee, natives of Fauquier County, Va., and Garrard County, Ky., respectively. The father served as assessor of Scotland County, Mo., and was a son of Joseph and Annie (Harris) Barbee, natives of Virginia, where they lived and died. Mrs. Amanda Barbee was a daughter of Robert and Mary (Beazley) Terrill, natives of Kentucky, who settled in Marion County, Mo., about 1827.

J. R. Blackwood, senior member of the firm of Blackwood and Hombs, is a son of Joseph and Kittie (Jones) Blackwood, who were married, and for many years resided in Kentucky. At an early day they settled in Marion County, Mo., where the father still lives; the mother died in 1852. The father is a carpenter by trade, and both himself and wife were united with the Presbyterian Church many years ago. J. R. is the youngest of six children, and was born January 12, 1852, in Marion County, Mo., and was but an infant at the time of his mother's death. His education was limited to the common schools of the country. Soon after arriving at maturity he engaged in the stock raising business with a cousin, but after two years embarked in the mercantile life in Hunnewell, Mo. He remained there a year, when he sold out and removed to Macon City, where he was employed by the firm of Goldsbury & Stephens. In 1882 he came to Glenwood and opened a general store in partnership with W. H. Sipple. Later he sold his interest and engaged in the boot and shoe business at Canton, but in a year returned to Glenwood and became a member of the firm of Blackwood & Hombs, and is now one of the enterprising and prosperous merchants of Glenwood. In 1883 he was united in marriage to Miss Addie, daughter of Dr. T. W. Reed of Macon City, Mo. Mrs. Blackwood is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Blackwood is a Democrat, In Masonry he is a member of Greenwood Lodge, No. 427.

L. D. Bowen, merchant at Julesburg, was born in Schuyler County, in 1856, and is a son of Levi and Maria (Zuck) Bowen. The father was of English descent, and a native of New Jersey. He was married in Ohio in 1837, and in 1850 removed to Lewis County, Mo., but six years later came to Schuyler County, and located near Queen City, where he has a fine farm, and enjoys the esteem of the community. Our subject was reared at home, and received a common-school education. He began life for himself as a farm hand, and in 1882 he and his brother Elisha established a grocery store at Queen City, where L. D. filled the office of assistant postmaster. In December of the same year he removed to Julesburg, where he conducts a general store, and enjoys a flourishing trade. He is one of the active and prosperous business men of the town, and in 1883 was appointed postmaster. January 3, 1885, Mr. Bowen was married to Miss Forrest Dove, daughter of James and Maria Bennett, early pioneers of Schuyler County. Mrs. Bowen is a native of Iowa. In politics Mr. Bowen is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Grant. He is also a member of the K. of P. The first store in Julesburg was established in 1881 by Julius Ortmann, who conducted it until 1882. He was the first postmaster of the place, and the post-office was named in his honor.

Henry H. Brenizer, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Prairie Township, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1837, and is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Griffith) Brenizer. The father was of Dutch ancestry, and born in Pennsylvania about 1792. He afterward went to Maryland, where he was married in 1821, and nine years later removed to Delaware County, Ohio, (now Morrow County), where he spent the remainder of his life. His death occurred in 1869. The mother was born in Maryland, in 1803, and died in 1882, a member of the Baptist Church. Our subject received a common-school education while living at home, and in 1863 was married to Miss Frances, daughter of Merrick and Emeline Barr, a native of Zanesville, Ohio, by whom he has had six children, four living, viz.: Grant, Cicero, May and Avis. Mr. Brenizer came to Schuyler County immediately after his marriage, and purchased eighty acres of raw prairie land two miles east of Queen City, which he has since increased to 360 acres, 120 acres being situated just south of the town. The home farm is under a very high state of cultivation and improvement, the outbuildings being very fine. Mr. Brenizer is a self-made man, and his property is the natural result of frugality and industry. During the war he served a short time in the Missouri State Militia, and he is always interested in the general welfare and prosperity of the county. He is a member of the

Masonic fraternity, a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln, in 1860.

James R. Buford was born in Missouri, in 1853, and is now a well-to-do young farmer of Chariton Township, and owns 160 acres of good land, well cultivated and improved. In 1880 he married Eliza Lasley, a native of Schuyler County, and to that union two children have been born: Carrie and Marvin. In politics he is a Democrat, as are his brothers and father. His parents have been residents of Schuyler County forty-three years. William, the father, was born in Bedford County, Va., in 1822, and when young worked in the woolen factory of his father. When eighteen years of age he came to Schuyler County, Mo., and built a woolen mill for John Jones, which he at first managed, and afterward purchased. It was located one mile east of Tippecanoe, and was the first woolen mill in the county. Mr. Buford also introduced the first reaper, mower, steam engine and sewing and knitting machines used in that region. He began life in Missouri with $6, which was all that remained of the money he received from a sale of a horse he rode from Virginia to St. Louis. He was an enterprising and industrious man, however, and at the time of the late war owned 4,500 acres of land, which the ravages of war swept from him. In 1849 he went to California, and from there to Nevada City, where he engaged in business, and built the first store of the town. He also successfully engaged in mining. In 1851 he returned home, and for several years sold goods in Lancaster and Glenwood. In 1843 he married Mary A. Jones, a daughter of John Jones, and born in Virginia, in 1828, and to them the following children were born: Henry, Mildred, Liza, James, Jane, Maryette, Don, William and Nellie. In 1861 Mr. Buford raised a regiment of 1,100 men, of whom he was elected colonel. While home visiting his family at one time he was taken prisoner, but was finally released upon giving a $22,000 bond to not engage further in the Rebellion. He also served some time as a recruiting officer. In 1867 he built the large woolen mill at Glenwood, and managed it for ten years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity of the Royal Arch degree, and one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the county.

Charles W. Bunch, county clerk, is a native of Davis County, Iowa, and was born in 1851. His parents, Dr. David and Aditha (Walker) Bunch, are natives of Indiana. During his youth the father engaged in milling in Iowa, and removed to Davis County in 1850. During the war he began to study medicine, and attended the medical college at Keokuk, Iowa. In 1865 he came to Lancaster, Mo., and practiced until 1869, when he

returned to Davis County, Iowa, where he has since resided, but on account of poor health has not been actively engaged at his profession. The mother was born in Indiana and is also living. Our subject is the fourth of twelve children and received his early education at the common schools. In the fall of 1865 he came to Schuyler County and worked on a farm, and afterward worked at the carpenter trade. He then clerked in a store at Lancaster for six or seven years, and in 1877 began business on his own responsibility, but in 1878 was elected county treasurer of Schuyler County, and re-elected in 1880. During 1883 and 1884 he farmed, and in 1885 went into the drug and grocery business. In the fall of 1886 he was elected clerk of the county court by a majority of ninety votes. September 30, 1887, he married Miss Dora N. Brown, daughter of Jason W. and Eliza (DeCorse) Brown, whose respective births occurred in 1826, in Berkshire County, Mass., and 1835, at Wilmington, Del. Mrs. Bunch was born in Shelby County, Ill., in 1854, and has borne our subject one son, Roy B. In politics Mr. Bunch is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant. His wife is a worthy member of the Christian Church.

Charles Burkland, contractor and farmer, was born in Sweden June 14, 1851, and is a son of Andrew and Helen Burkland. The father was born in 1829 and died in 1873, and was a farmer by occupation. His wife was born in 1827 and is now a resident of her native country. She is the mother of six children, of whom our subject is the eldest. He was educated in Sweden and attended school from the age of seven to fifteen. When twenty years old he left the parental roof and emigrated to the United States, locating in Keokuk, Iowa. In January of the following year he began working on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, laying track. In 1873 he became section foreman, and remained as such for ten years, locating in Lancaster in 1878. November 12, 1874, Mr. Burkland married Miss Christina Holstrand, who was born in Sweden in 1853, and came to America in 1873. By her he had three children, Fred William, Oscar, Leo Raymond and Charles Herbert. In 1879 Mr. Burkland bought 750 acres of land in Liberty Township, and since 1883 has spent his time in looking after his real estate and dealing in railroad ties, lumber and wood for the Keokuk and Western Railroad. He is a self-made man and his property is the result of his ability and industry. For the past two years he has been president of the Scandinavian Coal Company, and a director of the Schuyler Company Bank. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Hancock in 1880, and two years later was elected a member of the town

council of Lancaster. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. of the second degree, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been steward and trustee for seven years.

George Bush, sheriff of Schuyler County, is a native of Bradford County, Penn., and was born in 1840. His father, Jonathan Bush, was of French and English descent, and born in Rhode Island in 1809, and was a carpenter and millwright by trade. When seventeen years old he went to Bradford County, Penn., and was married in 1839. In 1859 he immigrated to Schuyler County, Mo., and located in Independence Township. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served one year. In 1866 he moved to Howard County, Mo., where he died in 1884. His wife, Fannie (Beach) Bush, was of French descent, and was born in Bradford County, Penn., in 1821. She is now living in Howard County, Mo. Our subject was the oldest of six children, and accompanied his parents to Schuyler County in 1859. During his youth he was educated at the common schools in Pennsylvania, and when becoming of age began life as a farmer. He served in the Southern army two years during the late war, and after that engaged in farming in Howard County. In 1872 he returned to Schuyler County, and farmed about ten years. From 1877 to 1884 he clerked in a general store at Downing, and was then elected sheriff of Schuyler County. He was re-elected in 1886, and is now efficiently and faithfully discharging the duties of that office. In November, 1863, he wedded Mary (Pruner) Carroll, daughter of Christopher Carroll. This lady was born in Schuyler County, Mo., in 1842, and is the mother of nine children, seven of whom are living: Fannie (wife of Charles Peterson), Mary E. (now Mrs. Cox), Lina, Annie, Minnie, De Witt and Carroll. In politics Mr. Bush is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Breckinridge in 1868.

Jesse Carter, farmer and stock raiser, was born October 24, 1829, in Lincoln County, Ky., and moved to Schuyler County, October 12, 1849, where he has since resided, devoting his attention to farming and stock raising, at which occupations he has been engaged since his boyhood. When twenty years of age he started out in life with but $5, and what he now owns is due to industry and perseverance, united with practical business ability. He now owns 430 acres of land, well stocked and improved, and is one of the prominent citizens of the county. In 1853 he was married to Malinda C. Brown, a native of North Carolina, and daughter of Benjamin and Charlotte Brown, natives of North Carolina. Mrs. Carter died July 7, 1855, and was the mother

of one son—Benjamin. November 20, 1856, Mr. Carter was united to Miss Sarah Ann Munsell, a native of Miami County, Ohio, and daughter of Asa H. Munsell, a native of the same county. To this marriage eleven children have been born: William A., James T., Elizabeth J., Solomon L., Mary C., Peter E., Annie B. and Charles F. (twins), Jessie, John and Ward H. Mrs. Carter died March 3, 1874, and Mr. Carter was married, a third time, August 4, 1875, Miss Elzira W. Seamster becoming his wife. This lady is a daughter of Green B. and Sarah (Legrande) Seamster. To this union four children were born: Sarah M., Ella, Green and Emma. Mr. Carter is a member of the Christian Church, and is a Democrat in politics. He represented his county in the Legislature in 1872, and two years later was re-elected, and also in 1876. In 1860 he was elected county assessor, and served two years. He was the fourth of eight children, seven sons and one daughter, of Peter and Elizabeth (Nevin) Carter, natives of Virginia and Ireland, respectively. Mrs. Carter first came to the United States when twenty-four years old, and settled in Lincoln County, Ky., where she married Mr. Carter. Mr. Carter served as a soldier in one of the early Indian Wars.

Judge Hawley Cone was born in January, 1825, in Muskingum County, Ohio, and was reared upon a farm. When seventeen years old he went into the general merchandise and distilling business at Conesville, Coshocton Co., Ohio, and afterward at Adams Mills in Muskingum County, until about 1853, when he moved to Peoria, Ill. He then went into the grain business with Mr. Schnebly, and in 1855 went to Davis County, Iowa, where he began to farm. In 1848 he was married to Miss Jennie Davidson, daughter of Maj. Davidson, a native of Virginia, and who was among the early settlers upon the Muskingum River. Two children blessed this union: Howard J. and Junius B. (deceased). Mrs. Cone died about 1852, and in 1855 Judge Cone married Miss Lois N. Ross, daughter of Lyman Ross, an early settler in Muskingum County, Ohio, where Mrs. Cone was born. Four children have been born to this marriage: Emma E. (deceased), Converse C. (an M. D.), Mary R. and Jennie D. In politics the Judge is a Republican, and has served as county judge of Schuyler County very efficiently for two years, and has the honor of being elected on a Republican ticket in a very strong Democratic county. He is the second of seven children born to Jared and Eliza (Shoff) Cone, natives of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, respectively. They moved to Cadiz, Ohio, in 1816, then to Licking County, and then to Muskingum County, settling upon a farm which has since been in the possession of members of the

Cone family. The mother of Judge Cone was the daughter of Philip Shoff, who was born in Carlisle, Penn., and settled in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1804, where he lived and died. Judge Cone is a Wesleyan Methodist, and believes in the absolute necessity of being cleansed from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, and perfecting holiness in the fear of God. With spirituous liquors and tobacco he pollutes not his mouth. He is a dear lover of children, and Sabbath-schools are his delight. Himself and wife are living alone upon a farm in moderate circumstances. He has had his full share of life's misfortunes and ills, and is patiently waiting his allotted time when the last change shall come.

William Cook, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Schuyler County in 1843, and has followed farming in his native county since his boyhood. He is the third of fourteen children born to Charles and Ann (Slightom) Cook, natives of England and Virginia, respectively. The father came to the United States in 1837, when twenty-four years of age, and settled upon a farm in Schuyler County, Mo., where he died in January, 1887, at the age of seventy-four. The mother was a daughter of John J. Slightom. William Cook was reared by his parents, and in July, 1862, enlisted in Company G, Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry, being mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in June, 1865. He began life a poor man, but is now a well-to-do citizen of Schuyler County, and owns a finely improved farm of 223 acres, which is well-stocked and equipped for farming. In 1867 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Lambert, daughter of James and Mary (Tingle) Lambert, natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have been blessed with eight children: Mary A. (deceased), Oscar (deceased), Edward, Viola, Ida May, Charles, Oliver (deceased) and Bertha. Mrs. Cook is a member of the Baptist Church, and a well esteemed and worthy lady. Mr. Cook is a Republican, and one of the enterprising and energetic farmer citizens of the county.

Judge Enoch Crim is a native of Clark County, Ky., and was born in 1827. His parents, John R. and Mildred (Sears) Crim, were both natives of the same county, and were born in 1806 and 1808, respectively. They were married, and lived in their native county until 1836, when they removed to Monroe County, Mo. After thirteen years' residence there they went to Lewis County, where they died in 1883 and 1879, respectively. Both were members of the Christian Church. The father was a farmer, and an ardent Democrat, and as such served as constable in Lewis County sixteen years. Enoch is the eldest of a family of nine children, and was reared upon the farm. His early edu-

cational advantages were very limited, his school life not exceeding a year, but by patient study and reading, by the light of a bark fire after his daily duties were discharged, he acquired a good practical business education. At the age of twenty he was engaged to drive a team of oxen to Santa Fe. He returned home in 1848, and was united in marriage to Nancy Peacher, a native of Howard County, Mo., born in 1832. To them eight children were born: Ann C., Margaret E., John A., Enoch W., Frank P. and Warren E. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Crim located in Monroe County, and in 1854 removed to Lewis County, Mo., where they remained but two years. They next located in Schuyler County, and settled upon the farm where they now reside, which contains 219 acres of fertile and well-cultivated land. Mr. Crim has now been a resident of Schuyler County, and lived in the same vicinity over thirty-one years. He is a successful farmer, and one of the best citizens of the county. He served as constable five years, and from 1874 to 1882 filled the office of probate judge, and for the last fourteen years has been a school director. In politics he is a Democrat, and himself and wife are worthy church members, he belonging to the Missionary Baptist Church, and she to the Christian.

J. J. Daniels was born in Muscatine County, Iowa, in 1851, and is a son of Anthony and Nancy (Crosson) Daniels, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. During the Mexican War the father was mustered in, and organized two or three companies. He also served in the late war as surgeon, and was a son of Joseph Daniels, a native of France, who was married in that country, and came to the United States when about twenty-four years of age. The maternal grandfather of J. J. Daniels was a native of Ireland, who immigrated to the United States, and was married in Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch moved to Schuyler County in 1855, and lived at various places during the six years following 1861, and in 1866 moved upon the farm where he has since resided. He has been a farmer since his youth, and his home place consists of sixty acres of nicely improved land, which he has accumulated through industry and good management. In 1878 he was married to Miss Nancy R., daughter of David and Louisa Griggs, natives of Hancock County, Ill., and Bowling Green, Ky., respectively. Their parents, Leonard and Nancy (Thomas) Griggs, were born in Kentucky, and moved to Illinois, where the father died in 1875. The mother was a daughter of John Seamster of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Daniels have been blessed with three children: Elbert W., Charles E., and one who died unnamed. Mr. Daniels is a Democrat, and one of the honored citizens of the county.

Judge Harrison Davis, farmer and stock raiser, was born in what is now Alleghany County, Va., in 1809, and is a son of Richard and Mary (Wilson) Davis, natives of Virginia. The father was born in 1777, and married in 1803. He died in 1862, having spent his entire life in his native State engaged in farming. His father, Richard Davis, was a native of Northumberland County, Va., and his father was born in Wales, but was afterward an early pioneer of Virginia. The mother of our subject was five years her husband's junior, and died in 1835. Both belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Harrison received a limited common-school education, and when nineteen years old learned the hatter's trade, but soon returned to farm life. He went to Missouri in 1832, returning to Virginia in a year, and in 1834 married Miss Margaret Ann, daughter of David and Margaret Rodefer, natives of Virginia. To this union only one of the five children is living, Frances, wife of Isaac N. Walker, of Trenton. In 1838 Mr. Davis came to Lewis County, Mo., where he lived until 1856. He then located three-fourths of a mile north of Queen City, in Schuyler County, where he now owns a fine and well-improved farm of 220 acres. He came here during the early history of the county, and has long been recognized as one of the prominent and highly honored citizens of Schuyler County. In 1859 he was first elected justice of the peace, in which capacity he has served in all over twenty years. In 1866 he was appointed judge of the county court, and held that office five years to the satisfaction of all. In 1866 he was appointed judge of the probate court, filling that position one year. He was reared a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Harrison, who was a distant relative of his, but since the war has been a Republican. Himself and wife have for forty years been faithful and worthy members of the Christian Church, and are warmly admired and respected by their large circle of friends and neighbors.

Abraham Davis is the eldest child of Daniel and Sarah (Brake) Davis. The father was born in Princeton, N. J., and at the age of fourteen, enlisted in the Revolutionary War under Gen. Washington. While living in New Jersey he married and raised a family of five sons and three daughters. He then moved to Ross County, Ohio, where he lost his wife, and afterward married the mother of the subject of this sketch, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. In early life he learned the tanners' and shoemakers' trades, and also ran a coasting vessel seven years, but after moving to Ohio devoted his time exclusively to farming. In politics he was a Whig, and both himself and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

His death occurred in 1851, and his widow survived him until 1883. She had been previously married to Sylvanus Morris, by whom she had four children. Abraham Davis was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 10, 1833. Being the eldest child, and the main support of the family, after the age of nine he naturally enjoyed very meagre educational advantages. In 1854 he married Cynthia A. Lucas, who was born in Highland County, Ohio, August 16, 1834. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This union was blessed with eight children: Arthur born March 12, 1857; Emery, born in 1859; Minnie, July 13, 1861; Sarah Libbie, October 4, 1863; Luther E., September 9, 1865; Cashus C., October 17, 1867; and Chalmers Bertie, December 24, 1873. In 1856 the family moved to Schuyler County, Mo. At that time Mr. Davis had but little means, and for four years worked at the carpenter's trade. He then engaged in farming in connection with which he shipped stock, and is now the owner of a fine farm of 660 acres, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. During the late war he served three years in the State Militia, and is a stanch Republican. He is a member of Lancaster Lodge of the I. O. O. F.

John R. Dawkins, of the firm of Munsell & Dawkins, lumber dealers and hardware merchants, was born in Carroll County, Ky., in 1839. When ten years old he was taken by his parents to Shelby County, Ind., and in 1856 moved to Schuyler County, where he has since resided. He was reared upon a farm, and when twenty-five years old learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1879, and from that time to 1881 was engaged in the drug trade and the lumber business. February 24, 1887, he purchased a half interest in Munsell & Son's hardware and grocery store, and is now the junior member of the above firm, and one of the enterprising business men of Downing. He also owns town property, and as he was a poor man when starting in life for himself, ranks among the self-made men of the county. In July, 1868, he married Miss C. C. Lewis, a native of Kentucky, and to this union ten children have been born: Merrit L., James M., Lillie M. (deceased), Alva W., Bertie P., Della B., Sarah E., Edgar I. and two who died unnamed. In politics Mr. Dawkins is a Democrat. He was the third child of nine born to James and Mary H. (Lewis) Dawkins, natives of Kentucky. The father was a son of John Dawkins, of Virginia, and the mother a daughter of Richard Lewis, of Virginia, a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

James A. Dawkins, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Independence Township, was born February 4, 1842, in Carroll County, Ky., and is the fifth of a family of nine children born to

James and Mary H. (Lewis) Dawkins, natives of Kentucky. The father was born in Henry County, and for the last three years has been deprived of the blessing of sight. James A. moved to Shelby County, Ind., in 1850, with his parents, and to Schuyler County, Mo., May 31, 1856, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock raising. He began life a poor young man, at the age of twenty-three, and now owns 382 acres of choice land, finely improved and cultivated. In 1864 he was married to Miss Hannah R. Coffey, daughter of William A. and Mary J. (Whiteside) Coffey, natives of Casey County, Ky. To Mr. and Mrs. Dawkins eight children have been born: Denton E., Emma C., Christopher E., Mary Clara, Jennie D., Bembridge H., Jesse M. and Eliud Arlando. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dawkins are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which the former has been a deacon for six years. In politics he is a Democrat, and in Masonry, a member of the Blue Lodge.

Albert L. Dawkins, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Independence Township, was born in Carroll County, Ky., in 1848, and is the youngest child of James and Mary H. (Lewis) Dawkins. After living in Shelby County, Ind., he moved to Schuyler County, Mo., and has followed the occupations of farming and stock raising in that county ever since. He began life a poor man, but through industry, energy and good management is now the owner of 380 acres of well improved land, and is one of the well-to-do and enterprising farmers of the county. In 1870 he was united in marriage to Miss Samantha Coffey, daughter of William A. and Mary J. (Whiteside) Coffey, and to this union two children, James W. and Bertha L., have been born. Mrs Dawkins is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Dawkins is a Democrat in politics, and ranks among the honored and respected men of his township.

Jesse Dooley was born in Howard County, Mo., in 1825, and is a son of Henry and Sarah (Coffer) Dooley, natives of Kentucky, born in 1801 and 1799, respectively. They were married in 1819, and the same year removed to Howard County, Mo. Some years later they went to Boone County, Mo., and in 1840 moved to Davis County, Iowa, where the father died in 1856 and the mother in 1860. Mrs. Dooley was a niece of Daniel Boone, the celebrated bear hunter and Indian fighter. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dooley were members of the Missionary Baptist Church of which the former was a preacher about thirty years. While in Boone County he was captain of a militia company. In politics he was a Whig, and his occupation was that of farming. Jesse Dooley was the fifth of ten children, and being reared upon a farm when educational institutions were scarce, never learned to

read or write, but by observation and experience has become a successful man and owns a good farm of 240 acres, which he has earned by hard labor since his arrival in this county in 1866. In 1847 he left the parental roof and married Mary E. Fenton, a native of Boone County, Mo., where she was born in 1831. To this union eight sons and six daughters have been born: Sarah J., Joel C., Francis M., Obadiah, Infant, William E., Lucy A., Jerusha E., Henry H., Leatha E., James L. and Lodemia E. (twins), John A. and Jesse A. Joel C., the eldest son, was county superintendent of public schools of Davis County, Iowa, for four years, and the third son holds the same position in Saunders County, Neb. Jesse Dooley, our subject, has been, respectively, a Whig, Republican and Greenbacker. Mrs. Dooley is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

James F. Dowis is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Rogers) Dowis, and is their youngest and only living son. He was born in Knox County, Ky., in 1836. The father was born in Newberry County, N. C., and the mother in Ashe County, N. C. When young both were taken to Knox County, Ky., where they were afterward married. In 1854 they removed to Nodaway County, Mo., where they spent the remainder of their lives, the mother dying at the age of seventy-two, and the father living to be over one hundred years of age, and never having been confined to his bed in his lifetime. He was a soldier of the War of 1812 in the Northern Expedition, and a Whig until the dissolution of that party, when he became a Democrat. His only occupation was that of farming; both himself and wife belong to the Christian Church. James F. spent his youth upon the farm, working for his father until twenty-five years of age. His educational advantages were very limited, he having attended school not more than a year in all. In 1863 he joined Company B of the Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry, U. S. A., as sergeant, and after six months' service was discharged on account of disability. In 1865 he married Elizabeth Melvin, daughter of George W. Melvin. Mrs. Dowis was born in Lawrence County, Ind., in 1847, and to her union with Mr. Dowis nine children were born: Elizabeth F., Jesse L., Levi M., William F., Emma J., Rosaline, two infants (deceased) and James F. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dowis are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Dowis was formerly a Democrat, but a few years ago affiliated with the Greenback party. In 1874 he was chosen county judge, which office he held four years. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. Mr. Dowis is a self-made man, having begun life very poor, but after twenty-two years' residence in Schuyler County has become the owner of 400 acres of land, and is now one of the substantial

farmers of the county. He is of German ancestry upon the paternal, and Irish-German upon the mother's side.

Camillus Dunbar, machinist, was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1849, and when fifteen years of age moved to Howard County, Ind. He received a common-school education during his youth, and learned the moulder's trade at Kokomo, serving an apprenticeship of three years. In 1870 he came to Missouri, and after traveling around some time he and his brothers erected their foundry and machine works in Glenwood Township, where they are now in business, the firm name being Dunbar Bros. In connection with their manufactory they are also engaged in general repairing. He was reared a farmer, but as he did not like a farmer's life has devoted his time to mechanical occupations. In 1885 his marriage with Mary Rigg was solemnized. In politics he is a Republican, his first presidential vote having been cast for Gen. Grant. He is a son of Aaron and Jeanette (Doolittle) Dunbar, both natives of Connecticut. They afterward moved to Stark County, Ohio, where they passed the remainder of their days. Of six children (three sons and three daughters) our subject is the youngest son. Only two of the sons survive, both mechanics. The three daughters are living. At the death of his parents Mr. Dunbar was but five years old, and his early life after that time was spent with his guardian, Alexander Maxwell, of Portage County, Ohio.

Capt. William Dunn was born in Warren County, Ky., in 1831, and when two years old was taken by his parents to Henderson County, Ill. When nineteen years of age he went to California, and there experienced all the vicissitudes of a miner's life, and engaged in many conflicts with the Indians. In the winter of 1853 he accompanied Gen. Walker to Nicaragua upon his famous expedition, and there remained a little over a year. He then went to South America, and then to New Orleans, where he remained one winter. After that he went to Cairo, Ill., and conducted a woodyard. After some time he finally chose a location in Schuyler County, Mo., in September, 1858, of which place he has since been a resident. He began life with no capital, but is now the owner of a well-improved farm of fifty-two acres. In July, 1858, he was married, and to that union one child was born, which died unnamed. The mother died in May, 1859, and in 1866 Capt. Dunn married Miss Nancy Morris, by whom he had five children: John H., Addie, Ella, and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Dunn died in 1882. Capt. Dunn is a Democrat, and in 1861 enlisted in Green's Missouri Infantry, Confederate States of America, but after the disintegration of his regiment, enlisted in Col. Porter's Missouri Infantry, and also

served a while in Franklin's Missouri Infantry. He was elected first lieutenant upon the organization of his company, but on account of his efficient service, was promoted to the captaincy. He was paroled in 1865 in Scotland County, Mo., where he was captured. He was the fourth of eight children of John H. and Charlotte P. (Dunn) Dunn, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The father was a son of William and Fannie (Haley) Dunn, natives of Virginia, the father having been a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Andrew J. Eidson, M. D., was born in Butler County, Ohio, October 26, 1837, and is the eldest son of four sons and two daughters born to William M. and Catherine (Daugherty) Eidson, natives of North Carolina and Ohio, and born in 1814 and 1817, respectively. They were married in Butler County, Ohio, whither the father had gone when a young man. They afterward moved to Adams County, Ill., where their respective deaths occurred in 1858 and 1886. After the death of Mrs. Eidson, the father was united to Mrs. Eliza Nelson. During the Mexican War he offered his services, but was not mustered in. Late in life he became united with the Congregational Church. Our immediate subject spent his youth upon his father's farm, and although the educational advantages of those days were very limited, he was very intelligent and studied assiduously, and became qualified for teaching while a young man. He afterward attended Quincy College and attained the degree of A. B. He then worked by the month and taught school until he had accumulated enough money to forward him in his studies, and, having decided upon a medical career, attended a course of lectures at McDowell's College, St. Louis, in 1859. In January, 1865, he graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, and in February he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private, but was soon taken to the hospital. After his partial recovery he was made a ward master of the hospital, and then acting surgeon, which position he filled until discharged on account of disability. He then located in McDonough County, Ill., but in 1871 came to Coatsville, where he has since enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. His wife owns a drug store, which was established in 1880, and 505 acres of land near Coatsville, besides considerable town property, and the Doctor owns 280 acres of land in Fulton County, Ark. Andrew J. Eidson was twice married: his first marriage occurred in February, 1863, Miss Lucinda M. Monroe, of Cass County, Ill., becoming his wife. To this union two daughters were born, viz.: Araminta, twenty years of age, the wife of Charles C. Dean, son of the late Hon. Henry Clay Dean.

Mr. and Mrs. Dean reside upon what is know as the Hamilton farm, situated one mile from Coatsville. The second daughter, Miss Lillie Maud, is eighteen years of age, and is living in Salem, Fulton Co., Ark. She was reared by Alfred M. Wheeler, and is now the wife of Frank Waters, son of Dr. Waters, of Salem. In March, 1871, Dr. Eidson was united in marriage to Miss Bethany M. Wheeler, a native of Van Buren County, Iowa, and born in 1850. This union has been blessed with three children: Mark M., Edmund E. and Kate C. The Doctor and his wife are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Dr. Eidson is a member of the Masonic lodge, at Glenwood, No. 427, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. fraternity. Dr. Eidson is a writer of considerable note upon scientific and professional subjects, and a poet, the following being a product of his ready pen:

NO CHILDREN'S GRAVES IN CHINA.

No children's graves in China,
The missionaries say;
In cruel haste and silence
They put those buds away.
No tombstones mark their resting,
To keep their mem'ry sweet;
Their graves, unknown, are trodden
By many careless feet.

No children's graves in China,
That land of heathen gloom;
They deem not that their spirits
Will live beyond the tomb.
No little coffin holds them,
Like to a downy nest;
No spotless shroud enfolds them,
Low in their quiet rest.

No children's graves in China,
No parents ever weep,
No toy or little relic
The thoughtless mothers keep.
No mourners e'er assemble
Around the early dead,
And flowers of careful planting
Ne'er mark their lowly bed.

No children's graves in China,
With sad and lovely ties,
To make the living humble,
And point them to the skies.
No musings pure and holy,
Of them when day is done;
Be faithful, missionary,
Your work is just begun!

Harvey E. Epperson was born in Tennessee, in 1851, and is the fifth of seven children of Silas A. and Nancy (Beheeler) Epperson, natives of Virginia, and born in 1812 and 1814, respectively. The mother accompanied her parents to Kentucky, when very young, and was there reared and married in 1834 to Mr. Epperson, who was a near neighbor, having moved during his youth to Tennessee, where he lived just across the State line. After their marriage the young couple moved over the line into Kentucky, and there lived until 1851. They then moved to Marion County, Ill., and in 1854 came to Schuyler County, Mo., where the father died in 1886. The mother is now a resident of California. Both belonged to the Missionary Baptist Church. By occupation Mr. Epperson was a farmer, but learned the carpenter's trade, and built the first tobacco factory in the county. Harvey E. received a good common-school education during his youth, and spent his life upon his home farm until 1874. He then went to California and engaged in the lumber business, working at the carpenter's trade which he taught himself, having a natural mechanical ability. In 1877 he returned to his native State, and two years later married Jennie P., daughter of James T. Guinn [see sketch]. This union has been blessed with the following children: Carl D., Jennie G. and Mada. Mr. Epperson is now a successful farmer of 160 acres of land. In politics he is a Democrat. In Masonry he is a member of Glenwood Lodge, No. 427. Both Mr. and Mrs. Epperson are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

John W. Evans is a son of Thomas and Esther (Wright) Evans, natives of Virginia, born in 1799 and 1807, respectively. After their marriage they resided in their native State until 1833, and then removed to Logan County, Ohio. Seven years later they went to Union County, where the mother died in 1849, and the father in 1853. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During his early life the father was engaged as a teamster, but later turned his attention to farming. In politics he was a Democrat. John W. was the sixth of a family of seven sons and four daughters, and was born in Fauquier County, Va., in 1833. When six months old he was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he was reared and educated. In 1856 he married Fannie J. Cowan, who was born in New York, in 1826, and accompanied her parents to Ohio. To this marriage six children were born: Mary B., Bettie, Robert D., Charles L. and two infants. Of these, but Robert D. and Charles L. are living. Mr. Evans is of Irish and his wife of Scotch descent. In 1857 they came to Schuyler County, where they have since made their home, and now own a fine farm of 130 acres, a good evidence of their

economy and thrift. During the war Mr. Evans served a short time in the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Enrolled Militia as sergeant. He has served four years as magistrate, and has ever borne the reputation of being an honest and upright citizen. Politically he was formerly a Democrat, having been raised in that faith. Of late years he has been more independent in his views, believing the best interests of his country can be served by voting for the best man, and not the party.

Christian Figge is a son of Christian and Catherine (Heinze) Figge, and was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1838. His parents were natives of Germany and born in 1810 and 1817, and died in 1880 and 1852, respectively. Both emigrated to America in 1851 and located six miles southeast of Lancaster. The father was a tailor in Germany but after coming to America engaged in farming and was the owner of 100 acres of land. Christian was the second of five children. He accompanied his parents to America and remained at home assisting in clearing the home place for one year. When fourteen years old he worked for $5.00 a month as clerk and chore boy, and attended school three months out of a year for three years in Lancaster. When eighteen years old he went to La Grange, Mo., and worked as clerk for $20 per month, board and washing. In 1861 he returned home and with the money earned by six years' labor purchased a small stock of goods and opened a store on the home place. In six weeks all his property was seized by the rebels and he barely escaped with his life. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years during the war receiving his discharge at Shreveport, Miss., in 1865. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Red River and Shreveport among others and participated in numerous skirmishes. The last eight months of service, after being discharged as a soldier, were spent in the Commissary Department as chief clerk, Sixteenth Army Corps, at a salary of $100 per month and board. After peace was declared he resumed the mercantile business at Lancaster at which he was engaged until January, 1875, when he was elected cashier of the First National Bank of Lancaster, and when the Schuyler Company Bank succeeded the First National, in 1877, Mr. Figge was elected cashier and has since retained that position. He has also been one of the directors since the organization of the First National, and was one of the leading and prime movers of the organization. He owns a residence valued at $5,000, a stock of goods in Unionville, Mo., worth $12,000, a bank at Rush Centre, Kas., $15.000 capital, and has $4,000 of stock in the Schuyler County Bank. He also owns 160 acres of land at Rush Centre, Kas., valued at $4,000, ninety-eight acres near

Bloomfield, Ia., 110 acres near Moulton, Ia., which are highly improved, three houses and lots at same place, eighty acres of land in Schuyler County, and has a $4,500 mortgage on a valuable farm in Appanoose County, Ia., besides other means not herein mentioned, all of which make him one of the most wealthy men of his county. In 1866 he married Miss Mary F., daughter of A. K. and Jane Cowgill, who was born in Iowa in 1849. Mr. Cowgill was sheriff of Schuyler County at the close of the war, and since the death of her husband Mrs. Cowgill has lived with Mrs. Figge. To her union with our subject six children have been born: Clara, Belle, Cora May, Halena and Maglena (twins) and Christian, Jr. In politics Mr. Figge is a Republican but cast his first presidential vote for Douglas. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of which he has been steward and trustee for the past sixteen years.

C. C. Fogle, attorney at law, Lancaster, Mo., was born in Hardin County, Ky., July 28, 1847, and is a son of Samuel Newell and Matilda (Smith) Fogle. The father was born in Hardin County, Ky., in 1820 and was of German descent, and was married in 1839. In March, 1850, he moved to Scotland County, Mo., and bought a farm upon which he died in January, 1857. The mother was of Irish descent and was born in Hardin County, Ky., in 1819, and died July 11, 1877. Our subject is the fifth of nine children, all of whom are living, and when about three years old, went with his parents to Scotland County, Mo., and received his common school education in that county. In 1869 he entered the Normal School at Kirksville, Mo., and in 1872 graduated, but attended the same the following year. He holds a life State certificate. When twenty years of age he began to teach in the public schools; in 1873 was elected principal of a graded school at Glenwood, Schuyler Co., Mo.; in 1874 was chosen professor of mathematics in the Unionton Academy in Scotland County, Mo., which was a private institution, and the following year was made principal of that institution. In 1876 he came to Lancaster, and was made principal of the graded school there for two years. In 1878 he began the study of law in the law office of Messrs. Higbe & Shelton. In November of the same year he was admitted by Judge Andrew Ellison to the bar, and immediately began the practice of law with A. C. Bailey as a partner. This partnership continued but six months; he then practiced about two years alone. The first fee which he obtained of any importance grew out of the noted "Bill Young trial" in Clark County, Mo., where he was paid $100. He afterward became a law partner of Joseph M. Knott, which partnership continued for three years, when Mr. Knott moved to Texas; then our

subject went in business with Edwin F. Payton, now prosecuting attorney, which partnership lasted about twelve months, since which time he has continued his practice of law by himself. He has been employed in all the important criminal cases in the county since his admission to the bar, realizing fees ranging from $100 to $750, and his success has been remarkable. In politics Mr. Fogle is a Democrat. But he says he "deserves no credit for being right in politics because his parentage on both sides as far back as he can trace them were Democrats." He cast his first presidential vote for Seymour and Blair in 1868. He has been spoken of in connection with several important offices but declines to accept any official position. However, he is active in politics and has been a delegate to county, senatorial, congressional and State conventions. In 1879 he was elected County School Commissioner of Schuyler County, and in 1881 was re-elected. In 1884 he was appointed attorney for the town of Lancaster, which position he still holds. In the same year he was elected a member of the school board, served three years, two of which he was president of the board, during which time there was erected a fine brick school-house in the town of Lancaster, owing largely to his exertions and influence in that direction. In 1881 he was elected town councilman of Lancaster and served two years. In November, 1879, he married Miss Minerva D. Childress, a lady of French and English descent and who had been educated at the Kirksville Normal School; she is a daughter of William Pryor and Melissa (Justice) Childress. Mrs. Fogle was born in Scotland County, Mo., December 25, 1855, and to her union with our subject three children have been born: Claude C., Earle E., and Hugh N. Mrs. Fogle is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and her husband of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. He is a leading lawyer, whose practice is large and lucrative and not confined to his own county. He is a logical and a forcible debator, an indefatigable worker and a close student. In political canvasses he is a strong man on the stump.

George W. Ford is a son of James H. and Catherine (Groseclose) Ford, and was born in Davis County, Iowa, in 1853. The father was born in Garrett County, Ky., in 1816, and the mother in Wythe County, Va., in 1823. When young both came to Schuyler County, where they married and settled upon a small farm, and spent the remainder of their lives in the county, with the exception of about eight years. They were among the very early settlers of the vicinity, and Mrs. Ford was one of the three young ladies who first came to the county. At the time that Texas was fighting for her independence Mr. Ford volunteered

his services, but was never upon the scene of action. In politics he was Democratic in his views, but was also a strong Abolitionist. He was killed in 1862 by a party of bushwhackers. George W. Ford was one of a family of eleven children, and when three months old was brought to Schuyler County by his parents, where he spent his youth upon the farm, and received a good English education. After attending the district schools he attended the State Normal at Kirksville, and then, after teaching one term, devoted his attention to farming. He now owns 700 acres of good land, well cultivated and improved, and devotes his time exclusively to agricultural pursuits. He resides upon the old homestead, which was settled in 1838. In 1879 he was united in marriage to Mary J. Mock, a daughter of Alfred Mock. Mrs. Ford was born in Putnam County, Mo., in 1854, and died in 1882. She was the mother of two children—Harvey A. and James T. In 1882 Mr. Ford married Martha D. Lucas, who was born in Schuyler County in 1860. This union has been blessed by three children: Jessie L., George J. and a child yet unnamed. In politics Mr. Ford is a Democrat, and in Masonry a member of Glenwood Lodge, No. 427.

Edwin French, a retired merchant and old settler of Lancaster, Mo., was born in Worcester County, Mass., in 1817, and is a son of Isaac and Catherine (Davis) French. The father was born in 1775 in Massachusetts, was a farmer and trusty and prominent business man, and settled many estates. His father, John French, was a solicitor in the French and Indian War, in 1754–57, and died at the age of eighty-six in 1823. Isaac died while in the prime of life, in the year 1826. His wife, Catherine Davis, was born in Worcester County, Mass., in 1781, and was the mother of four children, our subject being the only one living. Edwin was educated at the district schools of his native town, and attended a boarding-school two terms. His father's death occurred when he was but nine years old, and when seventeen he began to teach in his native town. He continued this occupation for three months. In 1837 he went to the territory that has since been formed and organized into Scotland County, Mo., and engaged in the mercantile business there three and a half years, and in the fall of 1841 came to the territory since organized into Schuyler County, locating at Tippecanoe, three miles southeast of Lancaster, where he engaged in the same business. In 1853 he removed his stock of goods to Lancaster, and remained in business there until 1879. He also engaged in farming, in connection with his other business, with good success. In February, 1843, he married Miss Esther Hathaway, daughter of Josiah Hathaway. This lady was born in Vermont in 1822, and

is the mother of five living children: Charles H., Wilber D., Agnes, Julia and Edwin L., an attorney at law, at Lancaster. In 1879 Mr. French and wife went to Colorado, in 1881 to California, and in 1885 returned to Lancaster, Mo., where they now live a retired life. Previous to the war Mr. French was a Whig, but is now a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for William H. Harrison in 1840. He was elected representative of Schuyler County in 1846, being the first one from that county, and was re-elected in 1848. Ten years later he was elected treasurer of Schuyler County, and served so satisfactorily that he was re-elected in 1860. At the close of the war he was elected circuit clerk, and was afterward appointed by Judge Ellison, serving about fifteen months. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. His son, Edwin L., was born in Lancaster, Mo., in 1856, and was educated there and at Christian University in Canton, Mo., which he attended three years, graduating with the degree of B. S. in 1876. He then taught one term of school in Schuyler County, and in January, 1877, began to study law with C. E. Vrooman. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and was a partner of Mr. Vrooman for three years. He is a man of more than ordinary legal ability, and enjoys a fine practice. In May, 1883, he married Miss Belle Justice, daughter of Joseph H. Justice, of Keokuk, Iowa, and to Mr. and Mr. French two children have been born: Herbert Justice and Joseph Harvey. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

James T. Fugate is a grandson of John Fugate, a native of Virginia, where he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Hamilton, who bore him five sons and five daughters, and died before he left his native State in search of a home in the west. He was a prominent man in those days and filled the offices of sheriff and magistrate, performing the duties of the latter more than thirty years. In 1845 he located near Queen City, Mo., and cultivated a farm. He soon after married Susan Hamilton, by whom he had one daughter. He died in his eighty-third year. Of his children two, Elizabeth and Elbert, are living in Schuyler County. The latter was born in Virginia in 1838, and was but seven years old when he accompanied his father to Missouri. Since that time he has been a resident of Schuyler County. In 1858 he wedded Nancy Hollcroft, who was born in Switzerland County, Ind., in 1838, but who accompanied her parents to this county when a young lady. To this union five sons and two daughters were born. Mrs. Fugate is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church. Mr. Fugate and his sons are strong Democrats, and the grandfather was also a member of that political party. Although farming is his principal occupation, Mr. Fugate held the office of

constable for four years. Of his children two, James T. and Jeff D., are teachers, and the former is superintendent of schools in Schuyler County. He is a native of this county, and was born August 4, 1859. He was reared upon a farm and educated in the common schools of the neighborhood. At the age of eighteen he began to teach and has since taught eleven successive terms. In 1882 he married Laura Payton, daughter of Y. W. Payton, and a native of Schuyler County, Mo., and born in 1858, and by her one son, Clarence, has been born. Mr. James Fugate is one of the enterprising young men of the county, and has always been interested in its educational advancement. In April, 1887, he was chosen county superintendent, and is also discharging the duties of the office of magistrate. He has sixty-one schools under his charge, and besides looking after them satisfactorily, owns a farm of eighty acres of land well cultivated and improved.

James M. Fulcher, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Schuyler County, in 1844, and is the second of four children of John S. and Mary (Alverson) Fulcher. The father was of English-Irish descent, and born in Boone County, Mo., in 1819. His father, Jefferson Fulcher, was a native of Virginia and a soldier in the War of 1812, having fought in the battle of Tamer. He was an early pioneer of Madison County, Ky., and settled in Boone County, Mo., in an early day, while the present State was yet a territory. For some years he engaged in traffic with the Indians and made several trips each year to Santa Fe. In 1836, he settled in what is now Schuyler County, Mo., where he died in 1859. John S. was reared in Boone County, and came with his father to Schuyler County, Mo., in 1836. He was married in Howard County, in 1841, and located on the Grand Divide, where he farmed until his death in 1852. Having been reared in Missouri during the early history of that State, when Indians still inhabited the country, he associated with the neighboring tribes and learned their language, and also became very proficient in hunting and other sports. The mother of our subject was born in Madison County, Ky., and when eight years old was taken by her parents to Howard County, Mo. Both she and her husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her death occurred in 1860. James M. lived with his mother prior to her decease, and received a common-school education. He was the main support of the family. In 1864 he was married to Miss Susannah, daughter of David A. and Rachel Roberts. Mrs. Fulcher was born in Schuyler County, in 1846, and has borne her husband nine children, seven living: Emma (wife of W. E. Stacy), John D., Etta, Cora, Eva, William and Reuben. He has resided five miles northwest of Queen City, near Julesburg, since

his marriage, where he has a farm of 120 acres in one tract, and eighty acres in another. Mr. Fulcher was reared during the early days of Missouri, and endured the hardships of pioneer life during his youth, but has kept pace with the advancement of the State, and is now one of the enterprising farmer citizens of his county. He was elected justice of the peace, serving four years, and was then re-elected and served another term with equal satisfaction. Two appeals have been taken from his decisions as justice, and were both settled by appellants before the trial in the circuit court. In politics he is strictly Independent and votes for the man he thinks worthy without regard to party affiliation. His first presidential vote was cast for Grant in 1868. He has been a member of the Christian Church since thirty years of age, and has been an elder in the same for some years. His wife is also a member of the same church, as are also the four eldest children.

George A. Furry, farmer, is a son of Jacob and Maria (Hill) Furry, and was born October 27, 1847, in Perry County, Ohio. The father was of German and French descent, and a native of Pennsylvania. When young he went to Perry County, Ohio, where he was married. In 1851 he started for Iowa with his family by water, but died of cholera while on the Mississippi River, and was buried upon its banks. The mother continued her journey with her four children, and located in New London, Henry Co., Iowa. She was born near Zanesville, Ohio, and died in Iowa in 1864. George A. is the third child, and at the time of his father's death was four years old. He lived with his mother until seven years of age, and was then taken by Richard Griggs, a resident of Schuyler County, Mo., where George made his home until February, 1864, when he enlisted in Company M, Twelfth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and served two years. He was discharged at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in April, 1866. He then returned to Schuyler County, and October 13, 1868, married Miss Mary P. Barnes, daughter of Jacob and Catherine Barnes. Mrs. Furry was born in Davis County, Iowa, September 29, 1851. Since his marriage our subject has made his residence in Schuyler County, with the exception of the three years which divide 1873 from 1876, which he spent in Pottawattomie County, Iowa, during which time he was foreman of the Bellview Nursery at Council Bluffs, Iowa. In the spring of 1887 he moved where he now resides. He is a well-to-do citizen, and a man of enterprise, and is the owner of two blocks in Lancaster, containing ten acres of land. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant in 1868. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William S. Gatlin, senior member of the firm of Gatlin & Winfree, was born in Tazewell County, Ill., in 1832, and is a son of Hardy and Catherine (Gates) Gatlin. The father is of Irish and English ancestry, and was born in Tennessee in 1808. When a young man he went to Illinois with his parents, and was there married. In 1855 he removed to Adair County, Mo., and soon after to Green Top. He lived in Schuyler County some years, and then went to Kansas, and is now living in Cass County, Mo., farming and working at the blacksmith's trade. His father, Dempsey Gatlin, was a soldier in the War of 1812. The mother of our subject was born in Kentucky, was about three years her husband's junior, and died about 1849 in Illinois. William S. was reared at home, and received but a common-school education. In 1855 he married Miss Deborah Vannote, a native of Illinois, and this union was blessed with four children: Henry W. Hamilton (of Iowa), Charles A. (of Alexandria, Mo.), Emma Belle (wife of Peter B. Winfree, of De Witt, Mo.) and Ida May. Mrs. Gatlin died in 1872, and in 1874 Mr. Gatlin married Miss Elizabeth Hoover, a native of Virginia, but then living in Iowa. His second wife died in 1875, and in 1877 our subject wedded Mrs. Lovina Winfree, daughter of William Hall. In about 1857 Mr. Gatlin came to Schuyler County, where his home has since been, with the exception of the years between 1870 and 1875, which were spent in Iowa. He first located at Green Top upon coming to Missouri. Part of the time he had been engaged in farming and saw-milling, but was mostly in the mercantile business. He served about twenty years as postmaster of Green Top, and while in Iowa was assistant postmaster for a while. He has always been a public-spirited man, interested in educational and public enterprises, and his children are enjoying the advantages of a good education. He was formerly a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Douglas in 1860, but since that time has been a Republican. During the war his sympathies were with the Union, but he was not allowed to serve, on account of his poor health. He is now engaged in the hardware and grocery business at Green Top, and enjoys a good and extensive patronage. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. C. Graves was born in Schuyler County, in 1850, and is a son of Richard and Berrilla (Myrtle) Graves. The father is of English descent, and was born in Howard County, Mo., in 1826, and is a farmer by occupation. His father, David, was a native of Shelby County, Ky., and emigrated to Howard County, Mo., in 1820, and died in 1880. Richard H. was married in 1849,

and soon after located three miles northwest of Lancaster in Schuyler County, Mo., where he bought and entered 160 acres of land upon which he has since resided, and which he has increased to 340 acres. He served in the Home Militia during the war. His wife is of English descent and was born in Howard County, Mo., in 1823. She is the mother of seven children: William C., James D., Hannah A. (wife of Thomas Burns), Reuben W., Samuel C., John B. and Lizzie. W. C. lived with his parents until twenty-one years of age, receiving a common-school education, and April 27, 1871, was united in marriage to Miss Annie G. Green, daughter of Hiram Green. She was born in Brown County, Ill., in 1849, and is the mother of six children: Clarence True, Florence E., Lena Belle, Edna Leonora, Hiram Leo and Addie Dimple. After his marriage our subject settled near the home place and began farming for himself. In 1875 he bought eighty acres in Liberty Township, and in 1885 came to Lancaster and purchased a half interest in a general store with John W. Milligan, who afterward sold his share to A. P. Primm. In January, 1887, he divided the stock of goods with Mr. Primm and has since conducted the business alone. He is a Republican, having cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant in 1872. Himself and wife belong to the Christian Church.

Gilbert D. Gray, loan broker, was born in Perry County, Ohio, in 1840, and is a son of Jonas H. and Achsah P. (Mills) Gray. The father was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, July 4, 1812, and the mother in Hartford, Conn., in 1814, but in infancy was taken by her parents to Perry County, Ohio, where she was married. Mrs. Gray was a daughter of Senator Mills, and after the death of Mr. Gray was married to Robert Greene, with whom she is now living in Iowa. Mr. Gray was a tailor by trade, and at the time of his death was the proprietor of a merchant tailor establishment. He was a Whig during the days of that party, and served as captain in the State Militia. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gray were members of the Methodist Church. Of a family of three sons and three daughters, only one son and two daughters are living. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was of Irish descent; his great-grandfather, in company with a brother and a Scotchman, were prosecuted by the Catholics in their native land, and after the confiscation of their property escaped and went to sea in a yawl, and after being wrecked were picked up and brought to America about the year 1760. They settled in Virginia and their descendants are now scattered over the United States. Gilbert was reared in Perry County, and after the death of his father, when he was but ten years old, lived with his mother and two sisters, whom in later years he

cared for to the best of his ability. His education was necessarily somewhat limited, but while a boy he worked in a printing office and became an expert type-setter. During the late war Mr. Gray offered his services, which were rejected on account of his small statue. He then organized a company of small men and tendered them as sharpshooters, but the Government rejected them. He soon went to St. Louis, Mo., and was finally mustered into service as second lieutenant of Company D, of the Tenth Missouri Infantry. He was promoted to the first lieutenancy of the company in August, 1861, and in June, 1863, became captain of Company B. At Vicksburg he was wounded, and mustered out on account of disabilities in February, 1864. He then returned home, but the following October organized the eastern regiment of Davis County, Iowa, border troops, of which he was elected lieutenant-colonel, and fulfilled the duties of that office until the close of the war. In 1861 he was captured in Callaway County, Mo., but effected an escape. In 1867 he came to Lancaster and engaged in the drug business. In 1869 he removed his store to Glenwood, and engaged in the drug business until 1886, since which time he has been a loan broker. In 1863 he was united in marriage to Theresa E. Spencer, daughter of Capt. Horace A. Spencer, of Bloomfield, Iowa. To this union three children have been born: James M., Emma and Maude. In politics Mr. Gray is a stanch Republican, and has served as justice of the peace and county judge. He has been a member of the Masonic order twenty-five years. In the I. O. O. F. fraternity he has filled every office in the Grand Encampment except those of grand secretary and treasurer. He is past post commander of David Robert's Post, No. 25, G. A. R.

Spencer Greer, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Grayson County, Va., in 1825, and is a son of George and Nancy (Isom) Greer. The father was born in Virginia in 1799, and was a blacksmith, which trade he followed in youth and middle life, but in later years cultivated land for a livelihood. He was married in 1824, and in 1836 moved to Lawrence County, Ind., where he purchased a farm and spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring in November, 1864. His wife was born in Virginia in 1803, and died in 1884. She was the mother of nine children, of whom Spencer is the eldest. When eleven years old he moved with his parents to Indiana, and remained with them until twenty-four years of age. In October, 1849, he married Miss Serene Edwards, daughter of Edward and Mary (Cox) Edwards. Mrs. Greer was born in Lawrence County, Ind., in 1832, and to her union with our subject nine children were born, all dead except two—Edward M. and William H. In 1852 Mr. Greer

left Lawrence County and went to Lancaster, Schuyler Co., Mo., and carried on the mercantile business until 1857, when he sold out and began to farm. In 1862 he purchased 160 acres of land, where he now resides. By economy, industry and good management Mr. Greer has added acre after acre to his possessions, until he now owns 520 acres of first-class land, and is an extensive dealer in fine stock, and keeps on an average 100 cattle, 300 sheep, 50 hogs and 10 horses. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk, in 1844. He is a highly esteemed farmer citizen, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

George Groseclose, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Fabius Township, was born September 12, 1825, in Tazewell County, Va., and is the third of eight children born to Joseph and Barbara Groseclose, natives of Wythe County, Va. Upon leaving there they moved to Indiana, and subsequently to Schuyler County, Mo., where they died, aged fifty-eight and seventy-three, respectively. The father was of German descent; the mother was a daughter of Christopher Foglesong, who died in Indiana. George Groseclose accompanied his parents to Johnson County, Ind., when two years old, and at the age of twelve became located in Schuyler County, which he has since made his home. He began life when twenty-one with eighty acres of land, which by good management has been increased, until he is now the owner of 200 acres, a fact which stamps him one of the energetic farmers of the county. In 1845 he was married to Miss Odyssey Lloyd, a daughter of Lemuel F. Lloyd, whose parents were of Virginian nativity. He was Indian agent under Gen. Jackson, and was also Secretary of the Treasury. His wife was a daughter of Elias Davis, who was also originally from Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Groseclose have a family of fifteen children: Maryland J., Cena L., Joseph W., Susan D., Eliza C., Mary F., George, William, McGuffy W., Tillman, Melcena, Lee Price, Edwin L., Sarah Ellen and an infant, unnamed. Mr. Groseclose in politics is a Democrat.

William B. Groseclose, farmer and stock raiser, was born in 1842, upon the farm of which he is now a resident, in Fabius Township, Schuyler Co., Mo. He was the youngest child of Joseph and Barbara (Foglesong) Groseclose [see sketch of George Groseclose], and when fifteen years old, upon the death of his father, started in life for himself. He had no property to begin life with, but is now the possessor of a well-improved farm of 190 acres in the home place, and 160 acres in another tract, and is one of the enterprising and well-to-do farmers of the county. He served a short time during the Rebellion, and on March 20, 1869, was united in marriage to Miss Hannah E. Web-

ster, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Waddle) Webster. To Mr. and Mrs. Groseclose ten children have been born: Joseph L., Elizabeth, Sarah, David F., George E., Mary A., Reese, Roy B., Frank and Margaret. In politics Mr. Groseclose is a Democrat. He is a Master Mason, and a man highly respected in the community in which he lives.

James T. Guinn (deceased), was a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Chariton Township, and a son of Hardin Guinn. He was born in Kentucky, in the year 1837, and during his youth came to Schuyler County, Mo., where he married Unity Locher, by whom he became the father of three children, only one daughter, Jennie, now living. Mr. Guinn was divorced in 1871, and the year following married Miss N. C. Dameron, a native of Randolph County, Mo., born in 1840. This lady is a daughter of Benjamin and Matilda (Mathis) Dameron, early settlers of Randolph County, where they passed their lives. The second marriage of Mr. Guinn was blessed with two children, Mann and Kate. Mrs. Guinn is a worthy member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, as was also her husband. With the exception of some four or five years spent in Coatsville, as a business man, Mr. Guinn made farming and stock raising his sole occupation, although he also bought and shipped stock extensively with great success. He was a self-made man, but by hard work, industry and good management, became the owner of 700 acres of fine land. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a highly respected man in the vicinity in which he lived on account of his integrity and high moral character. In politics he was a Democrat, but never sought or held offices of public trust, as he chose rather to perform the duties of a private citizen.

Enoch E. Hale. Judge Charles Hale was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., in 1819, and moved to Shelby County, Mo., in 1843, and two years later removed to a farm in Fabius Township, Schuyler County, Mo., where he has since resided. He was reared upon a farm and educated at a college in Greene County, Tenn. At the age of twenty-one he began life for himself with no capital, but is now the owner of a finely improved farm of 280 acres. October 1, 1840, he married Miss Melvina Lightner, daughter of Christian and Nancy (Glass) Lightner, and to this union eleven children were born: Sarah A., John M., Nancy E., Enoch E., Montraville F., Dora B., Martha F. and Mary M. (twins), James P., and two who died in infancy. The father of Mrs. Hale lived first in Pennsylvania, then in Virginia, then in Tennessee, where he was married; then in Schuyler County, Mo., and finally died in Hickory County, Mo. Mr. Hale is a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

He was appointed county judge by the Governor of the State, served two years, and was twice re-elected, but resigned during the second term of his office. He was the third of a family of thirteen children, all of whom lived to maturity. His parents, Lewis and Elizabeth (Bragg) Hale, were natives of Greene and Sullivan Counties, Tenn., respectively. The father was a farmer, and during the War of 1812 was the commander of a company. He was a son of Meshach and Mollie Hale. The former was of English descent, and a native of Virginia, the latter of Irish descent. Mrs. Elizabeth Hale was a daughter of David and Elizabeth Bragge, early settlers of North Carolina, and pioneer settlers of Sullivan County, Tenn., where they located about 1775. The immediate subject of this sketch, Enoch E. Hale, is a son of Judge Charles Hale and Melvina (Lightner) Hale, and was born in Schuyler County, Mo., in 1851. He was reared upon the farm and sent to the common schools of the neighborhood, and afterward spent two years at schools in La Grange. He lived with his parents until twenty-four years of age, and then began to clerk for Forsha & Irvin, for whom his brother, John M., had been working for some time. He and his brother bought out the above named firm in 1876. Four years later Enoch gave up business life, and purchased a farm upon which he engaged in stock raising, in connection with farming, for four years. He then returned to mercantile life with his brother, James P., as a partner, and is now the senior member of E. E. Hale & Bro., and a leading merchant of Glenwood. Mr. Hale was married January 14, 1877, to Lucia V. England, who was born March 31, 1853, in Quebec, Canada, and came to Schuyler County, Mo., with her parents while young. Mr. Hale belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church, and his wife to the Congregational. In politics Mr. Hale is a Democrat. He has risen from a poor man to one of the most enterprising and prosperous business men of Glenwood, and owns a good stock and the buildings in which his business is conducted.

G. W. Hall, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1820. He is the third child of eleven, born to James and Frankie (Rice) Hall, natives of Kentucky. The father was of German descent, and a blacksmith, which trade he followed all his life. The maternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. When a boy G. W. accompanied his parents on their westward journey, finally settling in Scotland County, Mo., but in 1840 moved to Schuyler County, and located upon a piece of land one and a quarter miles northwest of Tippecanoe. In the fall of 1852 he commenced to farm upon the place where he has since resided. Having learned the blacksmith's

trade when but a boy, Mr. Hall followed that trade until 1880, but since that time has been exclusively engaged in farming, and by industry and good management has become the owner of 185 acres of good land, which he has cultivated, and which is now highly improved. In 1844 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Groseclose, daughter of Joseph and Barbara (Foglesong) Groseclose [see sketch], and eleven children have blessed this union, viz: Mary Ann C., Barbara F. (deceased), William J., Ella O. (deceased), Sarah E., David F., George E., Squire J., Martha M., Lewis V. and Eliza E. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are worthy members of the Baptist Church, and the former is a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served his township satisfactorily in several different capacities.

Caleb F. Hargis, is a son of Joshua and Samantha J. (Partin) Hargis, born in Kentucky, in 1811 and 1821, respectively. When young they moved to Howard County, Mo., where they were married and lived until 1852. They then made their home in Schuyler County, one year, and then went to Adair County, where the father died in 1862. The mother now lives with our subject, and is a devout member of the Christian Church. The father was a well-to-do farmer, and a Democrat. Caleb F. had three sisters and one brother. The latter was a soldier during the late war in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, United States army, and died in Macon City, Mo., from the effects of the measles. Caleb F. was born in Howard County, Mo., in 1843. He was reared upon the farm, and received but a limited education at one of the primitive school-houses of those days. After his father's death Mrs. Hargis became the wife of James Lucas, who lived but a short time, and then the care of his mother devolved upon the subject of this sketch. In 1868 he was united in marriage to Odessa Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton. Mrs. Hargis was born in Schuyler County, in 1851, and is the mother of the following children: Susan E., Joshua F., John F., Ada A., Joseph F., Ella M. and Nicholas C., of whom but the last named three survive. When he came to Schuyler County from Adair County, in 1866, Mr. Hargis was a poor man, but is now the owner of 360 acres of good land, and one of the prosperous men of the county. In politics he is a strong Democrat, a believer in woman's rights, and an earnest advocate of the temperance cause. He and his wife are Universalists.

Elder William Hartley was born in Washington County, Ind., in 1823, and is a son of John and Jane (Fox) Hartley. The father was of English descent and born in Burke County, N. C., in 1795. He was a farmer and politician and was married in his

native State, and in 1814 immigrated to Washington County, Ind., where he spent the remainder of his days. He was representative of that county two sessions, and his death occurred in 1873. His wife was born in East Tennessee, in 1803, and died in 1843. Our subject is the fourth of five children, and was educated in Salem, Ind., making his home with his parents until he became of age. When nineteen he entered the ministry, being a member of the Christian Church, and was ordained in Salem, in 1847. September 8 of that year he was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Wilson, who was born in Charleston, Clark Co., Ind., in June, 1828. This union was blessed with eight children: Louisa (wife of Sydney Brown), Byrod B., John, Tilman, Mack, Alfred, Minerva (wife of William Yates) and Belle (wife of Thomas Lewis). In 1857 Elder Hartley left his native State and went to Bloomfield, Iowa, where he resumed his ministerial duties, preaching half of his time in Bloomfield and half in Lancaster, Mo. It was at the former place that his success was very marked. In the spring of 1866 he preached forty-seven sermons in succession, at a meeting which lasted five weeks and two days, and in this time he had 178 accessions, and 103 people were immersed. In 1869 he moved to Lancaster, where he now resides, and for twenty-three years has regularly expounded the gospel to his hearers. From 1869 to 1874 he traveled for Mount Hope Nursery, New York, his work being continued in Missouri, and during this time made ten trips to the nursery. In 1875 he purchased a farm of 120 acres, adjoining Lancaster, where he now lives a more retired life, preaching at irregular intervals, when his service is desired, and is frequently called upon to perform the rites of baptism, matrimony, and to preach funeral sermons. He is a Republican and cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk in 1844. He is a Christian gentleman, highly esteemed and honored by the community.

Joseph W. Hatfield, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Wayne County, Ky., in 1834, and is a son of Andrew and Mary A. (Miller) Hatfield. The father was of English descent, and born in 1801 in Wayne County, Ky. During early life he engaged in distilling, but during the latter part of his life was engaged in agricultural pursuits. His father, Ale Hatfield, was a native of Kentucky, and in 1838 moved to Indiana, and died in 1837, at the age of ninety. Andrew was married in 1820, and in 1837 immigrated to Randolph County, Mo., and the following year moved to Adair County, Mo., settling six miles southeast of Kirksville, and becoming the owner of 720 acres of fine land. In 1840 he moved to Putnam County, and located in Elm Township, buying 220 acres of land. He died in 1879. He was a volun-

teer in the Florida War, but did not serve, as he was not called out. His wife was born in South Carolina, in 1804, and died in 1876. Our subject is the third of five children, and at the age of seven came to Northeast Missouri, making his home with his parents until eighteen years old. In 1852 he went to California overland, six months being required to make the journey. He there engaged in mining, teaming and hotel-keeping, and in 1861 returned to Putnam County, Mo. In August of that year he married Miss Emily, daughter of James Cain, of Putnam County. This lady was born in Putnam County in 1844, and is the mother of ten living children: Louisa A. (wife of Dennis Riggle), David A., Celia A., Joseph W., Alexander S., Emma C., Benjamin F., Gracie M., Elmer C. and Bertie L. Mr. Hatfield remained in Putnam County until 1863, then went to Nevada, and in the fall of that year returned to Missouri on business. Again going to Nevada he made that and California his home until 1881, when he returned to the scenes of his boyhood and settled upon the land above described. In politics he is a conservative Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Buchanan, in 1856. He is a member of the K. of P.

Leroy Hays (deceased) was born in Union County, Ohio, in 1830, and there spent his youthful days. He was united in marriage to Sarah Hobert, also a native of that county, where she was born in 1834. They remained in Union County until 1858, and then moved to Lucas County, Iowa, and from there in 1865 to Schuyler County, Mo., where they located upon the farm where Mrs. Hays now lives. Mr. Hays was an expert carpenter, and erected some of the finest buildings in Glenwood, such as the St. Nicholas Hotel, Glenwood Flour Mill, etc., but in later life engaged almost exclusively in agricultural pursuits. He was an active and ardent Democrat, and one of the leading spirits of that party in his county after the late war. He was a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. for more than twenty-five years, and upon his death, in 1877, the county lost one of its representative citizens. His widow is a worthy member of the Christian Church, and bore Mr. Hays six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom but four sons are living. The eldest son, Joseph W., was born in Union County, Ohio, in 1851, where he received a good common-school education, and became familiar with a farmer's life, to which he has always devoted his attention. In 1886 he was united in marriage to Clara E. Majors, a native of Schuyler County. Politically Mr. Joseph Hays is a Democrat. Marvel J., another son, was also born in Union County, Ohio, his birth occurring in 1855; he, too, availed himself of the advantages offered by the common schools of his vicinity, and

acquired a good English education. He is an enterprising young farmer, and, in partnership with his brother, Joseph, is engaged in farming and stock raising upon 340 acres of well cultivated and improved land. In 1883 he married Susan E. Morris, who was born in Davis County, Iowa, in 1860, and by her had two children: Sibyl E. and Gladys C. Both brothers are honorable members of the I.O. O. F., Glenwood Lodge, No. 233. McClellan L. Hays, the fourth son, was born in Lucas County, Iowa, in 1862, received a good common-school education, and is now engaged as salesman in his brother's store, in Glenwood, Mo. For over twenty-two years the Hays family have been residents of Schuyler County, and that name has always been synonymous of honesty and respectability. When Leroy Hays located here he had but little property, but at the time of his death owned 180 acres of choice land, and was regarded as one of the substantial farmers of the township, and his sons are now considered enterprising and well-to-do young farmers.

Charles A. Hays is a son of Leroy and Sarah (Hobert) Hays, both natives of Union County, Ohio, where they were reared and married. They afterward moved to Lucas County, Iowa, and from there to Schuyler County, Mo., and located in Glenwood, where the mother still lives and where the father died. He was a tanner and carpenter by trade, and worked at those employments most of his life. After coming to Missouri he did a good deal of carpentering, and built the H. Nicholas Hotel and Glenwood Flouring Mill. He was a charter member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 233, at Glenwood, and in politics was an active Democrat. The mother is a member of the Christian Church. Charles A. is the third son of a family of four sons and one daughter, and was born in Lucas County, Iowa. When at the age of four years his parents moved to Glenwood, Mo., where he was reared upon a farm, and received a common-school education. When nineteen he obtained a teacher's license, but accepted a position in a store at a salary of $15 per month, but before half of the first month had expired his salary was raised to $25 per month for the remainder of the year. After three years of work at that place he went into the grocery business, has since increased the variety of his stock, and now owns a good general store and does a prosperous business. In 1882 he married Carrie Hodges, a native of Illinois. In politics Mr. Hays is a stanch Democrat, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. Besides his business property Mr. Hays owns the Opera Hall, a building 22x70 feet, which he built, and which is nicely fitted up.

Dr. Cary W. Hight, druggist and prescriptionist, was born in Georgia, in 1844, and is a son of Nathan and Eliza (Horton)

Hight. The father is of German ancestry, and born in Virginia about 1809. He afterward went to Georgia, where he married the mother of our subject, who was a native of that State. After her death, in 1859, Mr. Hight married her sister, Miss Harriet. He has for many years been a resident of Louisiana, where he owns a large plantation. Cary W. was reared under parental instruction, and received a good academic and business education. Being of Southern birth and rearing, at the time of the late war, he, with a majority of the people of his adopted State, took up arms in the Confederate cause, enlisting in Company C, Twelfth Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, and was afterward transferred to the cavalry, and was held in reserve at Shiloh. He was in the battle of Corinth and the siege of Vicksburg, after which his service ceased. In 1866 he went to Illinois, and soon after to Randolph County, Mo., where, in 1868, he wedded Miss Nannie E., daughter of Robert Adams. This lady is a native of Randolph County, and has borne the Doctor two children: Emma F. and William B. He then came to Schuyler County, and in 1870 established a drug store at Green Top, two years later removing to Queen City. In early boyhood he developed a taste for his chosen profession, and with his past experience is now a thorough master of his business, and the selection and quality of his stock is very fine. He carries a full line of drugs, chemicals, stationery, school books, etc. In 1872 he was elected justice of the peace, but after a short service resigned. He is a Democrat, but cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Grant, in 1872. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Gibson R. Hombs. William Hombs, father of the subject of this sketch, is a son of Silas and Elizabeth (Nickelson) Hombs, both of whom were born in Garrett County, Ky., where they were reared and married. In 1818 they moved to Boone County, Mo., where they died at an advanced age. Both had been members of the Baptist Church for many years. The father served in the War of 1812. His occupation was that of farming, and he obtained a land warrant, which William located for him in this county. William was the fifth child of a family of eleven, and born in Boone County, Mo., July 26, 1826. He was reared upon the farm, and his education necessarily limited, his entire school life not aggregating more than three months. When fifteen years old he began to work in a tanyard at $5 per month. In 1846 he was a volunteer in Ralls' Second Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, and served until the end of the Mexican War, participating in the battles of Chihuahua and Santa Cruz. After returning home he farmed a year, and then in 1850 went to California, where he mined successfully for some time, and then

went into the mercantile business. By the turning of the Tualma River out of its course, in search of gold, the company of which he was a member lost over $12,000. In 1854 he returned home and began to collect stock with the intention of taking it to California, but his design was frustrated, and the following year he came to Schuyler County, and commenced to improve land. He now owns 1,200 acres of well cultivated land, and ranks among the substantial farmers of the county. In 1856 he married Mary A. Rippey, daughter of William V., a native of Monroe County, by whom he has had four children: Gibson R., John P., Willie D. and Mittie E. In politics he is a Democrat. He joined the Masonic order at Lancaster, thirty-one years ago, has filled all the chairs, and is now Master Mason of Glenwood Lodge, No. 427. Our immediate subject, Gibson R., was born January 1, 1857, in Glenwood Township, Schuyler Co., Mo. He was reared upon the farm, and during his early life received an education at the common schools of the neighborhood, which was afterward completed by two years' attendance at the State Normal School, at Kirksville. At the age of fifteen he began to clerk for Judge Logan, and, after remaining with him nine years, became his partner in the mercantile business. This partnership continued two years, and, in 1885, Mr Hombs and Mr. Blackwood formed a partnership, the firm being known as Blackwood & Hombs. In 1879 Mr. Hombs married Emma Case, a native of Ohio, and born April 1, 1860. Mrs. Hombs is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hombs is a stanch Republican. He is a Master Mason, and has been senior warden of Glenwood Lodge, No. 427, four years. He also belongs to the K. of P., being a charter member at Kirksville. He is one of the prosperous business men of the community, and one who has the respect of his friends and associates.

Dr. W. M. Hunter was born in Brooke County, W. Va., in 1839, and is a son of John and Margaret (Hill) Hunter. The father was of Scotch descent, and was born in Scotland in 1803, where he was reared to manhood. He was married near Pittsburgh, after coming to the United States, settled in Brooke County, W. Va., in 1843, and afterward moved to Allegheny County, Penn. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1853. The mother was born in Ireland, in 1814, and came to the United States after arriving at her maturity. Her death occurred in 1855. Our subject was the eldest of five children. His education was commenced at the common schools of Pennsylvania, and he afterward attended Duff's College, taking the commercial course, and Mansfield Academy two terms. He went

to Cooper County, Mo., and taught three terms, and in 1863 went to Fulton County, Ill., and November 1, of the following year, married Miss Angie S. Tuthill, who was born in Genesee County, N. Y., in 1843. They have three living children: William E., Robert and Mamie M. While teaching he began the study of medicine, and began to practice that profession in 1861. In 1867 he became a disciple of Blackstone, and engaged in that profession until 1882, when he came to Lancaster, Schuyler Co., Mo., and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1883 he bought *The Excelsior*, of which he has since been the sole manager. The paper is Democratic in politics, and has a circulation of about 1,500, being one of the leading weekly newspapers of Northeast Missouri. The Doctor has always been a Democrat, and while in Illinois was township clerk, supervisor and township treasurer twelve years. In 1883 he was elected mayor of Lancaster, serving one year. In 1885 he became a member of the board of education, which position he still holds, and in 1886 was elected a member of the town council. He is a Master Mason, and himself and wife belong to the Christian Church.

Andrew Jackson, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Morgan County, Ind., and was born in 1838. He is a son of Samuel and Margaret (White) Jackson, and labored from home all the time from thirteen years of age, except in winter, when he cut wood for, and took care of his mother. Thus he received but a meager education, and that only through his own exertions. In 1857 he wedded Melissa J., daughter of William and Lavina Phipps, formerly of Kentucky. Mrs. Jackson was born in Macon County, Mo., and to her and our subject eight children have been born, all living: Sarah Marinda (wife of David O. Cripps), Benjamin Franklin (married to Elizabeth J. Singleton), Mary E., William T. S., James L., Fannie B., Maggie J. and Andrew O. Mr. Jackson remained in Macon County until 1866, and then came to Schuyler County, where he rented land for six years, and then purchased land three miles northwest of Queen City, which he has cultivated and improved, and which is now a fine farm of 320 acres. This property is the result of his own labor and good management, as he started in life a poor man. In 1862 he enlisted in Company M, Northeast Missouri Militia, and served two years, until the disbandment of his regiment. In 1864 he enlisted in Company H, Forty-second Missouri Infantry, and served in Tennessee, Missouri and Alabama, having been stationed at Fort Donelson, Nashville and Tullahoma, Tenn. He served as corporal until the close of the war, and then returned home, where he has made farming and stock raising his occupation, and is one of the most practical farmers of

the county. Mr. Jackson is a Republican, although he cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas, in 1860. Since then he has voted for the Republican nominees. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is identified with the Christian Church. His father, Samuel Jackson, was a boatman upon the river for some years, and died, in 1840, while away from home. The family then removed to Macon County, Mo., and in 1866 came to Schuyler County, where the mother died in 1866, about sixty-four years of age. She was twice married, her first husband being a cousin of Andrew's father, and also a Mr. Jackson.

William F. James was born September 21, 1830, in Pike County, Mo., and is the second of a family of nine children born to Morris and Mary S. (Beasley) James. His paternal grandfather in company with a brother were the first representatives of the family who located in Missouri, and the land upon which they farmed is now Broadway, St. Louis. The father of William F. moved to Pike County when a young man, and there married Miss Beasley, who had come to that county when a little girl. After living in that county some time he moved to Randolph County, from there to Macon, and from there to Putnam; but the chills were so prevalent in that district that the family finally removed to Schuyler County, Mo., January 4, 1837. The father died in California, where he had gone in 1850 with a brother, whose death also occurred in that State. The father of the notorious Jesse James, who was a cousin of Mr. James, preached his funeral sermon. In politics Mr. James was a Democrat, and in religion himself and wife were worthy members of the Christian Church. Mrs. James survived her husband's death but four years. William F. was reared upon his father's farm, but, owing to the lack of schools in that region, his education was very limited. At the age of sixteen he began life for himself, often working for 25 cents a day, or making rails at 25 cents per hundred. His mother died when he was but nineteen, and then the care of four younger brothers fell upon him. Since then his life has been one of reverses, his chief occupations being farming and merchandising. In 1874 he opened a business house in Coatsville, which he still runs. Seventeen years ago he lost his all, but since that time has retrieved his fortunes, and, besides owning a good business, has 725 acres of land, 400 of which are coal land. In 1862 Mr. James enlisted in Company A, Seventh Missouri Militia, and served until the close of the war, when he was discharged at Hannibal, Mo. In 1851 he married Eliza Headley, who was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1832, and by her had four children: Martha J., John W., Mary A. E. and William I. F. In 1869 Mrs. James died, and the following year he mar-

ried Mrs. Martha E. Locker (widow), who was born in Russell County, Ky., in 1828. In politics Mr. James is a stanch Democrat. In Masonry he has taken all the degrees, extending to the Palm and Shell in Oriental Masonry, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

De. N. Jewett, clerk of the circuit court and *ex-officio* recorder of Schuyler County, is a native of Union County, Ohio, and was born September 9, 1849, and is a son of Jared O. and Harriet S. (Butler) Jewett. The father traces his ancestry to two brothers, who left England previous to the Revolution, on a man-of-war, and came to America, one settling in Maine and one in Connecticut, the latter becoming the progenitor of the family of which our subject is a descendant. The father of Jared O. Jewett was born in Massachusetts, and served as major in the Revolutionary War. Jared O. was born in Franklin County, Vt., in 1813, and in 1854 removed to Union County, Ohio, two years later coming to Schuyler County, Mo., where he located two miles west of Lancaster. In 1863 he settled in the town where he has since resided. He was married three times, and his second wife (the mother of our subject) was born in Franklin County, Vt., in 1815, and died in 1871. De. N. Jewett was the youngest of a family of three children, and, when seven years old, came to Schuyler County, and received his early education at the common schools of that county. In 1863 he attended Berkshire Seminary, in Franklin County, Vt., and after studying there for three years returned home, and farmed. November 1, 1872, he was appointed deputy circuit clerk, and served until October, 1878, when he was appointed circuit clerk, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ward L. Munsell. In November, of the same year, he was elected to that office, and in 1882 and 1886 was re-elected, thus forcibly illustrating his ability as an able and efficient officer. January 4, 1872, he married Miss Allie C. Ballenger, daughter of Joshua and Henrietta Ballenger. This lady was born in Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind., in 1852, and has borne our subject two children: Carrie M. and Llewellyn Lee. In politics Mr. Jewett is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley, in 1872. He is a Master Mason, and a member of the A. O. U. W. He is a substantial and honored citizen, and owns five town lots and a building. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he to the Episcopal.

Abraham Johnson, farmer and stock raiser, is a son of Thomas J. and Mary (Hull) Johnson, and was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1827. His father was of English descent, and was born in New Jersey, in 1793. When a boy he accompanied his parents

to Ohio, where he married and spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring in 1837. He was a volunteer in the navy of 1812, but did not enter the service. The mother was born in Germany, in 1797. Her death occurred in 1874. After her first husband's death, in 1837, she was again married two years later, after which event our subject made his home with his uncle, Alexander Johnson. Young Abraham received but a limited education in youth. In 1852 he took a trip through Iowa and Missouri, prospecting, and finally came to Schuyler County, of the latter State, and the same year (1852) married Mary Courrier, daughter of a Mr. Courrier, of Ohio, and to this marriage two children have been born: Sarah (wife of Logan Laurghty, and Frederick. Mrs. Johnson died in 1860, and the following year Mr. Johnson was married, in Washington County, Ohio, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Mock, by whom he had ten children, all of whom save one are now living: Eli, Frank, Catharine, W. A., Newton, Riley, Julius, Clarence and Irvin. Mr. Johnson first located in Adair County, but soon returned to Schuyler County, and located three miles northeast of Queen City, where he has a fine farm of about 500 acres, all of which is the result of his industry and good management. He was formerly a Democrat, but cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Taylor, but since the Rebellion has been strictly conservative.

Dr. J. T. Jones was born in Woodford County, Ky., April 7, 1855. His father, Louis P., was a native of Virginia, and when a young man moved to Kentucky, where he married Miss Smith, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. Our subject was the youngest child, and, his parents having died when he was very young, he lived with his aunt upon the farm. His early education was received at the common schools, and at the age of twenty he came to Schuyler County, and attended the State Normal School at Kirksville two years. After completing his studies he began to teach school and to study medicine under Dr. W. B. Smith, of Downing, Schuyler County. He attended a course of lectures at the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons, but graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, in 1884. He then opened a physician's office at Glenwood, and managed a drug store in the town. In 1886 he and his brother bought the stock of drugs, and have since conducted the business under the firm name of Jones Bros. In 1884 Dr. Jones married Jennie D. Cone, daughter of Hawley Cone. She is a native of Davis County, Iowa, born in 1863, her father having come originally from Ohio. By her he has had two children: Mamie R. (deceased) and Florence M. Dr. Jones is a member of the Glenwood Lodge, No. 427, in Masonry, and in politics is a Dem-

ocrat. During his three years' practice in Glenwood he has been very successful, and enjoys a liberal and lucrative patronage.

Horace A. Jones is a son of Thomas B. and Ellen F. (Young) Jones, and was born in Wayne County, Iowa, February 22, 1861. The father was born in Indiana, and the mother was a native of Illinois, but both moved to Iowa during their youth. They were both teachers in the same school in that State, and formed a friendship which soon ripened into love. After their marriage Mr. Jones embarked in the drug business, in which he is still engaged. About 1866 he moved to Lancaster, Mo., but after residing there a number of years returned to Iowa, and is now doing business at Roland. He is a Republican. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To them four children have been born: Horace A., Lute (wife of Charles E. Sterret, train dispatcher), Paul W. and Benjamin. Horace A. was only nineteen years of age when he was chosen cashier of the Depositors' Bank at Glenwood, and, when that institution was transferred to Judge Logan, Mr. Jones' faithfulness and ability were rewarded by the same position under the new management. He received his education at the Lancaster schools, and is a young man of intelligence, ability and enterprise. He is the secretary of Glenwood Lodge, No. 427, of Masonry. In politics Mr. Jones is a Republican. He began life a poor boy, but, in connection with his banking interests, is also engaged in stock raising at the present time, and ranks among the prosperous young business men of the county.

Dr. Howard S. Justice was born December 13, 1836, in Columbus, Ohio, and is a son of Joseph and Jane Smith (Little) Justice. The father was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1806, and farming was his occupation. His father, Robert Justice, was a native of Virginia, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He settled in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1800, where he died in 1836, at the age of eighty-five. Joseph Justice was married in 1832, and lived in Franklin County, Ohio, until 1838, when he moved to Vermillion County, Ind. In 1840 he went to Scotland County, Mo., and there was engaged in farming until his death, in 1874. His wife was born in Weathersfield County, Conn., in 1812, and at the age of three accompanied her parents, Nathaniel and Hitty (Deming) Little, to Franklin County, Ohio. She is now living with Dr. Justice, and is the mother of nine children, five of whom are living: Joseph H. (of Keokuk, Iowa), Howard S., Ellen E. (widow of William Childers), Hetty A. (wife of George Clarkson), and William F. (a physician of Lancaster). Howard S., the subject of this sketch, went to Scotland County, Mo., with his parents when but four years old, where he passed

his youth, and received his early education. At the age of nineteen he left the parental roof, and started out in life for himself, first working with his uncle at the brick mason's trade in Springfield, Ill. In 1859 he began the study of medicine, and in 1861 studied with Dr. O. George, of Bonaparte, Iowa. In 1862 he attended the State University, from the medical department of which he graduated February 15, 1865. He then pursued the practice of his profession, in Middle Fabius, Scotland County, until March, 1867, when he came to Lancaster, Mo., where he has since resided, with the exception of the spring of 1882, when he attended the practitioner course of the Chicago Medical College, Chicago, Ill., and the winter of 1884–85, which himself and wife spent in Los Angeles, Cal. The fall of 1877 he was appointed United States Examining Surgeon, and served as such eight years. During his residence in Lancaster Dr. Justice has established a good and lucrative practice, and has become one of the most successful physicians of the county. He owns a dwelling, in a desirable locality of the town, which is valued at $5,000. He is a self-made man, having made his own way in the world since nineteen years of age, and has also reared and educated his brother, William F., since the latter was fourteen years old. December 1, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Helen A. Smith, daughter of Horace and Nancy (Ferguson) Smith. This lady was born in Summit County, Ohio, March 21, 1844, and to her much of the Doctor's success may be attributed, as she has proved a faithful helpmate under all circumstances. She is a lady of rare artistic talent, and has executed some work of beauty and value. Dr. Justice is a Republican, and cast his first vote for S. A. Douglas in 1860. February 3, 1880, he was elected president of the Schuyler County Bank, which position he filled for four years, also acting as director. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity of the Knight Templar degree, and himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Conrad Kaster, a leading farmer and stock raiser of Prairie Township, was born in Hardin (now La Rue) County, Ky., in 1829, and is a son of Nathan and Nancy (Gray) Kaster, both natives of Kentucky. The father was born in 1792 and was of Dutch and Irish ancestry. He was married about 1814, and in 1855 removed to Adair County, Mo., where he died May 6, 1865. His father, Conrad Kaster, was a native of Pennsylvania, and an early settler of Kentucky, where he greatly assisted in driving the Indians from the State. The mother of Conrad, Jr., was two years her husband's senior, and died in 1842, after which her husband married a second time, in 1854, Mrs. Lear Gray becoming his wife. Conrad Kaster, our subject, received a limited

common-school education while living at home, and in 1851 was married to Sarah J., daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Castleman. To her union with Mr. Kaster thirteen children were born, all living with the exception of one, viz.: Elizabeth (wife of D. W. Starbuck), Nancy, Matilda (wife of Newton J. Dufer), Stephen, James and Ida (twins)—Ida is the wife of Sigel Coons—Nathan, Martha and Mary (twins)—Mary is the wife of Eli Johnson—Uretta and Henrietta (twins), Philip, and Florence J. (deceased). Mr. Kaster remained in Kentucky until 1855, and then removed to Schuyler County, and located four miles southeast of Queen City, where his home has since been. He now owns over 500 acres of choice land, which is under a fine state of cultivation and improvement, and is one of the most enterprising and prosperous farmers of the county. In politics he has always been united with the Democratic party, and cast his first presidential vote for Pierce, in 1852. Mrs. Kaster is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

J. W. Kelso, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Vermillion County, Ind., in 1836, and moved to Fulton County, Ill., when he was about five years old, where he grew to manhood. When fifteen he became an apprentice at the cooper's trade, and worked at that business, until 1862, at Rock Island, Peoria, and in Fulton County, Ill. He came to Schuyler County, Mo., in 1873, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits, at which occupation he has since been engaged, and is now the owner of a well improved and cultivated farm of 200 acres, which is the result of his frugality, industry and good management, as he has had no material assistance from friends or relatives. In 1857 he was united in marriage to Miss Emsy Pritchard, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1841, and taken by her parents to Fulton County, Ill., when quite young. Her union with Mr. Kelso has been blessed with nine children: David V., Frank P., George McClellan, Wesley S., Faety S., Ida May, Athelston, Walter H. and Clarence. In politics Mr. Kelso is a Democrat, but has never sought nor held office. His parents had nine children, of whom he was the youngest. The father, Thomas, was a Scotchman. Archibald Kelso was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1761. His mother was Lucinda (Kendall) Kelso, a German lady, but born in Virginia, and she moved with her parents, Enoch and Sarah Kendall, to Licking County, Ohio, where the parents of the mother lived and died.

Arius King, a well-to-do farmer, is the eldest of a family of ten children born to John S. and Nancy (Hays) King, natives of Ohio, and afterward residents of Kosciusko County, Ind., from 1836 to 1865, when they went to Lucas County, Iowa. There

the father died in 1855, at the age of seventy-five, but the mother still lives at the advanced age of seventy-two. In early life Mr. King was a hatter, but, as that was not a profitable business, he afterward engaged in farming. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but joined the Republican party after its organization. Mrs. King is a member of the Christian Church, but Mr. King was a Universalist. Arius King was born December 18, 1834, in Franklin County, Ohio, and during his youth received a common-school education. When nineteen he drove cattle to California, where he resided two years, but at the end of that time joined his parents in Iowa. In 1857 he was married to Nancy Hellier, a native of Morgan County, Ohio, and by her had four children: Vance A., John M., Frank and Eliza J. (wife of George Camden). When starting out in life for himself Mr. King had a capital of but $3, but now, after twenty-two years' residence in Schuyler County, is the owner of 180 acres of land adjoining Glenwood, under a good state of cultivation. In politics he is a Republican. He is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Glenwood Lodge, No. 233, and to Glenn Encampment.

Bennett Kratzer, ex-judge of Schuyler County, was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1828, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Still) Kratzer. The former was of German descent, and born in Ohio, in 1806. He was a farmer by occupation, and was married in Brown County, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1883. He was twice married, his second wife being Mahala (Malott) Kratzer, who survives. The mother of our subject died in 1840, and was the mother of five children, of whom Bennett was the eldest. When sixteen years of age he began life for himself as an apprentice to a blacksmith, working three years for his board and clothes, and receiving three months' schooling. He then worked as a journeyman a year, after which he bought out his teacher, and began business on his own responsibility. In the fall of 1855 he came to Schuyler County, Mo., and a year later purchased 160 acres of land, where he now resides, and, in connection with farming, built a blacksmith shop, and worked at his trade many years. He now owns 288 acres of land in the county, and ranks as one of its highly respected and substantial farmer citizens. October 29, 1848, he married Miss Mary Heaton, daughter of James and Elizabeth Heaton, a native of Brown County, Ohio, where she was born in 1831. To this union seven children were born, viz.: Alonzo, Melissa (wife of Anderson York, of Davis County, Iowa), Leila F. (wife of Albert York), James D. (physician at Lancaster), Theresa (wife of Noah Butts), Charley F. (physician of Savannah, Iowa) and May. In politics he has long been a

Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Franklin Pierce, in 1852. He served as justice of the peace in 1865, and in 1880 was elected county judge, and served two years with great efficiency. Himself, wife and six children are members of the Christian Church.

Dr. James D. Kratzer was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1855, and is a son of Judge Bennett and Mary (Heaton) Kratzer. [See sketch of Bennett Kratzer, Fabius Township.] Our subject received his early education at the home schools, and the State Normal at Kirksville. In 1880 he began to study medicine under Dr. D. N. Dooley, at Savannah, Iowa, and March 3, 1886, graduated as an M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa. He then went to Lancaster, and began the practice of his chosen profession, in which he has met with marked success, having a large practice, and being highly esteemed by the community. In 1875 he married Miss Jane Enlow, who was born in Schuyler County, Mo., in 1859. This lady died September 14, 1879, and in December, 1882, Mr. Kratzer was united in marriage to Miss Mattie, daughter of Dr. D. N. Dooley. Mrs. Kratzer was born in Davis County, Iowa, in 1866, and is a worthy and consistent member of the Christian Church, as is also her husband. In politics the Doctor is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for S. J. Tilden, in 1876.

Thomas Pleasant Leedom, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Lancaster, Mo., and was born October 28, 1853. He is a son of Asa and Susan (Woodson) Leedom. The father was born in Ohio, in 1882, is a tailor by trade, but now resides upon a farm. He is of English descent, and came to Schuyler County, in 1845, with his father, Thomas Leedom, a native of Ohio, who is now eighty-seven years old, and one of the oldest living settlers of Schuyler County. Asa was married in that county, and at the age of sixteen learned his trade, at which he worked twenty-five years in Lancaster. In 1877 he settled upon the place where he now lives, which consists of eighty acres of land. His wife is of English descent, and was born in Kentucky, near Harrisburg, in 1825. She is the mother of eight children: James L., Thomas P., William A., John M. (M. D.), Alonzo, Loretta (wife of C. L. Hounsom), Willard G. and Amos. Our subject attended school in Lancaster, at the State Normal at Kirksville, and in 1874 took the commercial course at the Business College in Keokuk, Iowa, of which institution he is a graduate. He was then appointed deputy county collector by W. A. Coffey, and, upon the death of the latter, in September, 1878, was appointed to fill his unexpired term. In 1879 he was appointed deputy collector

by Frank A. Irvin, and served as such until 1882, when he was elected county collector, and in 1884 was re-elected without opposition in his party. He collected the highest per cent of taxes of any collector in the State, averaging from 95 to 97 per cent, and in all respects proved himself to be a worthy and efficient officer of public trust. He is a leading Democrat of his county, a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. orders, and a charter member of the A. O. U. W. lodge in Lancaster. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife to the Lutheran. By industry, economy and good management Mr. Leedom has accumulated 440 acres of land in one tract, which is well improved and cultivated, and upon which is a well-built house and good outbuildings. August 24, 1884, he married Miss Annie Elizabeth Fansler, who was born in Preston County, W. Va., October 19, 1860, and to this union one child has been born—Thomas P., Jr.

William Wallace Lucas, farmer and stock dealer, is a native of Highland County, Ohio, where he was born in 1830, and is a son of William and Nancy (Owen) Lucas. The father was born in Pennsylvania, was of English descent, and a farmer by occupation. His death occurred in 1832. His wife was born in Ohio, and of Irish descent. She died in 1841, at the age of forty-five. She was the mother of three sons: Elijah, John and our subject. William was only two years of age at the death of his father, and ten at the death of his mother. He was educated at South Salem, Ohio, making his home with his uncle, Samuel Lucas, after the death of his mother. At the age of nineteen he left his uncle's house, and when of age began to teach, and continued occupied at that profession five years, his labors being in Highland, Ross and Pike Counties. In the spring of 1856 he left his native State, and went to Van Buren County, Iowa, and in August of the same year he married Miss Lucy Jane Oldaker, who was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1829. To them seven children have been born, these now living: Armetheus, Cromwell, Sarah Florelen and John Elsworth. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Lucas came to Schuyler County, Mo., and settled upon the Chariton River, and in 1860 located where he now resides, his home place being upon his original purchase of 160 acres. He was but a penniless youth when starting in life for himself, and has endured all the hardships incident to poverty and pioneer life, but by industry, economy and good management, is now the owner of 1,000 acres of good land, and a well-stocked farm, keeping on an average from 100 to 150 head of cattle, 300 to 500 head of sheep, ten to fifteen horses, and from forty to sixty hogs. He is one of the largest landholders in the county, and consid-

ered one of its most substantial and prominent citizens. He lost his wife March 14, 1886, and his daughter Sarah now keeps house for him. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Pierce, in 1852.

Henry A. Lehye, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and was born in 1833. His father, John, was also a native of that place, and born in 1798. He was a farmer, and immigrated to the United States, where he bought 160 acres of land in Hancock County, Ill. He died in 1863. The mother of our subject, Anna Margaret (Wisserman) Leyhe, was born in 1797 in Hesse-Kassel, Germany, and is the mother of three children, Henry A. being the second. Henry was ten years of age when he came to America, and until the age of twenty lived with his parents. In 1858 he married Miss Fredrica Schafer, whose birthplace was the same as his. She was born in November, 1840, and has ten living children: Henry I., Mary C. (wife of Samuel Snowberger), Leonard F., William A., Louisa, Edward, Albert, Helen, Bertha and Franklin. In 1865 Mr. Leyhe came to Schuyler County, Mo., and purchased 230 acres of land, where he now resides. He now owns 447 acres, has one of the finest farms in Liberty Township, and keeps on an average about seventy-five head of stock. He is a highly respected citizen, and in politics affiliates with the Democratic party, his first presidential vote having been cast for James Buchanan in 1856. He is a Master Mason, and a member of the A. O. U. W., and himself and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church.

William Logan, banker, was born near the historic battle ground of the Brandywine, upon the anniversary of that battle, September 11, 1848, and is a son of Rev. William P. and Sarah J. (McComb) Logan, natives of Chester County, Penn., and born in 1822 and 1825, respectively. They were reared and married in their native State where they lived until 1852, when they moved to Adams County, Ill.; in 1855 moved to Hancock County, Ill.; then in 1872 they removed to Atchison County, Mo., where they still reside. Both are active members of the Methodist Protestant Church, of which the father has been a local minister for thirty years, although his chief occupation has been farming. In politics he has always been a Republican. The father's ancestors came from England with William Penn, and settled in Pennsylvania. The mother's paternal ancestors came from Ireland, and the maternal from Scotland. Mrs. Logan is a distant relative of Gen. McComb, of Revolutionary fame. William Logan, the subject of this sketch, is the second of ten children born to his parents. The sixth child died September 10, 1887, which

was the first death in the family. William was educated at the common schools of Illinois, and when eighteen years of age began life for himself. He farmed in Illinois until 1861, and in 1869 removed to Memphis, Mo., where he engaged in the saw-mill business until 1871, when he came to Schuyler County and conducted several saw-mills. He became a sub-contractor in a $40,000 railroad tie contract, but upon the failure of his superior contractors in 1872 he was left penniless. Then for five years he engaged in the mercantile business although he was still interested in the tie trade. In 1882 he and others organized a bank at Macon, Mo., and the following year reorganized it into a national bank, of which Mr. Logan became president; he also opened the Logan's Bank at Glenwood, in 1882. In connection with his banking interests he is largely engaged in farming, owns 3,200 acres of land well stocked and improved, and has large landed interests in Kansas and other Western States; is connected with various financial institutions in Kansas, notably, in the Kansas First Mortagage Company of Hutchinson, Kas.; his wealth is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000. In 1871 he married Sarah J. Jackson, a native of Illinois, where she was born in 1849, and by her two children, William A. and Eva B., have been born. In politics Mr. Logan is a stanch Republican, in 1884 was elected associate county judge, and in 1886 was chosen chief county judge; he was elected by his party in a county that has a Democratic majority of 350. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been the Master of Lodge No. 427, at Glenwood, for seven successive years. He is also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 53, at Kirksville, Mo., and Ely Commandery, No. 22, at the same place. Mr. Logan is a self-made man, a prominent and respected citizen, and a prosperous and enterprising business man. The St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, in a recent issue, said the following concerning Mr. Logan: "William Logan, of Glenwood; estimated wealth, $150,000; owns 3,000 acres worth $75,000; $6,000 town property; $10,000 bank stock; 500 head of cattle and mules; has land in Kansas and Texas, and much money loaned out; all accumulated in last ten years; made a start dealing in railroad ties and timber; property highly improved; lands all in grain; cattle high graded; proprietor of Logan's Bank in Glenwood; native of Illinois; Republican; elected county judge in 1884; twelve years in county."

James P. Logan, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Jo Daviess County, Ill., in 1852, and is the second of six children of William M. and Elizabeth (Claypole) Logan. The father was of Irish and Scotch descent, and was born in Jackson

County, Ind. When seventeen years old he went to Illinois, and when about thirty-two years of age married in Jo Daviess County, where he spent the remainder of his life as a farmer and stock dealer. He was a man of considerable property, and held various township offices. His death occurred in 1885. The mother was twice married, and is still living in Jo Daviess County, Ill. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject lived at home and received a common-school education during his youth, which he completed at the German and English Normal School, at Galena, Ill. In 1873 he came to Schuyler County, and located two miles northeast of Green Top, where he now owns 320 acres of the choice land of Schuyler County, which he has finely cultivated and improved, making him one of the most substantial farmers of the county. He was married in 1877 to Miss Drusilla, daughter of Moses and Mary Towles, a native of Schuyler County, by whom he has had four children, three living: Clarence, Myrtle, William Henry and Bessie. Mr. Logan is an enterprising and respected citizen, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Republican in politics, having cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Grant.

M. H. McCloskey, farmer, stock raiser and carpenter, was born July 24, 1844, in Hartford County, Md., and moved to Wheeling, W. Va., when quite small. In 1846 he went to Lee County, Iowa, and in August of 1855 came to Schuyler County, Mo., where he has since resided, engaged in farming. He owns a well improved farm of 256 acres, and is one of the well-to-do farmer citizens of the county. April 8, 1875, he was married to Miss Nancy E. Ashworth, a native of Schuyler County, Mo., by whom he had one child—Matthew. This lady died April 16, 1876, and June 19, 1879 Mr. McCloskey was united in marriage to Miss Susan M. Howard, a native of Schuyler County, Mo., this union being blessed with the following children: Mary J., Allen, Eddie F., Emma and John Henry. Mr. and Mrs. McCloskey are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian and Christian Churches, respectively. In politics Mr. McCloskey is a Republican in principle, and has served his township in several official capacities. February 14, 1865, he enlisted and served until the close of the war, being mustered out at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. He was the youngest child of three born to Paul and Jane (McMillan) McCloskey, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was born near Lancaster, Penn. Mrs. McCloskey was the daughter of John McMillan, of Scotch descent, and born July 15, 1807. Her death occurred April 12, 1884.

Thomas McGoldrick was the fifth of a family of thirteen children of Thomas and Jane (Leedom) McGoldrick, and was

born in Allegheny County, Penn., in 1830. His father was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1793, where he was reared and engaged in making edged tools. After his marriage he lived upon a farm until 1832, and then moved to Hardin County, Ohio. In 1847 he sought a home in Schuyler County, where he died in 1850. He was a Democrat in politics, and for six years served as magistrate. Mr. and Mrs. McGoldrick were both members of the Christian Church. Mrs. McGoldrick died in 1872 at the age of sixty-nine. Our immediate subject was reared upon the farm, and received but a common-school education. After the death of his father the care of his mother and the family devolved upon him, and he remained at home until twenty-five years of age, when he began life as an independent farmer. In 1857 he was united to Anna Weldon, who was born in Lewis County, Mo., in 1836. This union has been blessed with nine children: Charley, Lemoine, Eugene, Cora, Fannie, William B., Howard, Mollie L. and Ota. In politics Mr. Goldrick is a Democrat, and during the late war served in the enrolled militia. He is a Mason of Glenwood Lodge, No. 427, and himself and wife belong to the Christian Church. Mr. McGoldrick is an old resident of Schuyler County, having made his home here over forty years. He is the owner of 300 acres of choice land, and is a successful farmer, at which occupation he has made all his wealth.

Robert J. Maize was born in Jackson County, Ala., in 1822, and is a son of David and Katie (Acre) Maize, natives of Virginia and Wayne County, Ky., respectively. After their marriage they moved to Jackson County, Ala., and after living there six years removed to Lawrence County, Ind., where the mother died. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and served in New Orleans under Gen. Jackson. He was a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Maize was a member of the Baptist Church. After the death of his father, in Illinois, Robert J. accompanied a widowed aunt to Randolph County, Mo., and from there, in 1837, went to Schuyler County, Mo. Being but a lad of fifteen, at the time, he was not very enterprising, but, nevertheless, took up a claim. Later his ambition was aroused, and he became one of the most stirring business men of the community, and at one time owned 520 acres of land which he later disposed of. He is now living a retired life upon the interest of his property. In 1844 he married Louisa Riggsby, who was born in Macon County, Mo., in 1826. This union has been blessed with twelve children, eight of whom still live: Sarah A., Mary E., Martha M., Perry T., Nancy K., Cindica A., George W., Matilda R., Louisa E., Charles R., Julia E. and Ephraim H. In politics Mr. Maize is a stanch

Democrat, and during the late war served as captain of Company C, Twenty-ninth Enrolled Militia. His first presidential vote was cast for James K. Polk. Mr. Maize served his county some years as magistrate, and in his fifty years' residence here has won the esteem and honor of all his fellow citizens. Himself and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Henry A. Miller was born in Monroe County, Wis., January 16, 1854, and for a couple of years lived in Marquette County, that State, when the family moved to Iowa in 1858. He is the son of A. D. and J. B. M. Miller, who were natives of Eastern Ohio, in and near Ravenna, where some of their relatives still reside. A. D. Miller's father was a German, while his mother was of English descent. He followed farming principally in early life, although he tried several other branches of business at different times. He was born in 1821. He was married, about 1843, to Miss Julia George, who was of New England parentage, and whose great-great-grandmother, on her mother's side, was one of the Mayflower pilgrims. She (Miss George) was born in 1825. In 1848 A. D. Miller moved his family to Wisconsin, then a new country, their neighbors being chiefly the Chippewa Indians, and it was among these neighbors that the subject of our sketch first saw the light. A. D. Miller, his father, was one of the California gold seekers of 1851, going "across" in an ox wagon, and coming back, poor, by the Panama Isthmus and New York. He was also one of the early settlers of Kansas, putting together the saw-mill and sawing out the cottonwood lumber for the first house in Eureka, the county seat of Greenwood County, where he died in 1881. Mrs. J. B. M. Miller died in Iowa in 1870. Henry, their son, was one of eight children, and in 1866, at the age of twelve, was apprenticed in the *Excelsior* printing office in Lancaster, Mo., where he worked, until in 1871 he and Mr. S. A. Dysart purchased the office. His educational advantages were very limited, being confined to the Iowa public schools till the age of twelve, and, after that time, such instruction as he could obtain from a private teacher, of evenings; he managed, however, to master the usual English branches, besides making considerable progress in German. In 1873 he purchased sole control of the *Excelsior*, which prospered very well under his management until 1883, when he traded it to W. M. Hunter for a stock of general merchandise, and has been engaged in the mercantile business ever since, having, however, associated himself as a partner with Mr. W. P. Murphy, in 1885. In all his business ventures Mr. Miller has been moderately successful, and the firm of Murphy & Miller does one of the most extensive businesses in the county. Mr. Miller was married, in

1875, to Miss Ella Potter, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of W S. Potter, one of the early settlers of the Buckeye State, and who still survives at the age of eighty-one. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller: Anna, Frank and Charles. In politics Mr. Miller is a Democrat, having been elected by that party to the office of county treasurer, in 1882, which office he filled for two years. He is also a Master Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W.

Albert Minear, farmer, was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1841, and is a son of Samuel and Thaney (Rhoads) Minear. When about five years of age he was brought by his parents to Schuyler County, where he was reared upon the farm, and received but a common-school education. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, Second Missouri Cavalry, Union army, and veteranized in 1864 in Company G, Forty-second United States Infantry. For two years he served as corporal. At the close of the war he returned home, and has since successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1865 he was united in marriage to Rachel Thompson, a native of Putnam County, Mo., and by her has had seven children: Armada, Alzada, Vesper, Clara, Leafie, Albert and Isaac E. In politics Mr. Minear is in hearty sympathy with the Republican party. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 25, Department of Missouri, and is also united with the A. O. U. W. He owns a good farm of 160 acres, and is one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers of the township.

H. F. Minium, farmer and stock raiser, was born January 28, 1838, in Crawford County, Penn., and is the eldest of six children born to Sampson P. and Julia Ann (Cole) Minium, natives of Crawford County, Penn. The father was a soldier during the Rebellion, and served part of the time as drum major, and the remainder had charge of the barracks at St. Joe, Mo. The mother was a daughter of Jacob and Christine (Rennor) Cole, natives of Westmoreland County, Penn. H. F. Minium went to Brown County, Ill., August 29, 1855, and September 24, 1867, came to Schuyler County, Mo., locating in Independence Township, where he has since resided. He received a common-school education, and at the age of twenty-two started in life for himself, with no capital save energy, perseverance and good business ability. He at first worked as a farm hand, but is now the owner of 150 acres of finely improved land. February 22, 1860, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Davis, a native of Brown County, Ill., who bore him two children: Alice A. and Allen L. Mrs. Minium died in September, 1863, at the age of twenty-two, and October 11, 1864, Mr. Minium married Miss Martha McConnel, a native of Scott County, Ill. This union was blessed with

eight children: Quincy A., Marcellus, Rose, Homer (deceased), Ida, Laura (deceased), Florida and Wayne. This lady died December 29, 1883, having been a devoted Christian for twenty-five years. March 5, 1885, Mr. Minium was united in marriage to Miss Fannie E. Blodgett, a native of Indiana, but principally reared in Schuyler County, Mo. She was born about 1848, and is the mother of one child—Dora I. Mr. and Mrs. Minium are members of the Christian Church, of which the former has been ruling elder for twenty years. While living in Illinois he was ordained, in April, 1867, by the Union Baptist Church. He is independent in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas. He was elected justice of the peace in a strong Democratic township, and served four years. In 1886 he was a candidate on the Republican (with which party he has principally acted since 1862) ticket for the Legislature, but was defeated by 400 majority, on account of the county being so strongly Democratic. The paternal grandparents of the subject of this sketch, Henry and Elizabeth (Peiffer) Minium, were natives of Pennsylvania. Henry Minium was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was stationed at Fort Erie. He was a son of Henry Minium, a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was born near the western line of Germany, and came to America with Gen. LaFayette.

Dr. William F. Mitchell was born in Schuyler County, Mo., September 22, 1842, and is a son of Isaac and Sarah (Underwood) Mitchell. The father was a farmer, and born in Harby, England, in 1815, and in 1837 came to the United States, and located in Green County, Ill. In 1841 he married and came to Schuyler County, Mo., and entered 280 acres of land in Liberty Township, three miles south of Lancaster, which has since remained in the family. In 1865 he removed to Alton, Ill., and in 1873 went to Girard, where he died in 1885. He was one of the early settlers of Schuyler County, and an active and influential man in the county, in the welfare of which he is greatly interested. His wife was born in Cynthiana, Ky., in 1812, and is now a resident of Girard, Ill. She is the mother of four children: William F., Robert J. (a physician of Girard, Ill., and a graduate of Shurtleff and Rush Medical Colleges), John M. (who died in service at Memphis, Tenn., in 1864), and Mary J. (a graduate of Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Ill., and who resides with her mother). When nineteen our subject began to teach, and the following year entered Shurtleff College, having previously attended Mrs. Baird's school in Lancaster. He also taught two terms in Illinois, and in 1866 entered the medical department of the State University of Michigan, from which institution

he graduated March 25, 1868. He immediately began to practice at his birthplace, and his skill and fine character soon gained him an extensive and lucrative practice, and placed him among the leading physicians and surgeons of the county. In 1880 he joined the Missouri State Medical Association, and in 1885 the American Medical Association, of which he is the only member from Schuyler County. He is greatly interested in all advancement made in the medical world, and has done much for the literary progress of Lancaster. July 26, 1863, Dr. Mitchell married Miss Lizzie T. Marshall, who was born in Greene County, Ill., March 26, 1846. To this union ten children have been born: Elmer L., Mary A., Elillian Maud, Sarah, William F., Jr., Bertha, Robert J., George Herbert, Frederick and Oliver Wendell Holmes. In politics the Doctor is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant, in 1868. He is a Noble Grand in Odd Fellowship, and Past Master Workman of the A. O. U. W., and examining surgeon of the same. He is also surgeon of the Keokuk & Western Railroad, and is the United States Pension Examining Surgeon of Schuyler County. His wife is a Methodist. Dr. Mitchell during the war of the Rebellion was a strong Unionist, and in "the times that tried men's souls" never hesitated to actively and urgently advocate the cause of Union arms. He supported the election of Samuel J. Tilden, and has acted with the Democratic party ever since.

Thomas J. Mock was born in Schuyler County, Mo., in 1849, and is the youngest of seven children born to Elijah and Mary (Shackelford) Mock. The father was born in Bourbon County, Ky., and the mother was a native of the same State. During its early history they moved to Missouri, and located first in Howard County, then moved on to Scotland County, and afterward permanently located in Schuyler County, where they were among the pioneer settlers. Mr. Mock was a cabinet-maker by trade, but after coming to Missouri spent most of his time farming and coal mining, being more extensively interested in the latter. He opened the first mine in the county on the Chariton River. In politics he was Democratic in his views. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mock died in this county. Thomas J. was reared upon the farm. His educational advantages were very limited, as there were but few schools in the country in those days. At the age of eighteen he became interested in coal mining, and for fourteen winters he occupied his time in that manner. He is still engaged in the same business with his brothers, A. J. and Alfred, and, in partnership with the former, operates a saw-mill. He also owns a fine farm, and is considered one of the best and most enterprising business men of the county, of which he has been a resident

thirty-eight years. In 1870 he was united in marriage to Eliza Pennington, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1852, and by her has had three children: Eugene, Lunia and Alfred. Both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Mock is a Democrat, and in Masonry a member of Glenwood Lodge, No. 427.

William S. Morgan, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Fabius Township, was born in Marion County, Mo., in 1852. and moved to Schuyler County, Mo., in 1856, where he since resided. He started in life for himself, at the age of seventeen, with no capital, but by energy, perseverance and economy, now owns a nicely improved farm of 140 acres, upon which he lives, engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1875 he was united in marriage to Miss Lorinda Cook, who was born in Texas, and reared in Missouri. To her union with Mr. Morgan five children have been born: Sarah E. (deceased); Mary E., Oscar, Homer and Lulu May. Both Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are worthy and prominent members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which the former has been a deacon about ten years. Politically Mr. Morgan is a Democrat, and as such has served his county very acceptably as constable. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. He is the eldest of three children of John and Mary Ann (Hodges) Morgan, natives of England and Kentucky, respectively. The father accompanied his parents to America when nine years old, and settled first in Marion County, Mo., but now resides in Schuyler County, of that State. The mother was a daughter of John and Malinda (Stone) Hodges, of Kentucky, and died in 1865. One year later Mr. Morgan was again married, to Miss Nancy Mullinix, and that union was blessed with two children, now deceased. Mr. Morgan was a son of Emanuel and Martha (Giutus) Morgan, natives of Southwest England. The former went to California in 1849, and, on returning home, died of cholera at Cairo, Ill.

W. P. Murphy, of the firm of Murphy & Miller, was born in Clark County, Mo., in 1846, and is a son of Ruel and Elizabeth Murphy. The father was born in Virginia in 1799, and in his youth went to Kentucky, where he married. In 1836 he removed to Clark County, Mo., and lived there until his removal to Memphis, Mo., in 1881. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Northeast Missouri, and died in 1885. Mrs. Murphy was born in Virginia in 1804, and died in 1880. She was the mother of eleven children, our subject being the youngest. W. P. was educated at the common schools of his native county, and in 1869 came to Lancaster, established a grocery store for himself, and has since been constantly engaged in business at Lancaster, with the

exception of the year 1884, which he spent in Eldorado, Kas., in the grocery business. From 1875 to 1879 Mr. C. W. Bunch and Mr. Murphy were partners, and in 1885 the present firm of Murphy & Miller was established. They are energetic business men, and carry a fine stock of goods, and do the largest business in their line in Lancaster. In May, 1868, Mr. Murphy married Miss Dora Board, a native of Lewis County, Mo., and by her had one child—Ruel. Mrs. Murphy died in 1870, and three years later Mr. M. married Miss Ida Walker, daughter of James Walker. Mrs. Murphy was born in Ohio, and is the mother of three children: Guy, Earl and Paul. He is a Master Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics Mr. Murphy is a Democrat.

T. G. Neeley, judge, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Schuyler County, Mo., was born in 1849, and is a son of Robert S. and Julia D. (Jones) Neeley. The father was born in Ohio, near Lancaster, in 1821, and about 1844 came to Schuyler County, and settled upon the farm now owned by Russell Jones. He was married in this county in 1879, and then sold out and moved to Alamosa, Colo., where he now resides. He came to Schuyler County during the early history of that section of the country, and the first county court held in that vicinity was held at his house. He assisted in laying out the town of Lancaster, which he named in honor of the county seat in his native State and county. The mother of our subject was of German descent, born in Indiana, and died in 1854. T. G. is the eldest of a family of four children, and lived with his father until eighteen years of age, being educated in schools at Lancaster. In 1867 he went to Colorado and Wyoming, being absent about eighteen months, most of the time having been spent in hunting. In 1869 he returned to his birth-place, and in January, 1870, married Miss Hannah Elizabeth, daughter of John Fincher, a native of Greene County, Tenn., and born in 1849. She came to Schuyler County, Mo., when two years of age, and is the mother of six children: Martha C., Ida M., Minnie E., Ollie M., Robert Lee and Bertha I. In 1872 Mr. Neeley located where he now resides, and is the owner of 202 acres of fine land, and keeps an average of seventy-five head of cattle per annum. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote in 1872 for Horace Greeley. He was elected county judge of the Northern District of Schuyler County for a term of two years, in 1886, and is now discharging the duties of that office with fidelity and zeal, and has won the esteem of the entire community.

William D. O'Briant, retired farmer, is a son of Zachariah and Elizabeth (Javoiden) O'Briant, natives of Virginia, born in 1792 and 1787, respectively. They were married in 1816, and

lived in their native State until 1839. They then lived in Kentucky until 1852, and came to Schuyler County, Mo., where they spent the remainder of their days, dying in 1867, their deaths occurring four months apart. Both were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and, while erecting a fort at Camp Holly, was crippled for life by the falling of a log. In early life he was an overseer, but later turned his attention to farming. In politics he was a Democrat. Of a family of seven children, William D. and the youngest were born in Prince Edward County, Va. William was reared upon the farm, and attended school about a year at a primitive log school-house. In 1852 he married Elizabeth Foglesong, daughter of Charles Foglesong. Mrs. O'Briant was born in Wythe County, Va., and to her union with Mr. O'Briant six children have been born: Henry W., Harriet J. (deceased wife of W. L. Stacy), Zachariah, James E., William C. and an infant (deceased.) In politics Mr. O'Briant and all his sons are Democrats. He began life a poor man, but by industry and the assistance of his faithful wife he became the owner of 275 acres of land, of which he now owns 168. He has been a resident of Schuyler County for thirty-five years.

Henry W. O'Briant, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Schuyler County, June 26, 1853, and is a son of William D. and Elizabeth (Foglesong) O'Briant. He was reared upon a farm, and his educational opportunities were limited to the advantages offered by the common schools of his neighborhood. When twenty-one years of age he began life as an independent farmer, and in 1875 was united in marriage to Margaret W. Gosser, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Walthour) Gosser. Mrs. O'Briant was born July 9, 1850, in Westmoreland County, Penn., and when about seven years old was brought by her parents to Schuyler County. Her union with the subject of this sketch has been blessed with seven children: William E., Charles H., Lewis I., Sarah E., Ida K., Hattie J. and Henry M. Both Mr. and Mrs. O'Briant are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. O'Briant had enough money to purchase a nice little farm of forty acres, and by industry, economy and good management, they have increased their possessions to 214 acres of good, improved land, and are considered prosperous and enterprising citizens. Mr. O'Briant is a Democrat, and a member of the A. O. U. W. He takes especial pains in the rearing of fine stock as is well attested by his fine Short-horn cattle, Berkshire hogs and poultry.

Leonard A. Parker, junior member of the firm of Tice & Parker, is a native of Sangamon County, Ill., and was born in

1836. His father, Jacob, was a native of Kentucky, and of English descent. After his marriage to our subject's mother, Sarah (Bray) Parker, he moved to Sangamon County, Ill., and there died about 1849. He was a lieutenant in the War of 1812, and fought in the battle of New Orleans. He was a farmer by occupation. The mother was about five years her husband's junior, and a native of North Carolina. She died in 1841. When Leonard A. was but five years old he was bound out to Peter Gates, with whom he remained about nine years, attending school some two months of each year. When fifteen years old he began life for himself as an employe on a farm, and attended school during the winter months, and afterward taught school for four years. In 1857 he came to Schuyler County, where, in 1861, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Charlotte Brown, formerly of North Carolina, but early settlers of Schuyler County, where Mrs. Parker was born. To this union seven children were born, of whom five are living: Albert (of Milan), Elias F. (of Kansas), Amice B., Ellen B. and Clara. Mr. Parker soon rented land and farmed about four years, then entered the mercantile business with William Gatlin, which he conducted five years, and then purchased a farm, and farmed fifteen years. In 1884 he purchased an interest in a general store, and is now a member of the firm as above stated. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Douglas. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mrs. Palmer died October 1, 1881.

Hon. Mark B. Patterson is a native of Searsport, Me., and was born in 1827. His parents, John and Hannah (Lancaster) Patterson, were also natives of that State, where they spent their entire lives. Mr. Patterson's father was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, born in Belfast, Me. He was a shipbuilder and master mariner, and spent many years upon the sea. His death occurred in 1856. His widow died in 1861, at the age of seventy-six. Our subject received a common-school education, and at the age of fourteen went to sea, and for some years engaged in coasting from Bangor, Me., to Charleston, S. C., and other points, during the summer months, and during the winter attended school. He afterward made voyages to New Orleans, West Indies, and other places, and lived the life of a sailor, about nine years in all. In January, 1850, he went to California, and engaged in mining until the winters' rains set in. Becoming convinced that it would not be profitable nor expedient to remain in the mines during the rainy season, he determined to return home, but, on the eve of his departure, accepted a position upon a vessel running between Sacramento City and San Francisco, receiving $100 a month, for five months; then he returned to the mines again, and remained in same

five years; had reasonable success, and in 1856 he returned to his native home, and in the fall of the same year went to Iowa, purchasing a section of land near Grinnell. After a year and a half's residence there he went to Pike's Peak, and spent about four years. He then returned to Iowa, and in 1867 married Amanda Crosby, and reared three children, all now dead. Soon after his marriage he came to Schuyler County, Mo., where Mrs. Patterson died in 1872, and a year later our subject wedded Mrs. Addie Brower, widow of Elias Brower, and daughter of John and Bethany Mikel, formerly of North Carolina, where Mrs. Patterson was born. She accompanied her parents to Schuyler County when but two years old, where her father died in 1864 at the age of sixty-four. He was of German ancestry. The mother is still living in Adair County. When Mr. Patterson came to Schuyler County he located two and one-half miles west of Queen City, where he has a fine farm of 360 acres, on which he remained until 1873. In 1882 he removed to Queen City, where he has since lived in retirement. He was a justice of the peace four years, and in 1878 was elected to represent Schuyler County in the Lower House of the General Assembly, and served two years very satisfactorily. His occupation in early life naturally led him to identify himself with the Democratic party, on account of its low tariff and unrestricted commerce policy, which necessarily enhances a sailor's interests, and later, as an agriculturist, he advocated the same political principles as he belongs to a class whose interests are bettered by free commerce. His first presidential vote was cast for Buchanan. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his wife has been united with the Methodist Episcopal Church South since twenty years of age.

Judge Yelverton W. Payton was born in Madison County, Ky., in 1815, and is the second of a family of eight children. His parents, Yelverton and Mildred (White) Payton, were natives of Madison County, Ky., and the father was of English ancestry. In 1843 he removed to Randolph County, Mo., where he died in 1858, when sixty-four years old. His occupation was that of farming, and he was a volunteer in the War of 1812, serving under Gen. Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe. The grandfather of our subject, Yelverton Payton, was a native of Virginia, and born in 1755. His wife, Anna (Guffey) Payton, was born at the same place in 1762. Mr. Payton was a soldier in the War for Independence, and, as he was an early settler of Kentucky, was in all the Indian Wars in that section. The mother of Yelverton died December 25, 1885, at the age of ninety-two, and had for many years been a member of the Baptist Church. Yelverton W. was reared by his grandparents, and received but

a limited education. When sixteen years old he began to learn the tanner's trade, at which he served three years. In 1836 he wedded Miss Sallie Ann, daughter of William and Hannah Geery, formerly of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Payton was born in Madison County, Ky., in 1820, and has borne her husband nine children, eight now living, and all residents of Schuyler County: Henry Guffey, Elizabeth (deceased), Frances Ann (wife of Andrew Mills), Josephus, Susan (wife of Monroe Fugate), Emily, Lura (wife of David Easten), Laura (wife of James Fugate) and John C. In 1848 Mr. Payton removed to Schuyler County, and located at Lancaster, where he engaged in the tanning business some years. He then settled three miles east of that town, and there remained until 1865, when he removed to Iowa, but in the fall of the same year returned, and the next spring accompanied a colony to Carthage and remained during the summer, then went to Randolph County, and there remained two years. Returning to Schuyler County he located two miles southwest of Queen City, where he has a farm of over 300 acres, after having given about 100 acres to his children. He has always been an active and industrious man, and is regarded as one of the substantial and respected citizens of the county. He was a Whig during the days of that party, but is now a Democrat, and as such efficiently filled the office of county judge two years. His first presidential vote was cast for Harrison. He is a worthy and long standing member of the Masonic fraternity, and is greatly interested in the general welfare and prosperity of his country. Mrs. Payton died January 29, 1886.

Hon. Edwin F. Payton, attorney, is a native of Schuyler County, Mo., was born March 2, 1858, and is a son of Benjamin and Susan (Burford) Payton. The father is of Irish descent, and was born in Anderson County, Ky., in 1820. In 1857 he came to Schuyler County, Mo., and settled one and one-half miles north of Lancaster, where he owns 160 acres of land, but for the past eight months he has been a resident of Lancaster. The mother was also born in Anderson County, Ky., in 1818, and died in 1885. She was the mother of twelve children, ten of whom are living: John (a farmer), W. M. (a farmer), Amanda J. (wife of Josiah Beasley), Joseph B. (a farmer), Benjamin L. (a farmer), Sisie, James P. (farmer and stock dealer), Martha E. (wife of Lewis Van Aken), Edwin F. and Elmer E. (a farmer). Our subject was educated in Lancaster, and at the age of twenty began to teach, his last term of school being spent as principal of a Lancaster school. Later Mr. Payton began the study of law, under the Hon. C. C. Fogle, in November, 1880, was admitted to the bar, and in 1884 began to practice in partnership with the Hon. C. C. Fogle. In Sep-

tember, 1886, he established an office by himself, and is now practicing alone. In politics he is a Democrat, and in the spring of 1883 was made school commissioner of Schuyler County, which position he filled two years. In November, 1884, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Schuyler County, which position he filled two years, and so efficiently that in 1886 he was re-elected, and is now discharging the duties of that office. He is master Mason of Lodge No. 259, at Lancaster, and is a member of the A. O. U. W. December 14, 1886, he married Miss Annie Stokes, daughter of Daniel Stokes, a native of Wisconsin, and both are members of the Christian Church.

Otto Plessner, carriage and wagon manufacturer, was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1846, and when three years of age accompanied his mother to America. His father, Dr. M. C. T. Plessner, was born in Striegau, Prussia, in 1813, and was a son of Prof. Henry Plessner, of the University of Breslau. M. C. T. Plessner received a fine literary education at the gymnasium, and a medical education at the University of Berlin. He became so prominent in his chosen profession that he was chosen physician of the king, but on account of his sympathy with the people, during their revolt in 1848, was banished from the empire and his property confiscated. After the war he was pardoned by Emperor William, and given $40,000 for his lost property. In 1849 he came to America, and located at Saginaw, Mich., where his ability was soon recognized, and he became one of the foremost of his profession. He took an active interest in public affairs, and was for ten years president of the board of education in Saginaw. In 1868 he was a presidential elector upon the Republican ticket. In Masonry he took all the degrees. He died at the age of seventy-two. His wife who is nine years his junior is still a resident of Saginaw. Otto Plessner is one of a family of fourteen children, and was reared at Saginaw, where at the age of fourteen he learned the blacksmith's trade. When sixteen years of age he volunteered in Company H, of the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, in which he served twenty-eight months. He accompanied Gen. Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and after that served under Gen. Stoneman. After the war he went to Indianapolis and learned the wagon-maker's trade. In 1869 he went to Saginaw, and established a carriage factory, but in 1873 was called to Danville, Ky., and offered a position as foreman of a factory at a salary of $1,500 per annum. Two years later he opened a factory at Sigourney, Iowa, and in 1883 came to Coatsville, Mo., and now owns the largest carriage factory in the county, and as a workman is unsurpassed in skill. While in Indiana, in 1868, he was married to Maggie Coy, and by her has

had seven children: Mollie, Ettie, William, Daniel, Ida, Louis and Matilda. He is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R., Glenwood Post, No. 25.

William D. Powell was born in Greene County, Va., December 15, 1834, and is a son of Jackson T. and Mandana (Yowell) Powell, natives of the same State. The father was of Welsh, and the mother of English ancestry. They were reared and married in Virginia, and that was also the native State of two of their children. In 1835 they moved to Cass County, Ill., where the father helped build and lay out the town of Virginia and served as sheriff several years. Two children were born to them while in that State. In 1842 they moved to Randolph County, Mo., where the father died in 1861. The mother still lives. Their family of children was increased to five while in the latter State. The father was a cabinet-maker by trade, but a farmer by occupation. The mother belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church. William D. was chiefly reared in Missouri, and received his education at the district schools. At the age of twenty-one he began to teach and farm, and after that engaged in mercantile business. In 1872 he came to Schuyler County, and engaged in cattle trading quite unsuccessfully. From there he went to Macon County, and in 1878 represented his county in the State Legislature. In 1881 he went to Clarence, Shelby County, and edited the Clarence *Courier*. In 1884 he moved to Moulton, Iowa, and took charge of the Moulton *Tribune*, which is ably edited by his wife, Mrs. Matilda F. Powell. In 1887 he gained control of the Glenwood *Criterion*, which he now conducts. In 1858 he married Matilda F. Dameron, daughter of Benjamin Dameron, sheriff of Randolph County, in which county Mrs. Powell was born in 1842. To this union three children have been born: Annie K., Ida M. and Effie J. During the late war Mr. Powell served as second lieutenant in the State Militia. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and himself and wife belong to the Christian Church.

Sylvanus Purdy, farmer, is a son of Sylvanus and Julia (Hull) Purdy, both natives of the State of New York, where they were reared, married and spent their lives. The father was an extensive farmer in that State, and in politics a Democrat. Mrs. Purdy was the mother of three sons and five daughters, and a Christian lady, being a worthy member of the Baptist Church. Her death occurred in 1837, and Mr. Purdy married a Quaker, Mary Frost, by whom he had five children. The subject of this sketch was the youngest child of the first marriage, and was born in New York City, but, as his parents lived there but a short time, his youth was spent upon a farm on the Hud-

son. When about nineteen years of age he evinced a taste for the life of a sailor, and took passage on a vessel as a roustabout. He afterward became captain of a vessel, but, after filling this office a short time, went upon the ocean as fireman of the steamer "Georgia," captain, Admiral Porter, which ran from New York to Panama, stopping at Cuba. In 1851 he sailed from New York for San Francisco via Cape Horn, stopping at Rio Janeiro four weeks, and at Chili, and arriving at his destination after a voyage of six months. He worked a short time in the mines, and then went to Sacramento, and engaged in gardening four years. In 1856 he returned to New York, and married Ruth L. Coe, daughter of John H. and Maria (Lake) Coe, natives of New York, where their lives were spent in agricultural pursuits. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Purdy was born in Ulster County, N. Y., in 1830, and to her marriage with Mr. Purdy four children have been born: Wells C., Amanda, Addison W. and John S. The three sons are engaged upon the railroad. After having merchandised, operated a mill, farmed, and kept a restaurant until about 1867, Mr. Purdy and his family moved to Iowa, where he engaged in farming and shipping grain. In 1874 he came to Glenwood, and has since dealt in grain and pressed hay, and has the credit of being the first man to run a hay press in the county. In politics Mr. Purdy is, and always has been, a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Pierce. He was a Master Mason while living East. He now owns a nice dairy farm of eighty acres, adjoining Glenwood, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of the township. Mrs. Purdy is a Presbyterian.

John H. Rambo, M. D., is the oldest practitioner in Glenwood, His parents were George W. and Liza J. (Far) Rambo, natives of Ohio, where they were reared and married. They left their native State in 1856, and removed to Van Buren County, Iowa, where they still live. By trade Mr. Rambo is a potter, but for many years has engaged exclusively in farming. He is a member of the Dunkard Church. John H. Rambo is the third of a family of thirteen children, and was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1851. His first work was grinding potter's clay, but he disliked the work so heartily that his one thought was, how to escape such drudgery. Seeing a physician pass, he became possessed of a desire to study the profession of medicine. To that end he was educated at the common schools of the neighborhood and then spent two years at a Normal School. He then taught school, and studied medicine in his leisure hours. Then for five years he clerked in a drug store and read medicine under Dr. Samuel L. Bergen. In 1879–80 he attended a course of lectures

at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, and graduated from that institution in 1882, having previously practiced to some extent in Glenwood. For the last seven years he has continued his practice at the last mentioned place, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice and the esteem and good will of the community. In 1874 he wedded Phidelia L. Gray, daughter of Jonas H. Gray, and by her has had two children—Mont E. and Maude. Mrs. Rambo was born in Perry County, Ohio, in 1848. Although his father is a Democrat, and he was reared under Democratic influence, Dr. Rambo is a stanch Republican. He is an Odd Fellow and a deputy in the order of A. O. U. W.

James A. Rector is a native of Lawrence County, Ind., his birth occurring in 1838, and is a son of Bennett and Elizabeth (Neal) Rector. The father is of Irish descent and a native of Grayson County, Va., where he was born in 1812. He was a farmer and cabinet-maker, and during his youth went to Lawrence County, Ind., where he was married in 1837, and in the spring of 1854, immigrated to Appanoose County, Iowa, and the following year came to Schuyler County, Mo., locating in Lancaster and engaging in the mercantile business. In 1861 he returned to Iowa and located at Eddyville, and engaged in the same business. In 1883, he sold out and returned to Schuyler County, Mo., where he now resides, four miles northeast of the county seat. His wife, our subject's mother, was born in North Carolina, March 17, 1807, and at the time of her marriage to Mr. Rector was the widow of Levi Melvin, who died in 1834, and by whom she had six children; and six children were born to the last marriage, of whom our subject is the oldest. When sixteen years of age James A. came to Missouri, and made his home with his parents until he was past twenty-one years of age. March 17, 1864, he married Miss Mary McGehond, a native of Pennsylvania, and then settled in Lancaster, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits for two years. Mrs. Rector died November 29, 1864, and October 11, 1868, Mr. Rector was united in marriage to Nancy B., daughter of George Moore. This lady was born in Virginia in 1847, and has borne the following children: Tillie E., Schuyler N., Nellie M., George B. and Bessie G. In 1868 Mr. Rector began to farm, purchasing eighty acres of land in Prairie Township. In 1883 he located where he now resides, a half mile south of Lancaster, and has increased his possessions to 120 acres. In politics he is a Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for Bell and Everett. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After the death of his first wife Mr. Rector went to Eddyville and became his father's partner in the grocery business, but, in 1868, returned to Lancaster, where he has since resided.

J. B. Riley was born June 3, 1836, in Fauquier County, Va.; moved to Scotland County, Mo., October 30, 1854, and to Schuyler County, Mo., April 16, 1865, where he has since resided. He has been engaged in farming and stock raising ever since his boyhood, and started in life dependent upon his own resources for a livelihood when but eighteen years old. He now owns 184 acres of land upon which he resides. April 23, 1863, he married Miss Mary Z., daughter of David and Margaret (York) Carney, natives of North Carolina, and Clermont County, Ohio, respectively, and the former, a Revolutionary War soldier. Mr. Carney was a son of Thomas and Mary (Hunt) Carney, natives of Iredell County, Va., who afterward removed to Pendleton County, Ky., where Mr. Carney died. The mother died in Johnson County, Mo. To Mr. and Mrs. Riley ten children have been born, viz.: William F., Emma S., John Thomas, Jesse Van Buren, Abba May, Carrie M., Charley, James A., Marietta and Evalyn. Mrs. Riley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Riley is a Democrat, and is the third of five children born to Willis and Elizabeth (Dean) Riley. The mother having died in 1852 Mr. Riley was again married, Miss Sarah Jett becoming his wife, by whom he had four children. His first wife was the daughter of John and Susan (Pullum) Dean. Mrs. Margaret Carney, the mother-in-law of the subject of this sketch, was a daughter of Jesse and Nancy (Gibson) York. Mrs. York was a daughter of Alexander Gibson, who was a soldier in the Revolution and the War of 1812. Mr. David Carney, the father-in-law of our subject, was a prosperous farmer and served in the Revolutionary War.

John Rice Rippey, a prominent farmer and stock raiser, is of Scotch-Irish and German parentage, and was born in Schuyler County, Mo., November 25, 1843. He is the seventh of nine children born to William V. and Nancy R. (Crim) Rippey, natives of Virginia, born in 1806 and 1808, respectively. When young they moved to Lexington, Ky., and there married and lived until about 1830, when they went to Howard County, Mo., and some time after to Monroe County. About 1837 they removed to Schuyler County, where the father died in 1866. William V. Rippey was a Whig until the dissolution of that party, and afterward became a Democrat. By occupation he was a farmer, and ranked among the most enterprising men of the county. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, to which his widow belongs. Mrs. Rippey now lives with the subject of this sketch, who was reared upon the farm, and received a good education at the common schools of the neighborhood, and the Lancaster High School. At the age of

seventeen he took charge of his father's farm, and after the death of his father, purchased the old homestead upon which he now lives, and by good management has increased his possessions to 700 acres of land. He is one of the most prominent farmers and stock raisers of the county, and makes a specialty of fine blooded stock, and has taken great pride in improving the quality of stock in the county. He owns two fine standard bred stallions—Royal Clay and Green Bush Warrior; two full blooded Clydesdale—Blooming Heather and Duke of Ottawa; two Mammoth Jacks—Thomas Moore, Jr., and Don Juan. Of cattle he has a herd of twenty registered Short-horns, and also owns some fine Poland-China hogs and poultry. In 1867 he married Mary E. Dickerson, a native of Monroe County, Mo., born in 1845, and by her has had four children: Jessie Maud, Lillian Clare, John Rice, Jr., and William Lyons. Mr. Rippey is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and his wife of the Cumberland Presbyterian. In politics Mr. Rippey is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Seymour. In 1880 he was chosen representative of Schuyler County to the Thirty-first General Assembly, and had previously served in the State Constitutional Convention of 1875. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belonged to Glenwood Lodge, No. 427.

Nicholas T. Roberts, county collector, was born in Howard County, Mo., in 1839, and is a son of David A. and Rachel (Lee) Roberts. The father was of Scotch and German descent and born in Madison County, Ky., in 1815. When five years old he accompanied his father, Nicholas Roberts, to Howard County, Mo., where he was married in 1838. In February, 1840, he came to Schuyler County, Mo., and located four miles south of Lancaster, in Prairie Township, where he owned 240 acres of land. In 1846 he was elected justice of the peace and served four years. In 1854 he was elected county judge and served six years. He was a Union man during the war, and in the fall of 1862 enlisted in Company K, Tenth Missouri Infantry, and served nearly a year. He was discharged on account of disability and died ten days after returning home. He was a prominent and influential citizen, and a leading Democrat of the community in which he lived. His wife was of English descent, and born in Howard County, Mo., in 1822. She was the mother of ten children, of whom our subject is the eldest, and died in 1885. Seven of the children are now living. Nicholas T. was but an infant when he was brought to Schuyler County, and the entire northeast Missouri was an unbroken wilderness; he received a common-school education, and also attended the private school of Mrs. Baird in Lancaster, who was a highly cultured lady. At

the age of twenty he began to teach school during the winter months, and farmed during the summer months, continuing this mode of life until 1875. His teaching was confined to Schuyler County with the exception of one summer, in 1860, he taught in his native county. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in the Missouri State Militia and in the fall was captured at Hilltown, Iowa, but was soon released. In 1874 he was elected county assessor, and two years later re-elected; in 1878 was elected sheriff and re-elected in 1880, and in 1886 was elected county collector. October 14, 1860, he married Miss Nancy M. Fulcher, born in Schuyler County, Mo., in December, 1842. This union has been blessed with six children: Ida (wife of Samuel A. Dysart, attorney-at-law at Lancaster), Edson H. (lumber merchant and ex-deputy county clerk, deputy sheriff and deputy circuit clerk), Rachel, Nevada, Fannie and John A. In politics Mr. Roberts has always been a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Douglas in 1860; he is a Master Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His uncle, Thomas Roberts, came to Schuyler County in 1840, and afterward became one of its prominent citizens and served as probate judge, sheriff, county collector and representative.

M. T. Rogers, farmer and stock raiser, was born January 31, 1841, in Schuyler County, Mo., and is the fifth child of eleven born to John and Anna (Beasley) Rogers. The father was born near Franklin, Ky., and the mother was a native of Georgia. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a minister of the gospel in the Baptist Church. M. T. Rogers has been engaged in farming and stock raising since his early boyhood, and when twenty years of age began life for himself with a capital of $400, and by good investment and economy has become the owner of 230 acres of nicely improved land, and is now one of the substantial farmers of the county. In 1861 he wedded Miss Jane Snider, who bore him one child—George Andrew. His first wife having died in 1871, a year later Mr. Rogers was united in marriage to Miss Malissa C. Snider, daughter of Edwin and Eliza (Groseclose) Snider, and to this union seven children have been born: Joseph E. (deceased), Howard L., Lewis T. (deceased), Walter E., William L., Thelan H. and Anna E. Mrs. Rogers is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Rogers is a Democrat, and during the war served about three months in the C. S. A., Missouri State Militia In Masonry he is a member of the Blue Lodge.

George W. Rolston was born in Pennsylvania in 1839, and when ten years old went with his parents to Ritchie County,

Va., where he received a common-school education. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company K, Sixth West Virginia Cavalry, Union Army, and served three years. He was in the battles of Second Bull Run, Gettysburg, Cedar Mountain, Drop Mountain and Rocky Gap, and a great many minor engagements. His service was most of the time under Gen. Averill and he received his discharge at Wheeling, W. Va., in 1864. In 1866 he was married to Miss Louisa L., daughter of Isaac and Sarah Spears, formerly of Ohio, where Mrs. Rolston was born, and to this union three children have been born, viz.: Alice, William and Nellie. Two years after his marriage Mr. Rolston removed to Schuyler County, and located one and one-half miles northwest of Green Top, where he now has a fine and well improved farm of 120 acres, which is the result of his labor and good management, as he started in life a poor man. He has made farming his chief occupation, although early in life he spent some time teaching school. He makes horse breeding a specialty, having raised on his farm some of the finest Percheron and Clydesdale horses in Northern Missouri. He is a son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Ross) Rolston, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch descent, and born in 1810 and 1813. The father died in 1876, in Schuyler County, and the mother in 1861, in Virginia. Our subject is a Republican and cast his first presidential vote for John Bell in 1860.

W. D. Ross, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Brown County, Ohio, where he lived until 1880, and then moved to Schuyler County, Mo. Since boyhood farming has been his occupation, and after receiving an academical education he started out in life for himself at the age of twenty-two. He then had no property, but is now the owner of a nicely improved farm of eighty acres, upon which he resides. In 1857 he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Moyers, daughter of Joseph and Lena Ellen (Carter) Moyers, and to this union seven children were born: George A., Mollie E., and five who died in infancy. Mrs. Ross was a member of the Christian Church and died in January, 1886, aged fifty years and thirteen days. Mr. Ross is also united with the Christian Church, and in politics is a Democrat. His first presidential vote was cast for James Buchanan. He has served his township in several different capacities very acceptably, and is one of the respected and prosperous citizens of the county. He was the eldest of four children of Abner and Mary (Day) Ross, natives of Brown County, Ohio, but now residents of Schuyler County, Mo., where they moved in 1881. Abner Ross is a son of William and Catherine (Harper) Ross. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and served as lieutenant of his

company. The mother is a daughter of Mark and Lena (Carter) Day, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. Mr. Day was a soldier in the War of 1812, in which he was wounded. His parents were Asa and Isabelle Day. The paternal great-grand parents of the subject of this sketch, Isaiah and Mary (Harper) Ross, were natives of Virginia. Isaiah served during the entire Revolutionary War, was taken prisoner, and held for one year, at the end of which time he was released.

P. S. Sagerty was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1836, and is a son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Sidles) Sagerty. The father is a descendant of a Dutch family, and was born in Ohio, in 1809, and is a carpenter and joiner by trade. His father, Jacob, was born in New York and officiated as a subordinate officer in the War of 1812, under Gen. Wayne. Thomas lived in Warren County and Cincinnati, Ohio, until 1836, and then went to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he now resides. His wife was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1808, and died in 1865. She was of German descent, and her father, Peter Sidles, was a fife major in the war of the Revolution. She was the mother of nine children, of whom our subject is the fourth. He was educated at Lebanon, Ohio, and for two winters taught a select night school. When fourteen, he began to work in a printing office as an apprentice, for 50 cents per week, and remained there three years. The paper published was the *Western Star of Lebanon*, which had a wide circulation. He afterward worked as journeyman, and the last four years was foreman and editor of the same establishment. June 19, 1856, he married Miss Frances A. Whitaker, daughter of D. H. and Anna Whitaker, who was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1838, and has borne our subject ten children: Alfred E., Mary F., Annie L. (wife of J. W. Cooksey), James F., Ida, Horace, George T., Myrtle, Harry, Chester. Mr. Sagerty farmed one year in Van Buren County, Iowa, and then went to Bentonsport, Iowa, and took charge of the Bentonsport *Signal*, but in fourteen months moved the paper to Albia, where the name was changed to the Albia *Republic*. Eight months later he abandoned newspaper work and went to Scotland County, Mo., and engaged in mercantile business two years, and in 1873 moved to Downing, Schuyler County, where he built the present large warehouse and bought and sold grain and kept a drug and grocery store for five years, during which time he erected eight houses. In 1882 he was appointed superintendent of the poor farm, of which he has since had control, treating the unfortunate ones with kindly consideration. He is a Democrat, and served as assessor of Scotland County two years, and also served as assessor of Schuyler County for two years and as justice of the peace of Schuyler

County for four years. He was chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Schuyler County six years, and is Mason of the Royal Arch Degree.

Hon. Lucius Sanderson, attorney-at-law and notary public, was born in Vermont, in 1820, and is a son of Levi and Sallie (Bean) Sanderson. The father was born in Massachusetts in 1783, and died in 1869. He is of English ancestry and can trace his lineage directly back to the Puritan fathers. When of age he went to Vermont, married there in 1806, and spent the remainder of his days in that State, engaged in farming. He was a justice of the peace, and served as militiaman in the War of 1812. His father, John Sanderson, was a native of Massachusetts, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The mother of our subject was born in Nova Scotia about 1786, and died at the age of sixty-four. She was a daughter of John Bean, formerly a resident of the Hampshire grant of land, but during the War of Independence he accepted the offer, made by the British Governor, to grant large tracts of land to colonists who would settle in Nova Scotia. The tract upon which he settled now includes the city of Halifax, N. S. Lucius was reared at home and received an English academical education, and was also a student of the French language. He taught school while quite young and before his majority began to study law, which he has made his life profession and in which he has been very successful, being a fluent and eloquent speaker and a good reasoner. In March, 1843, he wedded Miss Lucretia M., daughter of Joseph and Rhoda Prentiss, of Vermont, and to them ten children have been born, of whom five are living: Joseph E. P. (of Ray County), Agnes L. (wife of William A. Lafler (of Brunswick, Mo.), Carrie E., (wife of H. O. Benton, of Brunswick, Mo.), Lucia M. (wife of Joseph G. Sickles of Centerville, Iowa), and Florence E. (widow of John W. Walker). In 1855 Mr. Sanderson removed to Kingston, Waushara Co., Wis., and about ten years later removed to Erie County, N. Y., and while living there accepted a position on the Wabash Railroad. In 1869 he removed to Missouri and lived for a time in Kansas City and Macon City, but in 1873 located at Queen City, where he has since made his home, practicing his profession with great success. Being of an active temperament, he in his early days preferred a more active life and gave more attention to outside business than to his profession. Later in life he has devoted more time to his profession, but confined it chiefly to office work. He was formerly a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay in 1844, but since the war has been a Republican. Despite the earnest solicitations of his friends that he accept the nomination for the office of representative of Schuyler

County, he refused, preferring to devote his entire attention to his profession. Mrs. Sanderson was born in 1825, and has for many years been a member of the Congregational Church.

H. D. Satterfield, surveyor, was born in Pike County, Ohio, in 1838, and is a son of John and Mary (Copas) Satterfield, natives of Virginia, and born near Harper's Ferry in 1812 and 1813, respectively. When small they were brought to Pike County, Ohio, and were married in that State and county. In 1878 they removed to Schuyler County, Mo., where the mother died in 1882, and where the father is still living. Both had united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was reared at home on the farm, and received but a common-school education. In 1863 he married Miss Rebecca, daughter of John and Nancy Johnson, all natives of Pike County, Ohio. This union was blessed with nine children, of whom six are living: Mary A., Susan, Cassie, Anna Florence, Lillie and Rosy (twins). Our subject remained in Pike County until 1874, and then located five miles west of Queen City, in Schuyler County, Mo., where he lived until 1883, and then removed to Queen City, where he now resides. He has made farming his principal occupation, and has taught school twenty-five years, during the winter. In 1884 he was elected surveyor of the county, and has since filled that position very efficiently. He has always been interested in all educational projects, and his children are receiving good educations, and fitting themselves for teachers. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Douglas. He is a member of the Christian Church, his wife of the United Brethren, and his three daughters of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is of Irish descent. His grandfather, James Satterfield, was born in Virginia, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

William Schafer was born in Prussia in 1824, and is a son of Adam and Elizabeth Schafer, also natives of that country, and born in 1778 and 1790, respectively. The father died in 1828, and the mother in 1872. Adam was a farmer, distiller and butcher by occupation, and served as first lieutenant under Napoleon Bonaparte. He was also collector and treasurer of his town for some years. The mother came to the United States in 1855, and her death occurred at the residence of our subject, at Lancaster. William was one of a family of four children, and while in his native country complied with the law of that land, and attended school from the age of six until he became fourteen years of age. At the age of twenty he began to learn the wagon-maker's trade, at which he worked five years. In 1845 he immigrated to America, and located at Palmyra, Marion Co., Mo.,

where he resumed work at his trade. April 18, 1847, he married Miss Mary C. Kuthe, who was born in Germany in 1824, and came to America in 1845. Of this union there are six living children: William, Mary (wife of Louis Schmit), George, Catherine, Susan and Adam. In 1852 Mr. Schafer removed to Lancaster, working at his trade until 1855, when he engaged in the mercantile trade. He sold his store in 1857, and built a mill at a cost of $4,500, which he ran until 1874, and then erected his present building, which is a five-story brick, 36x46 feet, has ten sets of rollers, and is equipped with all the latest improvements. The building cost $17,000, and has a capacity of sixty barrels per day. Mr. Schafer does a large business, and makes several brands of flour, among them—"Extra Fancy," "Family," "Patent" and "Fancy Patent"—both for home and foreign trade. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Taylor in 1848. In religion he and his wife are Catholics. They are among the prosperous and well-to-do citizens of the town, and reside in a house nicely situated, which cost about $3,000.

Peter F. Schwartz, merchant, was born in Germany, in 1836, and is a son of Andrew and Annie Schwartz, also natives of Germany, where they were reared and married. They came to the United States in 1842, and located in Centreville, St. Clair Co., Ill., where they both died in the same week, of cholera, in the year 1848. After the death of his parents, Peter F. lived in Illinois four years, with a family of the same name, and then went with them to St. Louis, Mo., staying there one summer, then moved back to Illinois, and in 1861 enlisted in Company C, Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served through Tennessee, the battles of Vicksburg, Island No. 10, New Madrid, Corinth, Iuka, Missionary Ridge, and the entire Georgia and Atlanta campaign to the sea, then on to the grand review, at Washington. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky. In September, 1865, after four years of active and faithful service for his adopted country, he was honorably discharged at Springfield, Ill. In 1867 he married Miss Apalonia Bellm, also a German, and to them the three following children have been born: Emma, Louisa and Frank. The year of his marriage he came to Schuyler County, and located at Glenwood. He established a harness shop, having learned that business when a young man, and remained there until about 1874, when he purchased a farm three-and-a-half miles west of Glenwood, and farmed until 1877, when he removed to Queen City, and resumed the harness business. In 1879 he purchased a stock of general hardware and agricultural implements, and has handled that in

connection with the above named business since. He has been a prominent Mason for a long time, and is one of the most public spirited men of the community, and is giving his children a good college education. Formerly Mr. Schwartz was a Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan, but since the war has become a Republican.

Reuben L. Scurlock was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1823, and is a son of Joshua and Martha (Long) Scurlock. The father was a native of Stokes County, N. C., and the mother of Botetourt County, Va. When young they went to Jackson County, Ohio, where they were married, and raised a family of thirteen children. In 1853 they came to Schuyler County. The father died while visiting in Iowa. The mother returned, and made her home with a daughter. In 1882, while returning home from a visit, Mrs. Scurlock fell in stepping from the train, and sustained injuries which proved fatal. She was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Scurlock was a Whig in politics, and at one time served as lieutenant of a militia company. His chief occupation was farming, but he was also a good shoemaker, cooper, gunsmith, etc. Reuben L. was reared upon a farm, and received but limited educational advantages, but afterward increased his knowledge by reading and observation. He remained at home until 1850, and then married Lucy A. Aleshire, a native of Jackson County, Ohio, and born in 1828. To this union three children were born: Jugirtha T., Nelson J. and Reuben P. Mrs. Scurlock is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Scurlock is a stanch Republican, and during the war served as a militiaman. He has served his township as magistrate, and has also filled several minor offices. He lived in Ohio until 1856, and then moved to Schuyler County, locating upon the farm where he now lives, which consists of 160 acres of land under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Scurlock is a self-made man, and his property is the result of his own industry. He is a Master Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F. Scotch, Dutch, and Irish blood flow in his veins. His paternal grandfather was a soldier during the entire Revolutionary War.

John G. Shattuck, liveryman, was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, in 1834. His parents, Chester and Alma (Guy) Shattuck, were born in Canada, in 1810 and 1809, respectively. They were married in Canada, whither their parents had immigrated while they were young, and in 1845 came to Ohio, and in 1852 to Schuyler County, Mo., where they settled upon what is now Glenwood. The father was a carpenter by trade, but engaged in other employments such as hotel keeping, livery business, etc. In politics he was once a Whig, but afterward became an active

worker in the Republican party. He died in 1887, but the mother still lives with the subject of this sketch, who is the only living child of a family of two children. During his youth John G. received a good common-school education. He has always lived upon the home place, and as his father was otherwise engaged, John became the manager of the farm, and gave evidence of considerable ability in stock raising and dealing. In 1887 he became engaged in the livery business where he is now located, having his son-in-law for partner. In 1856 he married Ann Chattin, who was born in England in 1849, and by her one child was born, Vinnie A. (wife of A. N. Davis). In politics Mr. Shattuck is a Republican, and during the late war offered his services to the country three times, but each time was rejected on account of disability. In business he is moderately successful, and owns a nice stable newly fitted.

Robert Shaw, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1812, and moved to Fulton County, Ill., in 1836, and in March, 1869, began to farm in Schuyler County, where he has since resided. He began life for himself when twenty-one years of age, and from a poor man has become the owner of 663 acres of choice land in Schuyler County, and 160 acres in Scotland County, Mo., and also has 350 acres in Fulton County, Ill., which is good evidence of his business ability and good management. In 1833, he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Boadner, a native of Pennsylvania, and by her thirteen children have been born: Alexander, Minerva (deceased), Sarah, Peter (deceased), Emaline, Mary Ann, Isaac, Henry, Jasper Newton, Rebecca, John W., Amanda E. and James M. Mr. Shaw is a Democrat, and when in Illinois served two years as tax collector. He is the seventh of a family of thirteen children of Alexander and Mary (Bartley) Shaw, natives of Virginia, who moved to Licking County, Ohio, at an early day, at which place they lived and died. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and a son of Charles Shaw.

Dr. George A. Shirley, physician and surgeon, was born January 25, 1845, in Franklin County, Mo., and is the third of four children. His parents, Carter T. and Elizabeth (Cook) Shirley, were natives of Kentucky, the former born January 2, 1816, and the latter November 28, 1819. They were married in 1835, and four years later removed to Macon County, where they lived until 1872, with the exception of a few years spent in Franklin County. They then removed to Saline County, where they have since lived. Mr. Shirley is a mechanic. He served as sergeant major in the Second Missouri State Militia during the late war. Both himself and wife have been members of the

Methodist Episcopal Church since their youth. The Doctor was reared at home and received a limited common-school education. In 1864 he enlisted in Company B, Forty-second Missouri Infantry, and was on duty in Tennessee and Missouri, and went on a scouting expedition of twenty-six days. He remained in service until the close of the war, and received his discharge at St. Louis, in July, 1865. The same year he was united in marriage to Miss Mattie J., daughter of Amos and Elizabeth (Brannock) Barnett, formerly of Pendleton County, Ky., where Mrs. Shirley was born. To this union five children have been born of whom but two are living—William E. and Clarence E. Our subject farmed in Knox County until 1869, and then embarked in the mercantile business at Kirksville, and the next year began to study medicine with Dr. P. G. H. Barnett. In 1871–72 he attended the Keokuk Medical College, and then began to practice at Willmathsville, in Adair County, where he remained until 1879, and then came to Green Top, where he has established a large and lucrative practice. He owns a comfortable home and forty acres of land just northeast of the town where he resides. He is a genial gentleman and enjoys the esteem of the entire community. He is greatly interested in all educational projects, and his children are enjoying the best educational advantages which he is able to give them. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln while in the service. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and himself and wife belong to the Christian Church.

John M. Shoemake, butcher, was born in Ripley County, Ind., in 1843, and is a son of Levi and Louisa (Horton) Shoemake. The father was of French descent, and born in 1801 in North Carolina. He was a farmer by occupation, and while young went to Hamilton County, Ohio, where he was married. In 1840 he moved to Ripley County, Ind. His death occurred in 1843. His wife was born in Jackson County, Tenn., in 1803, and was also of French descent. She went to Davis County, Iowa, in 1855, and there died in 1865. Our subject, John M., was the youngest of five children, and received his education at the common schools of Indiana and Iowa, having gone to the latter State when twelve years old. At the age of seventeen he began to teach penmanship, at which occupation he was engaged five years. During the late war his sympathies were with the Union, and in August, 1862, he enlisted in the Third Iowa Cavalry for three years, or during the war. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, and the battles of La Grange, Ark., Jackson, Miss., Selma, Ala., Columbus, Ga., and several other engagements and several skirmishes, and at one time was slightly wounded in a

hand-to-hand sabre contest with an enemy. He received his discharge June 19, 1865, at Nashville, and then returned home. In February, 1866, he married Miss Mary K. Weldon, daughter of James Weldon. This lady was born in Lewis County, Mo., in 1847, and is the mother of five living children: Luna, Alvin A., Clarence W., Justice H. and Effie. After his marriage Mr. Shoemake located in Liberty Township, Putnam County, and commenced to farm. At the expiration of three years he removed to Chariton County, and located near Bynumville, where he engaged in the mercantile business, which he was soon compelled to abandon on account of his poor health. After selling his stock he removed to Schuyler County, and located in Glenwood Township, where he purchased a farm of 200 acres. In 1872 he moved to Glenwood, and worked at various occupations, and was a confidential employe of William Logan for several years. In 1880 he returned to his farm, and the same year he and Mr. Logan engaged in the railway timber business, at which they continued two years. In the summer of 1887 Mr. Shoemake came to Lancaster, and became a butcher, and at this business is quite successful. In politics he is a conservative Republican, and in 1872 was elected county assessor, and served two years. He is a Master Mason.

Simmons & Holbert, general merchants at Coatsville, is the oldest and leading firm in that business in the city, and although young in years, are very successful and enterprising business men, and have a stock of goods occupying a room 24x62 feet, and a large wareroom. The senior member, William D. Simmons, was born in Davis County, Iowa, in 1858, reared upon a farm, and educated at the common schools of the neighborhood. When nineteen years of age he began life for himself by clerking in a general store, and after following that vocation about eleven years, purchased a stock of goods, and began life as an independent merchant in Coatsville in 1885. In the fall of the same year, George R. Holbert, his brother-in-law, became his partner, and they have since been doing business under the firm name of Simmons & Holbert. In 1884 Mr. Simmons was united in marriage to Miss Arintha S. Holbert, a native of Davis County, Iowa. Mrs. Simmons is a devout member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Holbert, the junior member of the above firm, was born in Davis County, Iowa, in 1859, and spent his youth upon a farm. After receiving a good education at the common schools of the vicinity in which he lived, he attended the Ottumwa Business College, and fitted himself for mercantile life, and as the result of his labor, is now enjoying the life of a successful merchant. During the time between January 1, 1887, and October

the firm shipped over 29,790 dozen eggs, and as that is but .e item of merchandise, some little estimate can be formed of the ıount of business the firm does. Both partners are Democrats politics.

John Sloop, a merchant, was born in Prairie Township, huyler Co., Mo., in 1847, and is the fifth of ten children of icholas and Elizabeth (Stauffer) Sloop, natives of Switzerland, and rn in 1808 and 1811, respectively. When grown they emigrated the United States and were married at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1832, d soon after settled in Marion County, Mo., where they mained until about 1843 and then came to what is now Schuyler unty, where the father died in Feburary, 1862, the mother rviving until 1885. Mr. Sloop was an early pioneer settler of huyler Township, and at the time of his location there it quired all the inhabitants within a radius of twenty or thirty iles to raise an ordinary log house. Himself and wife were th members of the Lutheran Church. Our subject was reared home and received a meagre education at the primitive log hool-house. In 1873 he left the farm and went to Queen City ıd engaged in the stock and grain trade. In 1876 he was mar- ed to Miss Minnie, daughter of George Eiffert. Mrs. Sloop is native of Missouri, and has borne her husband four children, all ving: Edward Clarence, Erma G., Ellison N. and Augusta. In 79 Mr. Sloop embarked in the hardware business in which he ıs been very successful, owning the best establishment of that nd in town. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential te for Seymour in 1868. He is a member of the Farmers and echanics Mutual Aid Association and of the Triple Alliance Life ısurance Company, and is one of the most energetic and enter- ising business men of the city.

Daniel D. Smith was born in Henry County, Va., August 25, 16, and is a son of John and Frances (Smith) Smith. The rmer was born August 22, 1781, in Bucks County, Pa., and hen twelve years old went to Henry County, Va., where he mar- ed, and in 1837 moved to Lawrence County, Ind. In 1846 he me to Schuyler County, Mo., and his death occurred January 5, 1850. The mother was born in Henry County, Va., May 17, 784, and died September 12, 1838. Two of the five children rn to them are living: Daniel D. and John F., of Saline County, o. Daniel D. lived with his parents until of age, and March 1837, was married to Miss Lucy B. Minter, who was born in enry County, Va., October 18, 1816. To this union nine chil- en have been born: Martin V. B., Henry C. (deceased), Joyce vife of Joel W. Johnson), Frances, Jane (wife of John M. Searcy), ımuel H., Elizabeth (wife of J. T. Seunlock), John O. J. and

Margaret W. Soon after his marriage Mr. Smith removed to Lawrence County, Ind., as did his parents, and in 1846 all came to Schuyler County, Mo., and settled in Liberty Township. In 1851 he moved to Glenwood Township and there remained until 1874, when our subject was elected county clerk of Schuyler County, and filled that office so efficiently that he was re-elected in 1878 and 1882. He has always been identified with the Democratic party and cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren in 1840. He is a man highly esteemed and honored by his neighbors and friends, and himself and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Miles Smith, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Upper Canada, near Hamilton, in 1836, and when nine years old accompanied his parents to Whiteside County, Ill. He went to Boulder County, Colo., in 1860, and then to Schuyler County, Mo., in the fall of 1867, where he has since resided, with the exception of some time spent in Colorado, engaged in mining. He has followed the occupation of farming and stock raising since his boyhood, and, although he started in life when sixteen with no means, has a well improved farm of 110 acres. In 1858 he married Miss Nancy F. Jillson, daughter of George and Rhoda (McCapers) Jillson, natives of Genesee and Cattaraugus Counties, N. Y., respectively. The father was of English and the mother of Scotch-English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had eight children: Etta M., George C., William S., Louisa L., Henry H., Walter S., Mary A. and Charles C. Mr. Smith served under Col. Shoop during the Indian trouble in Colorado, and in politics is independent. He was the fourth child of ten. His parents, Harry and Hannah (Foman) Smith, were natives of Vermont and Germany, respectively. The father moved from Canada when twenty years of age, and died in Whiteside County, Ill., at the age of seventy-five. His father was born in England, and came to the United States at the age of twenty. The mother of Mrs. Smith was a daughter of Maj. McCapers, who came from England with his father when four years old, and settled in Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

J. M. Smith, general merchant, was born in Lewis County, Mo., in 1840, and moved to Schuyler County in 1854. He then returned to his native county, but in 1860 came to Schuyler County again, where he has since resided. He began life for himself when twenty-six years of age, a poor man with no capital, and is now the owner of a general store, his business property, and a residence in Downing, all of which are the result of his own labor and good management. In 1861 he enlisted in the army and served six months, after which he farmed until 1880, when he

urchased a stock of goods from William Barbee, in partnership ith N. A. Lane, and two years later became the owner of the ntire stock. In 1866 he was married to Miss Phœbe Hook, a ative of Pendleton County, Ky. Mrs. Smith was principally eared in Scotland County, Mo., and is a daughter of James [. and Sarah Ann (Morris) Hook, natives of Pendleton ounty, Ky. Mrs. Hook was a daughter of Richard and hœbe (Caster) Morris, and her husband a son of Kimmith nd Nancy Hook. Richard Morris was a soldier in the War f 1812. J. M. Smith, the subject of this sketch, is a Demo- rat in politics, and a Master Mason. He is the seventh of a mily of ten children born to John C. and Marrilla (Martin) mith, natives of Fairfax County, Va., who, in 1826, moved to ennsylvania, and three years later to Missouri, where they died n Schuyler County at an advanced age. They were of Ger- man-Irish and French-English descent, respectively. Mr. J. M. mith is a member of the Christian Church.

A. H. F. Smith, hardware merchant, was born in County Kil- enny, Ireland, in 1844, and is a son of Rev. Ambrose and Letitia Rawlins) Smith, both natives of Dublin, Ireland, and of French- [uguenot descent. The father was a graduate of Trinity Col- ge, Dublin, and an ordained minister in the Episcopalian hurch. He went to England in 1845, but after a residence of ur years in that country he returned to Ireland. In 1849 he me to America, and located at San Antonio, Texas, being the rst Episcopal minister of the place. About 1852 he went to ew Orleans, and retiring from the ministry, became a private acher of Latin and Greek. In 1858 he returned to his native nd. He died in Wales. The mother lived in New Orleans ntil 1873, in which year she died at the residence of a daughter ving in Southwestern Missouri. Our subject was the eldest n of a family of three sons and two daughters. He received good English education, and at the age of thirteen began to erk in New Orleans. In 1862 he was a volunteer in Com- any F, Crescent Regiment, Confederate Army, and served as econd junior lieutenant. He participated in the battles of hiloh, Texana Road, Franklin, Camp Bisland, and was in the ed River Campaign, under Gen. Taylor. After the close of the ar, he became interested in mercantile pursuits in New Orleans ntil 1872. Four years later he located at Glenwood, and mbarked in the hardware business, at which he still continues. n 1880 he married Celest O'Day, a native of Wisconsin, and a ster of the president of the San Francisco Railroad. To this nion three children have been born: Ambrose, Thomas K. O. nd Mary. Mr. Smith is an Episcopalian, and his wife belongs

to the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of Glenwood Lodge No. 427, in Masonry, and one of the respected and honored business men of the town.

Mathias Speer is a native of Overton County, Tenn., and was born in 1817, and is a son of George and Mary (Dougherty) Speer. The father was of Irish and Dutch descent, and was born in Virginia about 1822. He moved from Tennessee to Morgan County, Ill., and in 1836 went to Burlington, Iowa, and from there to Illinois, where he died. He was twice married. The mother of our subject died when he was a small child. He was reared at home, and received his education at Burlington, Iowa, bearing the expenses himself. When twenty-four years old he was married to Miss Lucy Ann Hill, a native of Illinois, and to this union four children were born, of whom two are living: Charles P. (of Atchison County, Mo.), and America J. (wife of George W. Pryor, of Harrison County). In 1853 Miss Helen M., daughter of H. D. and Susan Thorp, of Iowa, became his wife, and this union was blessed with six children, four of whom are living: Nathan T. (postmaster at Green Top), Emma S. (wife of J. Dyer, of Adair County), George B. M. and Alletta Catherine. About 1848 Mr. Speer removed to Schuyler County, and located nine miles northeast of Lancaster, and in 1853 went to Adair County. During the war he removed to Green Top, where he has since made his home, with the exception of the year 1884, which he spent in Kansas, where he owns 107 acres of land, well improved and cultivated, and he has 200 acres in Adair County, Mo. His son, Charles Porter, served in the Union Army during the late war. In politics Mr. Speer is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Van Buren in 1840. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Rebecca Lodge at Glenwood. His wife is a Methodist.

Orland Byron Spencer, druggist, was born in Erie County, Penn., in 1837. His father, H. A., was born in Canada, where his parents had gone previous to the War of 1812. From there he moved to New Hampshire, and from there to Pennsylvania, where he married and lived until about 1840. After a short residence in Clay County, Mo., he moved to Illinois, and from there to Iowa where he died in 1883. The mother still lives there, and is about seventy years of age. She is a member of the Christian Church, of which Mr. Spencer was a minister. In politics H. A. Spencer was respectively a Whig, Know-nothing, Republican and Greenbacker. In 1861 he served as second lieutenant in Company E, of the Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and the following year was made captain of the same, but in 1864 resigned on account of poor health. By trade he was a carriage and wagon-maker and

blacksmith, and in the latter trade his father and four brothers were also proficient. Orland Byron was the eldest of eight children, and was chiefly reared and educated in Iowa. At the age of fifteen he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked in all about twenty years. In 1864 he enlisted in Company D, Forty-fifth Iowa Infantry, and served a short time as company clerk. For twelve years he was in partnership with his father, but in 1876 opened a hardware store, which he ran until 1879. He then came to Schuyler County, and located in Glenwood Township, and went into business with G. D. Gray, who in 1886 was succeeded by his son. The present firm of Spencer & Gray is known as one of the first drug houses of the State, and does a thriving business. In 1882 Mr. Spencer was married to Emma Cullen, a native of Ohio, by whom two children have been born: James Clarence and William Horace. In politics Mr. Spencer is a Republican, and in Masonry belongs to the Commandery.

Isaac W. Stanley was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1831, and is a son of John and Betsey (Hubble) Stanley, both natives of Pennsylvania. In early life they moved to Trumbull County; in 1849 they moved to Wapello County, Iowa, and afterward to Cass County, where both died. They were both members of the Congregational Church. The father was a strong Whig during the days of that party, but after the organization of the Republican party became a member of its ranks. His occupation was that of farming. Isaac W. was the youngest but one of a family of five children, and spent his early days upon the farm. His early education was confined to the district schools, but at the age of seventeen he attended Allegheny College a short time. He then taught school about four terms, and after engaging in farming to some extent, opened a store at Glenwood, which he conducted about two years. He then traded it for a mill, which in 1885 he converted into a roller mill of fifty barrel capacity. This being the best mill in Northeast Missouri, his patrons came from a distance of thirty and thirty-five miles to trade with him. In 1879 he bought the St. Nicholas Hotel, and is now the proprietor of the best hotel in the county, although he began life with but few advantages. In 1854 he married Eveline Campbell, who was born in New Hampshire in 1832, and accompanied her parents to Iowa when quite young. This union has been blessed with the following children: Edward F., Jessie and Harry L. The eldest child was a conductor on the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Railroad, and in 1885 met his death while on a run-away engine. In politics Mr. Stanley is a Republican.

Elder Ennis Starbuck, minister and farmer, was born in Perry County, Tenn., in 1833, and is the second of twelve children born to Daniel and Nancy (Shelton) Starbuck. He came to Schuyler County with his parents, in 1852, and two years later was married to Miss Julia Ann, daughter of J. H. and Julia Hathaway, formerly of Vermont. Mrs. Starbuck was born in Ohio, and to her union with our subject eight children were born, six now living: Alma (wife of G. W. Smith), Lutheria A. (wife of J. C. De Armond of Colorado), Cary E., Lelia N., Dwight D. and Seth H. Mr. Starbuck has been a resident of this neighborhood over thirty-five years and owns 102 acres of land in the home place five miles east of Queen City, and fifty acres of land in timber. When in Tennessee and at the age of eighteen he united with the Missionary Baptist Church, and in 1854 was verbally licensed to preach, and was ordained in May, 1859. He is now in charge of the Baptist Church at Lancaster, and out of twenty annual sessions of the North Missouri Baptist Association he has presided at eleven, and is the present chairman of the executive board of that association. For over thirty years he has been a devout and zealous worker in the cause of religion and has baptized over seventy-five people, four of whom are his brothers and sister. Mrs. Starbuck and all but one of the children are members of the same church. When seventeen years of age Mr. Starbuck voluntarily resolved that intoxicating liquors should never pass his lips and has firmly adhered to this resolution throughout his lifetime.

Francis Marion Starbuck, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Perry County, Tenn., in 1843, and is a son of Daniel and Nancy (Shelton) Starbuck. Daniel Starbuck descended from an old Quaker family of Nantucket Island, and was born in North Carolina in 1799, but was mostly reared in Indiana by his grandfather, Gear Starbuck, a native of England, but an early settler of Nantucket Island. He afterward moved to North Carolina, and from there to Indiana, where Daniel was first married. After his removal to Perry County, Tenn., he was married to the mother of our subject, in 1831, and lived in Perry County until 1852, when he came to Schuyler County, locating five miles southeast of Queen City, spending the remainder of his life as a farmer and carpenter. He died in 1870, the county then losing one of its earliest settlers. The mother was born in Virginia in 1808. She is a member of the Baptist Church. When but nine years of age Francis Marion was brought to Schuyler County, where he was reared, his opportunities for attending school being very meager. Of Southern nativity and reared under Southern influence, his sympathies were naturally with the South at the

breaking out of the war, and in August, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, of a Missouri regiment, doing gallant service under Gen. Sterling Price for over three years in a cause which he thought was right. Among the numerous engagements in which he participated were those of Pea Ridge and Corinth, after which he returned to Arkansas, and was discharged at Grand Prairie, in the latter part of 1863 on account of disability. Subsequently he was captured and confined as a prisoner for ten days in St. Louis. October 24, 1869, Mr. Starbuck was married to Miss Eliza J. Pruett, daughter of B. M. and Virginia Pruett, natives of Virginia, from which State they removed to Illinois, and thence to Schuyler County, at an early date. Mrs. Starbuck was born in Marion County, Ill., September 12, 1851. They have six children: Eleanor, born in 1872; Minnie, in 1873; Ettie, in 1875; Della, in 1879; Luretta, in 1882, and Sophronia, in 1885. Following his marriage Mr. Starbuck immediately located where he has since made his home, six miles southeast of Queen City, in Prairie Township. This is an excellent farm of 200 acres, substantially improved, the possession of which speaks well for one whose early opportunities and advantges were so limited. His entire life has been one of industry and frugality, his character above reproach and suspicion, and his business transactions strictly honest. He is a steadfast worker for the cause of education and the general upbuilding of the community, and spares no pains in the education of his children. He has been a life-long and consistent Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Tilden in 1876. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Grange order. Himself and wife are members in good standing of the Missionary Baptist Church.

W. H. Starret, liveryman, is a native of Madison County, Ohio, and was born in 1842. His parents, John and Mary (Weaver) Starret, were born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1811 and Clark County, Ohio, in 1817, respectively. The father was a farmer by occupation, and when a youth went to Madison County, Ohio. He was married in 1856, and moved to DeWitt County, Ill. In the spring of 1858 he came to Schuyler County, Mo., settled at Tippecanoe, and became the owner of 225 acres of land. His death occurred in 1887. Mrs. Starret is now seventy-one years of age, and is the mother of seven children, of whom our subject is the second. He came to Missouri when a boy, and lived with his parents until twenty years of age, receiving his education at the common schools. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served nearly three years, and was in the Atlanta campaign. He was discharged at Camp But-

ler, Ill., and returned to Schuyler County, Mo. In 1868 he married Miss Angeline E. Walker, a native of Ohio, and the mother of three children: Fay (eighteen years old), May (ten years old), and an infant. In 1866 Mr. Starret established a grocery store in Lancaster, and in 1869 secured the mail route between Lancaster and Glenwood, making two trips each day. He has since been in the business on the present route, In 1875 he built a livery stable, and has since been successful in that business, and owns ten horses, eight conveyances and an omnibus, being well prepared to supply the wants of the traveling public. He is a Republican and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln, in 1864. He formerly belonged to the I. O. O. F., and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thomas J. Threlkeld is a son of William G. and Mary (Churchill) Thelkeld, natives of Shelby County Ky., where they passed their lives, Both were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. The father was a saddler and farmer by occupation and served in Col. Dick Johnson's regiment, in the War of 1812, and was badly wounded at the battle of the Thames. In politics he was a Whig. Thomas J. was the third of a family of ten children and born in Shelby County in 1819. He was left an orphan while very young and was cared for by an uncle. He received a good English education during his youth, and at the age of sixteen began to learn the tailor's trade, at which he worked until twenty years of age, and then turned his attention to farming. In 1842 he came to Schuyler County, and located at the place whsre he now resides. In 1844 he married Elizabeth J. Fulcher, a native of Boone County, Mo., and daughter of Jefferson Fulcher. This union has been blessed with ten children: William O., John H., Mary A., Susie E., Martha A., Henry C., Ella M., Thomas J., James M. and Minnie B. John H. is a physiclan and preacher of Indiana. Thomas J. is principal of the Glenwood schools. Mrs. Trelkeld was a member of the Methodist Church South. Her death occurred in 1874. Mr. Threlkeld was a Whig during the days of that party, but is now a Democrat. He is a well-to-do and prosperous farmer, and the owner of 100 acres of good land.

Adoniram J. Tisdale was born near Springfield, Ohio, in 1834, December 15, and is the fourth of a family of seven children born to Robert D. and Minerva (Forsythe) Tisdale, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. When young both moved to Ohio, where Mr. Tisdale studied medicine and practiced that profession successfully for about forty years. He remained in Ohio until about 1836, and then moved to Adams County, Ind. While there he served as county judge some time,

ıd also was elected representative of Adams and Jay Counties, ıt as these duties interfered with his profession, he refused a ›-election. The mother of our subject died in Adams County, a ember of the Missionary Baptist Chnrch, to which church Mr. isdale belongs. The father is now living with his fourth wife, ı Madison County, Iowa, where he moved in 1856. He was ıgaged in farming in Iowa some time, but is now living a ›tired life. Adoniram laid the foundation of his education at ıe village school, and afterward attended Franklin College. He so spent a large portion of his time in his father's apothecary ıop, and studied under his guidance. After coming to Iowa ith his parents he engaged in farming, but finding that the ›untry needed his services, enlisted in 1861, in Company F, ourth Iowa Infantry, U. S. A., as private, and from that posi- on became successively corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant ıd captain. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Vicks- urg, Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Baker's Creek, Look- ıt Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Taylorsville. He afterward ›compauied his regiment on the Atlanta Campaign, and was in the ıttles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, ıd Griffin's Station, and from there marched on to the sea aad articipated in the engagement at Savannah. He also marched ırough the Carolinas and fought at the battle of Bentonville. ›uring his service of four years and three months, he was in very battle (thirty-six in all) in which his regiment was en- aged, and at the battle of Dallas, Ga., received a severe injury, ›om which he has never recovered, and, on account of which, he ow draws a pension. He received his discharge at Davenport, ›wa, in August, 1865. In 1863 he married Caroline Parker, a ative of Coshocton County, O., born in 1842, and a daughter of ev. Leonard and Mary (Hill) Parker, natives of New York and ermont, respectively. They moved to Ohio when young, and ıere were married. The father was a minister of the Methodist ›piscopal Church for many years, and while a resident of Ohio rote a work on "Baptism" and "Universalism Against Itself." ı 1855 he moved to Iowa, and engaged in farming in connec- on with his ministerial duties. Mrs. Parker was also a Metho- ist, and the mother of three sons and eleven daughters. After er death Mr. Parker was married to Rachel Peach. In early fe he was a Whig, but afterward became a Republican. The nion of Mr. Tisdale and Miss Parker has been blessed with ›ur children: Albert M., Nellie F., Robert L. and an infant. ı 1865 the family moved to Schuyler County, Mo., where they ave since resided. Mr. Tisdale now owns a good farm of 280 ›res of land, which he devotes to stock raising and farming.

In politics he has always been a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was brought out by his party for circuit clerk of Schuyler County, in 1870, and for State Senator some years later. He belongs to the secret societies of Masonry, A. O. U. W. and G. A. R. Mrs. Tisdale is a member of the Methodist Church.

Wesley D. Trimble, farmer, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1848, and is a son of Daniel and Nancy (Miner) Trimble, natives of Ohio, where they were reared and married. They moved to Illinois when Wesley was seven years old, taking him with them. In 1856 the family moved to Appanoose County, Iowa, where Mr. and Mrs. Trimble spent their latter days. The father was a farmer by occupation, and in politics a Democrat. Our subject was the third child of a family of eight sons and two daughters. He was reared under the parental roof, making himself useful upon the farm, and received but a very limited school education. At the age of twenty he began life for himself by working upon the railroad. In 1872 he went to southwestern Kansas, but after living there four years, and suffering greatly from chills, spent a year in travelling through Texas, Arizona and New Mexico. He then returned to Iowa, and in 1879 married Miss Julia A., daughter of Alexander and Hannah (Noggle) Wills, natives of Macon County, Mo., and Ohio, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Wills were married in Illinois, and afterward became early settlers in Schuyler County, locating upon a farm from which they never moved, and upon which Mr. Trimble now resides. This farm now consists of 167 acres of well cultivated land, upon which is a comfortable house and good outbuildings. Mrs. Trimble was born in Schuyler County, in 1857, is a worthy member of the Christian Church, and the mother of four children: James E., Clarence F., Mary N. and Effie L.

Stephen S. Vittetoe, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Grainger County, Tenn., and was born in 1818. His parents, Thomas and Susannah (Dodson) Vittetoe, were early settlers of his native county, and the father died there in 1880. The mother is still a resident of the same county. Our subject remained at home until fifteen years of age, and then worked out until twenty-one years old, when he started in life for himself. In 1840 he married Miss Emeline, daughter of William Proctor and Margaret (Yaden) Proctor, formerly of Grainger County, Tenn., where Mrs. Vittetoe was born. To Mr. and Mrs. Vittetoe twelve children have been born, all save one now living: Frankie (wife of Isaiah Capps, of Cedar County), Thomas, William Proctor (of Cedar County), Silas, Joseph, John R., Levandie, Minnie (wife

of James Coleman, of Adams County, Ill.), Mollie (wife of John Van Meter), Rhoda (wife of Henry C. Patterson), and Florence. In 1842 Mr. Vittetoe removed to Adair County, where he lived about thirty years, and then went to Des Moines County, Iowa, where he remained until 1871, when he came to Schuyler County and located just west of Queen City, where he now has a fine farm of 120 acres and thirty acres of timber. Mr. Vittetoe has always been a hard working and industrious man, and his property is the result of his hard labor and good management. He was one of the early settlers of Adair County, Mo. Politically he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Van Buren, in 1840. His wife is a member of the old Baptist Church.

William Wayman, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Michigan in 1840, and is a son of William and Mary (Price) Wayman, natives of Bucks County, Penn., where they were reared and married. They afterward lived in Indiana and Michigan, and in 1840 removed to Jo Daviess County, Ill., where the father died in 1846. The mother was married a second time about 1856 to George Byers, who is also deceased. Mrs. Byers lives in Illinois, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was reared by his mother, and in 1862 married Miss Sarah Ellen, daughter of Amos and Elizabeth Scott, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, respectively. Mrs. Wayman was born in Illinois, and to her union with our subject eight children have been born, all save one living: Henry E., William Ira, Mary E., Amos Scott, Jesse E., Thomas W. and James. Mr. Wayman remained in Jo Daviess County until 1876 and then came to Schuyler County, and located one mile north of Green Top, where he has 486 acres of land under good cultivation. He has made farming his sole occupation, and is now one of the prosperous and substantial farmers of the county. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and is a public spirited citizen, greatly interested in the education of the future generation.

William Welsh, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Scotland, and was born in 1815. He is a son of William and Margaret (Derby) Welsh, also natives of Scotland, where they were reared and married, and where the father died when our subject was an infant. His widow was again married in 1852, emigrated to the United States, and soon after died in Illinois. William availed himself of the advantages offered by the best schools of his native country, and soon acquired proficiency in his studies, being especially advanced in mathematics. When eighteen years of age he came to the United States, and spent

several years working on a canal, and then went to Illinois where he superintended the construction of a railroad being built in that State. He was married in New York City, in 1833, to Miss Jane Chissolm, a native of Scotland, by whom he had twelve children, six of whom are now living: Joseph (of Kansas), Alexander (of Kansas), Isabella (wife of William Birney), George, Jane (wife of William Farr) and Thomas. Mrs. Welsh died in 1863 and the following year Mr. Welsh married Mrs. Nancy Reduian, by whom he had five children, three now living: John, Charley and Newton. In 1865, he located two and one-half miles north of Queen City, where he has a fine farm of 760 acres, after having given his children 800 acres. His farm is one of the finely improved and cultivated tracts of land in this section of the country, and is the result of industry and good management. He is also an extensive stock dealer. In politics he was once a Whig, but is now a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the substantial and worthy men of the county.

William J. Williams, proprietor of the Glenwood Woolen Mills, was born in Wales, in 1838, where he was reared and educated at the common schools of the country. During his youth he became proficient in the millwright and carpenter trades, which he learned of his father. When eighteen years of age he left his native country and came alone to the United States, and after arriving in Des Moines County, Iowa, near Burlington, where an uncle of his was residing, he decided to remain and work on his uncle's farm for a while, but his uncle died suddenly and left him to shift for himself again, and he began to build and repair mills, but by working on river mills, got the fever and ague so bad that he was not fit to live or die. He purchased a saw-mill and timber, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber and also added woolen machinery for the manufacture of woolen goods. Later he gave his whole attention to the latter business, and, in partnership with two others, ran a large factory, but on account of mismanagement and debts contracted without his knowledge, by his partners, the business was soon ruined. In 1881 he came to Glenwood and purchased the Glenwood Woolen Mills, which he has since run, and to which he has attached a saw-mill. September 15, 1870, he married Amanda J. Johnson, a native of Iowa, and born October 20, 1852. To this union five children have been born: John Albert, George Thomas, Annie May, Walter Greenleaf and Howard Percy. Mr. Williams is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics he is conservative and votes for the man he thinks best without regard to political affiliation. For twenty-

three years he has been a Mason and is a member of Glenwood Lodge No. 427; was initiated in 1864 at Adoniram Lodge No. 120, Iowa.

Dr. James A. Wilson, physician and surgeon, was born in Virginia in 1845, and is the son of Dr. Joseph and Rachel L. (Bell) Wilson, also natives of Virginia, where they spent their entire lives. The father was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Penn., and made the medical profession his life-long occupation. He was for some time physician and surgeon of the insane asylum of his State, and died at the age of seventy-three, full of professional honors. The mother died in 1853. Our subject was reared at home, and his early school life was spent at the common schools of his county. He took two courses at the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., and read medicine one year with his father. In 1866–67 he attended the medical department of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, Va., from which institution he graduated in 1867. A year later he graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, and immediately commenced to practice his profession in Augusta County, Va., where for a number of years he was recognized as one of her leading physicians. In 1878 he came to Schuyler County, and located at Green Top, where he has built up an extensive and lucrative practice, and ranks among the foremost in his profession in the county. He also superintends his farm of over 500 acres. In December, 1864, he enlisted in McClannahan's battery, Confederate Army, and served six months during the Virginia campaign. The next six months he had charge of a signal line from Staunton to Huttonsville, Va., and then for three months was at Staunton in the topographical department, aiding in perfecting a description of the campaign of the valley, and also spent three months at the same occupation in Winchester and vicinity. In September, 1872, he was married to Martha T., daughter of Henry and Angeline Mish, a native of Virginia, by whom he has had six children, three of whom are living: Wallace, Maggie and Susie. Mrs. Wilson died June 15, 1886, and Dr. Wilson wedded Miss Sallie J. Dunlap, a native of Virginia, in March, 1887, and lost his last wife, in June, 1887. In politics Dr. Wilson is a Democrat, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a public spirited man, and is always interested in laudable public enterprises.

Charles Wirth, lumber merchant, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and was born in 1842. His parents, Michael and Anna (Graser) Wirth, were natives of Germany, where the father was engaged in mercantile business. He was born in 1800, and died in 1868. The mother was born in 1805, and died in 1869.

Our subject is the only living child of his parents, and received his early education at the common schools of his native country until fourteen years of age, and then attended a business college for four years, and, after graduating from that institution, traveled for a match factory for three years, at the end of that time immigrating to the United States and locating in Burlington, Iowa, and worked in a lumber yard. His employers moving to Keokuk in 1870, Mr. Wirth accompanied them, and remained in their employ until 1875, when he came to Lancaster, and established a business for himself, in which he is still interested. He now owns the oldest and largest lumber yard in Lancaster, and deals in all kinds of pine lumber, shingles, doors, windows, etc., and is regarded as one of the best business men of the town. He is comfortably situated in a two-story frame dwelling, which he erected in 1883 at a cost of $3,000, and which is located in a desirable locality. In April, 1872, he married Miss Mary Maurer, daughter of Henry Maurer of Burlington, Iowa, in which Mrs. Wirth was born in 1857. This lady is the mother of three children: Minnie, Ida and an infant. Mr. Wirth is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for S. J. Tilden in 1876. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of the past-grand degree, and himself and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Jacob Wittmer was born in Switzerland, in 1828, where he received a common-school education. He left his native country in 1845, and came to the United States, locating in Ohio until 1858, and then coming to Schuyler County, Mo. In 1859 he located at Green Top, and engaged in shoemaking until 1880, since which time he has been a furniture dealer, cabinet-maker and undertaker at that place. He was married at Portsmouth, Ohio, to Miss Susan, daughter of John Reuder, a native of Bavaria, and to this union five children were born, viz.: Jacob (of Sullivan County), Elizabeth (wife of Samuel Walker, of Horton, Kas.), Charlotte (wife of Milton C. Asher, of Trenton), Deborah and Mary. In 1882 Mr. Wittmer was elected county judge of the Third District, and filled that office efficiently for a term of two years. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Pierce in 1852. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and has served as representative in the State lodge two years. His parents were George and Aster (Stirneman) Wittmer. The father was born in 1801, and the mother about ten years previous. In 1848 they immigrated to the United States, and located in Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their lives. In early life Mr. Wittmer was foreman of a silk factory, for twenty years.